

Handout 2: Equal, The Sequal - Answers

1. Which property allows us to claim that if two fives are worth a ten, then a ten is worth two fives?
The symmetric property.
2. $A + C = B + C$. Which statements would make this true?
 $A = B$ and $C = C$.
3. Which property tells us that a wrist-watch is a wristwatch, regardless of which wrist you watch it on?
The reflexive property.
4. $A = B$ and $C = D$. Which properties allow us to say $A \times C = B \times D$?
The multiplication and substitution properties.
5. A can of Coke costs 25 cents at a vending machine. It would prefer a quarter, but will also accept five nickels or two dimes and a nickel, since they're all worth the same. Which property does this demonstrate?
The substitution property.
6. Which properties of equality would you use to solve for g in the equation $\frac{48}{g} = 6$?
The multiplication and division properties of equality.
7. $A + \frac{B}{C} = D + \frac{E}{F}$. Which statements would make this true?
 $A = D$, $B = E$, and $C = F \neq 0$.
8. Which property allows us to say that if $\text{Red} + \text{Yellow} = \text{Orange}$, then $\text{Orange} = \text{Red} + \text{Yellow}$?
The symmetric property.
9. If $\text{John Locke} = \text{Man in Black}$ and $\text{Man in Black} = \text{Smoke Monster}$, then $\text{John Locke} = \text{Smoke Monster}$. Which property does this exemplify?
The transitive property.
10. Which property lets us simplify the equation $3(x - 2) = 3x - 6$?
The distributive property.