2) $\overline{EB}$

4)

statement	Reasons
1. $\angle ABC \cong \angle CBE$	1. Given
2. $\overleftrightarrow{CB} \perp \overleftrightarrow{AF}$	2. Lin. Pair of $\cong \angle$s → lines are $\perp$
3. $\overleftrightarrow{DE} \perp \overleftrightarrow{AF}$	3. Given
4. $\overleftrightarrow{CB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{DE}$	4. If 2 lines $\perp$ to the same line → lines are $\parallel$

8)

statement	Reason
1) $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \perp \overleftrightarrow{BC}$	1. Given
2. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180°$	2. given
3. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supp	3. Def of supp.
4. $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{DC}$	4. Conv. of SS. Int $\angle$s Thm
5. $\overleftrightarrow{BD} \perp \overleftrightarrow{CD}$	5. $\perp$ transv. Thm

6) $\overline{WY}$

10) $x < 2x - 5$

$-2x \quad -2x$

$\frac{-x}{-1} < \frac{-5}{-1}$

$x > 5$

12) $3y - 2x = 90°$

$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{90°}{2}$

$x = 45°$

$3y - 2(45) = 90°$

$3y - 90° = 90°$

$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{180}{3}$

$y = 60°$

14) $(2x + y = 90°)4 \rightarrow 8x + 4y = 360°$

$10x - 4y = 90° \rightarrow 10x - 4y = 90°$

$18x = 450$

$x = 25$

$2x + y = 90$

$2(25) + y = 90$

$50 + y = 90$

$y = 40$

32) $4x + 10y = 90°$

$-2(11x + 5y = 90) \rightarrow -22x - 10y = -180$

$-18x = -90$

$x = 5$

(F)