

# DRAG YOUR ANSWER

DEDUCTIVE

All factors of 6 are factors of 12. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are factors of 6. Thus, 1, 2, 3 and 6 are factors of 12.

$5^2 \times 5^3 = 5^5$ ,  $5^3 \times 5^4 = 5^7$ ,  $5^4 \times 5^5 = 5^9$ . Thus,  $5^m \times 5^n = 5^{m+n}$ .

$2(1) = 2$ ,  $2(2) = 4$ ,  $2(3) = 6$ , .... Thus, the number pattern 2, 4, 6, ... can be expressed as  $2n$ ;  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

All regular polygons have sides of equal length.  $ABCDEFGH$  is a regular polygon. Thus,  $ABCDEFGH$  has sides of equal length.

All multiples of 10 end with the digit 0. 50 is a multiple of 10. Thus, 50 ends with the digit 0.

$(1)^2 + 2 = 3$ ,  $(2)^2 + 2 = 6$ ,  $(3)^2 + 2 = 11$ , .... Thus, the number sequence 3, 6, 11, ... can be expressed as  $n^2 + 2$ ;  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$(1 + 1)^2 = 4$ ,  $(1 + 2)^2 = 9$ ,  $(1 + 3)^2 = 16$ , .... Thus, the number sequence 4, 9, 16, ... can be expressed as  $(1 + n)^2$ ;  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

All multiples of 9 are multiples of 3. 72 is a multiple of 9. Thus, 72 is a multiple of 3.

All rational numbers can be written in the fraction form. 1.5 is a rational number. Thus, 1.5 can be written in the fraction form.

INDUCTIVE