DRAG YOUR ANSWER

DEDUCTIVE

INDUCTIVE

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 $2n$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$.

All regular polygons have sides of equal length. *ABCDEFG* is a regular polygon. Thus, *ABCDEFG* 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 $n^2 + 2$; $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$.

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

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.