

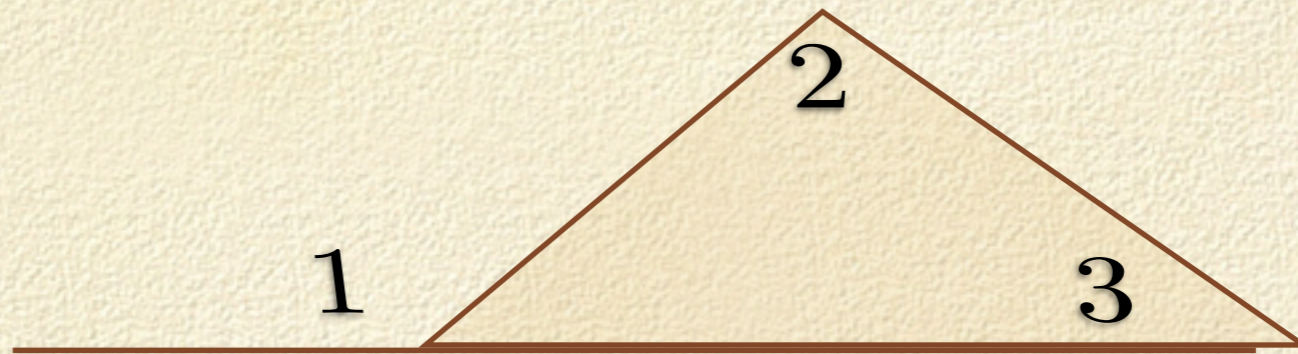
Chapter 6: Inequalities in Geometry

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Exterior Angle Theorem

Euclid's Elements, Book I Proposition 16

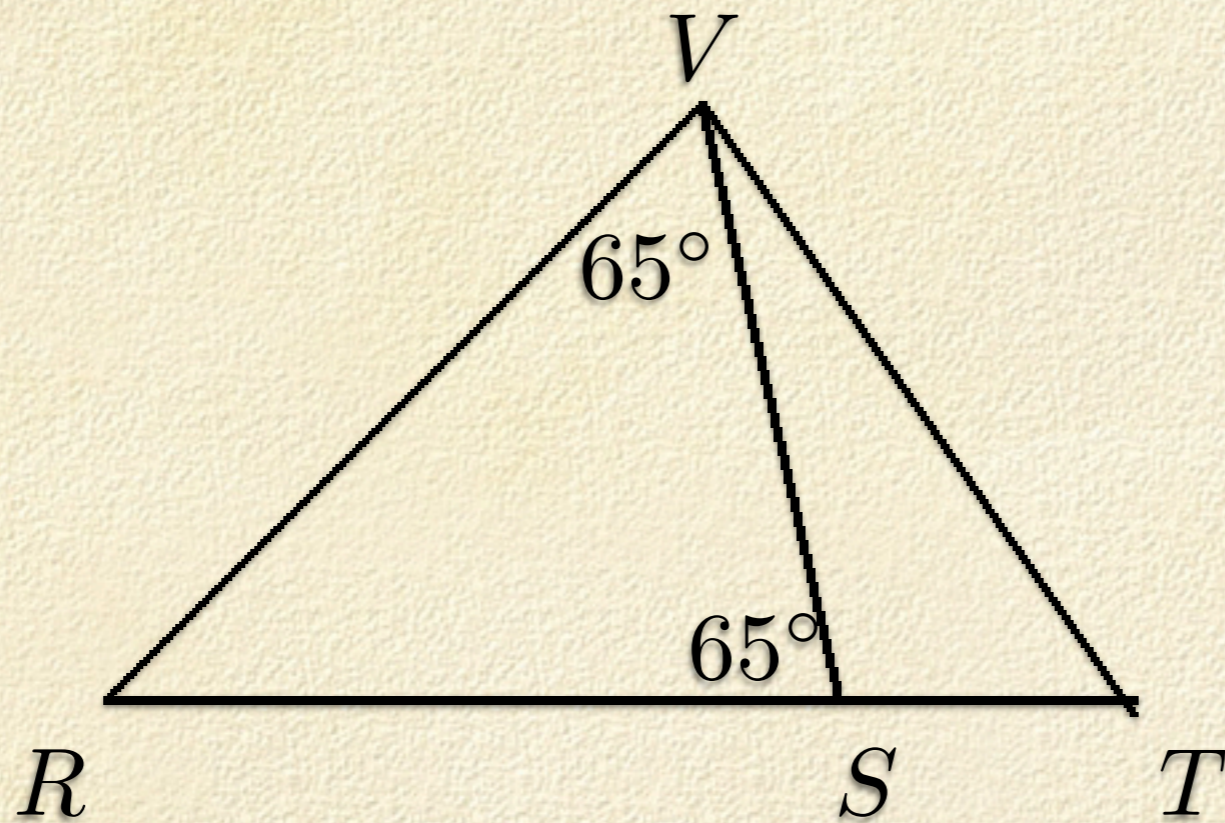
The exterior angle of a triangle is greater than either remote interior angle



$$\angle 1 > \angle 2$$

$$\angle 1 > \angle 3$$

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$$RT > RS?$$

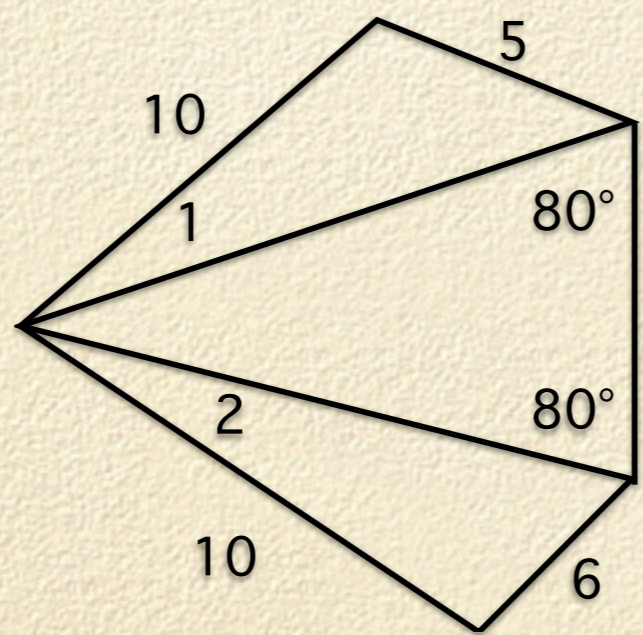
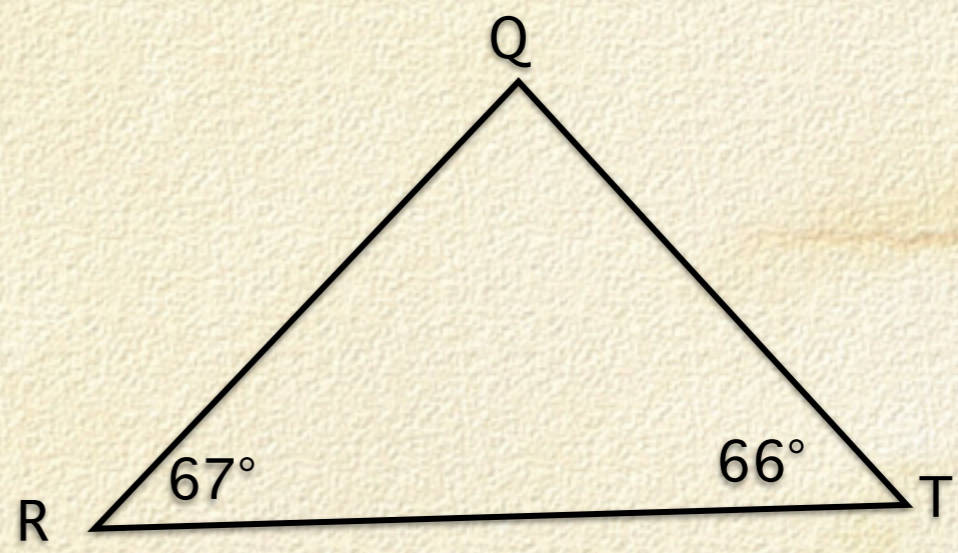
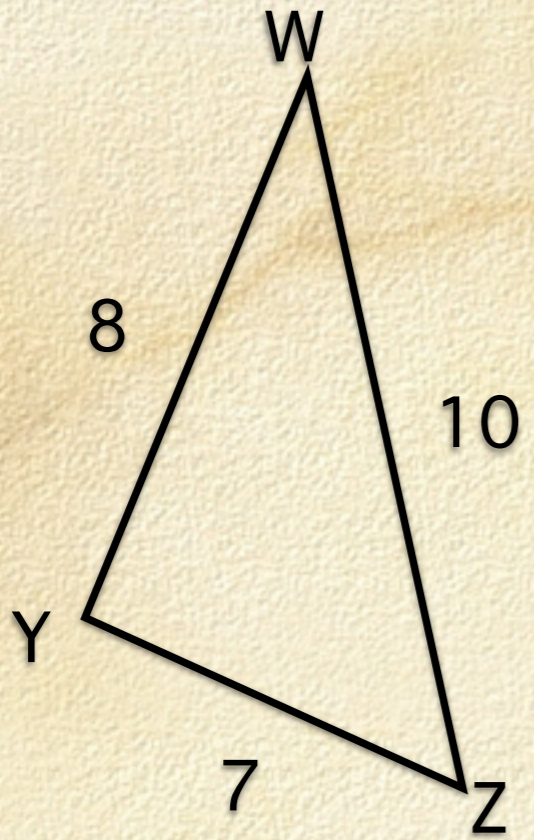
$$RT > RV?$$

$$RS > ST?$$

$$VT < RS?$$

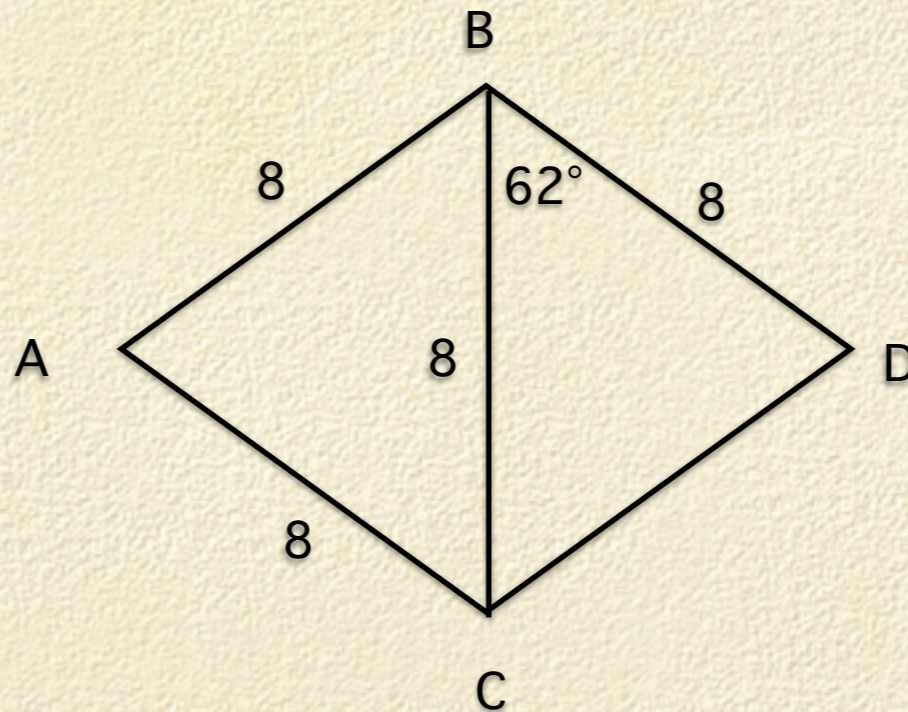
Within a triangle...

- Sides opposite big angles are bigger
(Book 1, proposition 18)
- Sides opposite small angles are smaller
- Angles opposite big sides are bigger
(Book 1, proposition 19)
- Angles opposite small sides are smaller



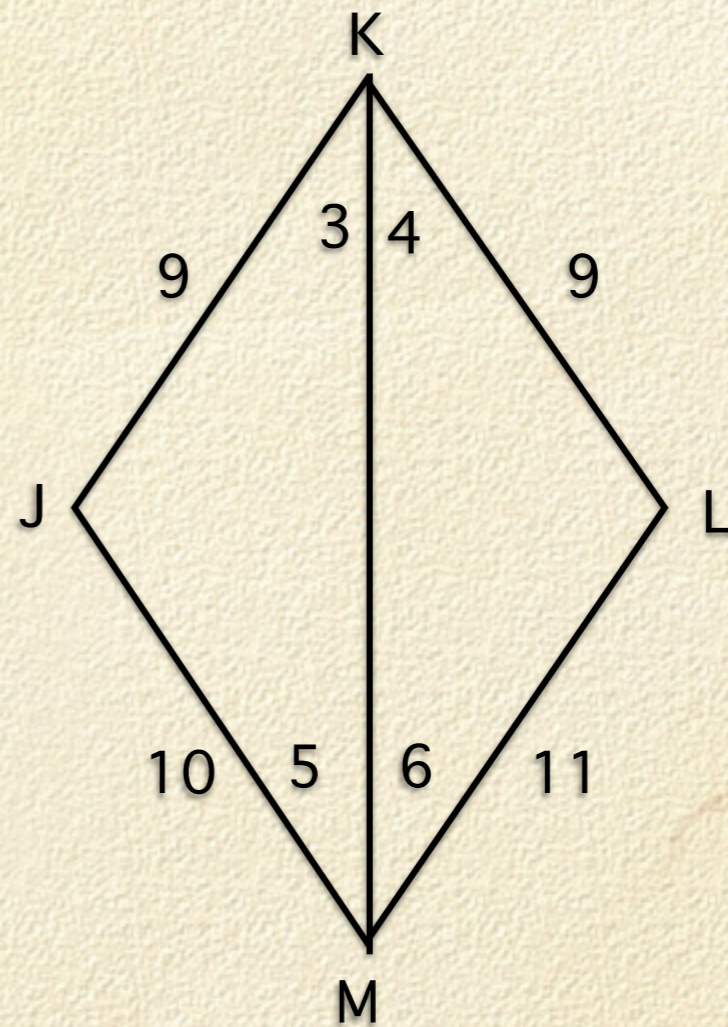
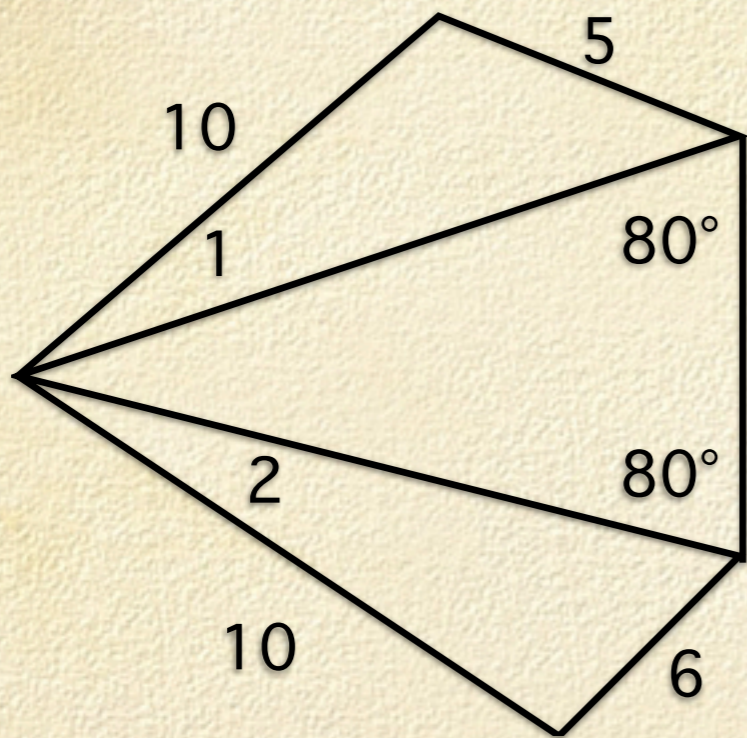
SAS Inequality Theorem

Book I, Proposition 24



SSS Inequality Theorem

Book I, Proposition 25



Indirect Proofs

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- Suppose the conclusion is not true
- Demonstrate that there is a contradiction
- Conclude the conclusion must be true

If n^2 is an odd integer, then n is odd

1. Suppose n is not odd.
2. If n is not odd, then n is even so there must be an integer k where $n = 2k$

$$\text{so } n^2 = (2k)^2$$

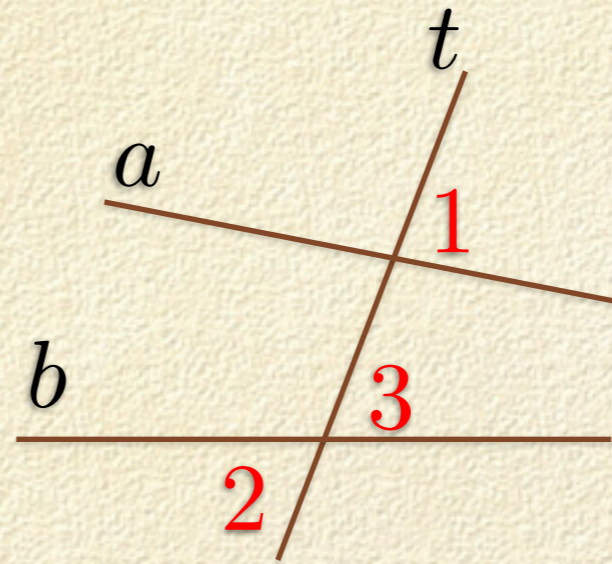
$$\text{so } n^2 = 4k^2$$

but 2 is a factor of $4k^2$, so n^2 is even

but this contradicts our hypothesis that n is odd

3. Therefore n must be odd.

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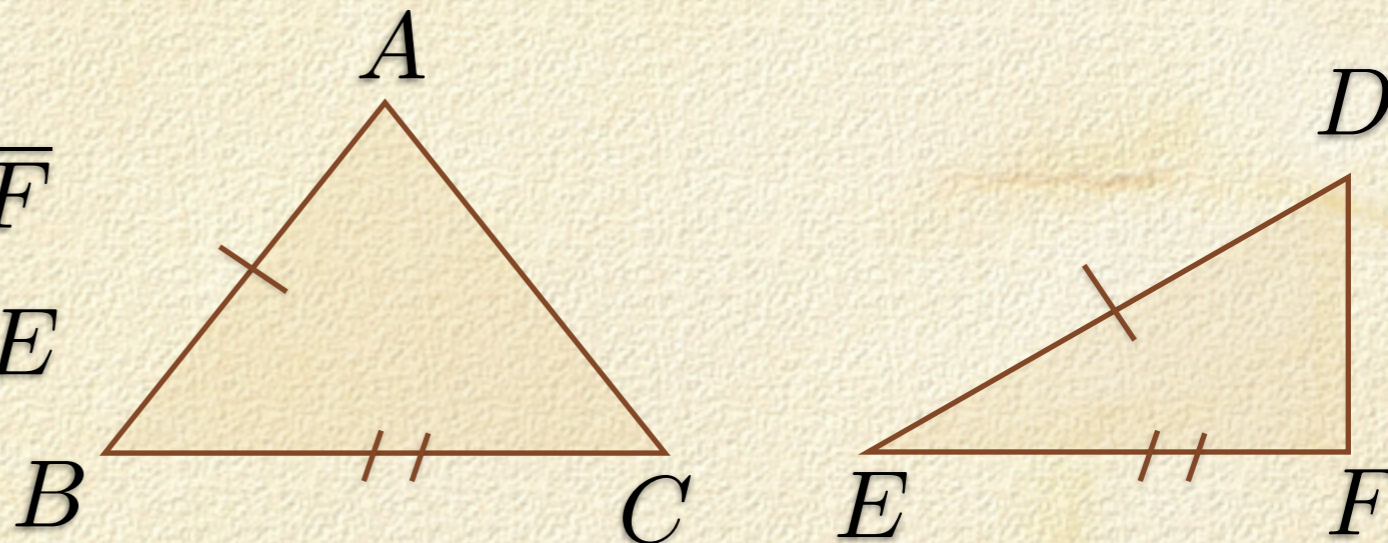
If $m\angle 1 \neq m\angle 2$, prove $a \nparallel b$

1. Suppose $a \parallel b$
2. Then $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$
 $m\angle 3 = m\angle 2$
 $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$ a contradiction!
3. Hence $a \nparallel b$

Now let's try this "indirect" way
to prove the SSS Inequality Theorem

Given: $\overline{AC} > \overline{DF}$

Prove: $m\angle B > m\angle E$



1. Suppose $m\angle B \not> m\angle E$

2. Two cases:

Case 1: If $\angle B \cong \angle E$, $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$
and $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$, a contradiction

Case 2: If $m\angle B < m\angle E$, $AC < DF$
(by SAS Inequality Th), also a contradiction

3. Therefore $m\angle B > m\angle E$