

6.5

Indirect Proof and Inequalities in One Triangle

For use with Exploration 6.5

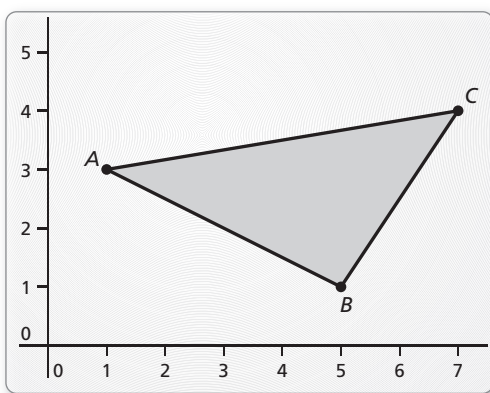
Essential Question How are the sides related to the angles of a triangle? How are any two sides of a triangle related to the third side?

1 EXPLORATION: Comparing Angle Measures and Side Lengths

Go to *BigIdeasMath.com* for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.

Work with a partner. Use dynamic geometry software. Draw any scalene $\triangle ABC$.

- a. Find the side lengths and angle measures of the triangle.



Sample

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Points | Angles |
| $A(1, 3)$ | $m\angle A = ?$ |
| $B(5, 1)$ | $m\angle B = ?$ |
| $C(7, 4)$ | $m\angle C = ?$ |
| Segments | |
| $BC = ?$ | |
| $AC = ?$ | |
| $AB = ?$ | |

- b. Order the side lengths. Order the angle measures. What do you observe?

- c. Drag the vertices of $\triangle ABC$ to form new triangles. Record the side lengths and angle measures in the following table. Write a conjecture about your findings.

| BC | AC | AB | $m\angle A$ | $m\angle B$ | $m\angle C$ |
|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
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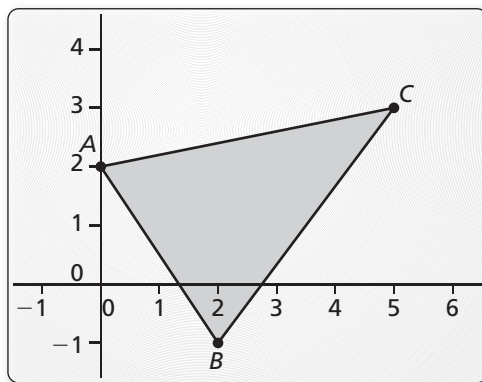
6.5 Indirect Proof and Inequalities in One Triangle (continued)

2 EXPLORATION: A Relationship of the Side Lengths of a Triangle

Go to *BigIdeasMath.com* for an interactive tool to investigate this exploration.

Work with a partner. Use dynamic geometry software. Draw any $\triangle ABC$.

- a. Find the side lengths of the triangle.
- b. Compare each side length with the sum of the other two side lengths.



Sample
 Points
 $A(0, 2)$
 $B(2, -1)$
 $C(5, 3)$
 Segments
 $BC = ?$
 $AC = ?$
 $AB = ?$

- c. Drag the vertices of $\triangle ABC$ to form new triangles and repeat parts (a) and (b). Organize your results in a table. Write a conjecture about your findings.

| <i>BC</i> | <i>AC</i> | <i>AB</i> | Comparisons |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
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Communicate Your Answer

3. How are the sides related to the angles of a triangle? How are any two sides of a triangle related to the third side?
4. Is it possible for a triangle to have side lengths of 3, 4, and 10? Explain.

6.5**Notetaking with Vocabulary**

For use after Lesson 6.5

In your own words, write the meaning each vocabulary term.

indirect proof

Core Concepts**How to Write an Indirect Proof (Proof by Contradiction)**

Step 1 Identify the statement you want to prove. Assume temporarily that this statement is false by assuming that its opposite is true.

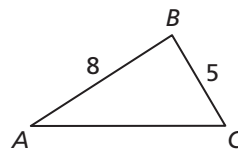
Step 2 Reason logically until you reach a contradiction.

Step 3 Point out that the desired conclusion must be true because the contradiction proves the temporary assumption false.

Notes:

Theorems**Theorem 6.9 Triangle Longer Side Theorem**

If one side of a triangle is longer than another side, then the angle opposite the longer side is larger than the angle opposite the shorter side.

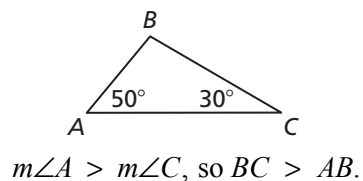


$AB > BC$, so $m\angle C > m\angle A$.

Notes:

6.5 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)**Theorem 6.10 Triangle Larger Angle Theorem**

If one angle of a triangle is larger than another angle, then the side opposite the larger angle is longer than the side opposite the smaller angle.

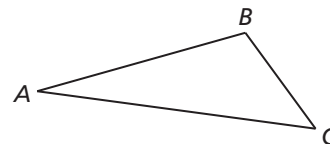


Notes:

Theorem 6.11 Triangle Inequality Theorem

The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.

$$AB + BC > AC \quad AC + BC > AB \quad AB + AC > BC$$



Notes:

6.5 Notetaking with Vocabulary (continued)

Extra Practice

In Exercises 1–3, write the first step in an indirect proof of the statement.

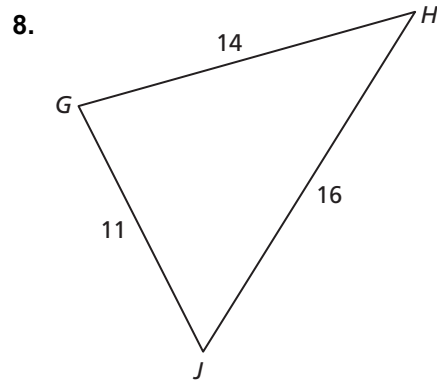
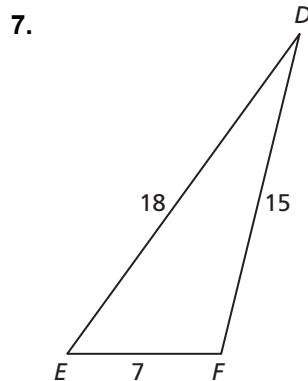
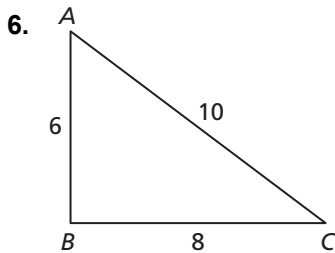
1. Not all the students in a given class can be above average.
2. No number equals another number divided by zero.
3. The square root of 2 is not equal to the quotient of any two integers.

In Exercises 4 and 5, determine which two statements contradict each other.

Explain your reasoning.

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| <p>4. A $\triangle LMN$ is equilateral.</p> <p>B $LM \neq MN$</p> <p>C $\angle L = \angle M$</p> | <p>5. A $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle.</p> <p>B $\angle A$ is acute.</p> <p>C $\angle C$ is obtuse.</p> |
|--|---|

In Exercises 6–8, list the angles of the given triangle from smallest to largest.



In Exercises 9–12, is it possible to construct a triangle with the given side lengths? If not, explain why not.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 9. 3, 12, 17 | 10. 5, 21, 16 | 11. 8, 5, 7 | 12. 10, 3, 11 |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|

13. A triangle has two sides with lengths 5 inches and 13 inches. Describe the possible lengths of the third side of the triangle.