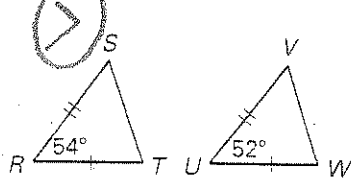


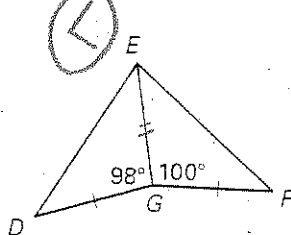
Adv. Geometry 5.6 - Hinge Theorem Key

Complete with $<$, $>$, or $=$.

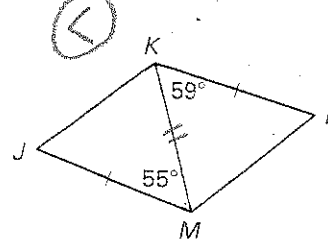
1. $ST \stackrel{?}{>} VW$



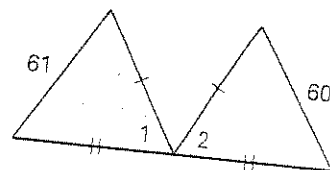
2. $DE \stackrel{?}{<} EF$



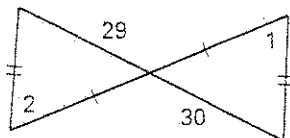
3. $JK \stackrel{?}{<} LM$



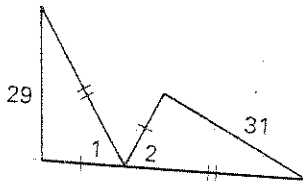
4. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{>} m\angle 2$



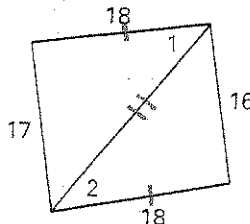
5. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{>} m\angle 2$



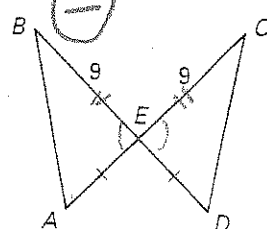
6. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{<} m\angle 2$



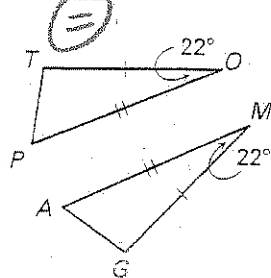
7. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{>} m\angle 2$



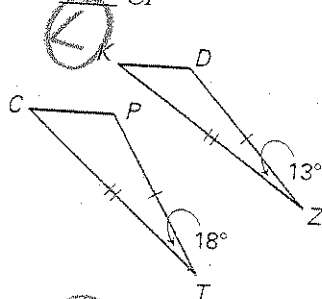
8. $AB \stackrel{?}{=} CD$



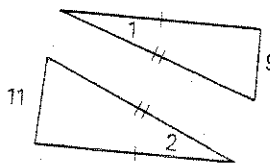
1. $TP \stackrel{?}{=} AG$



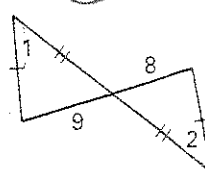
2. $KD \stackrel{?}{<} CP$



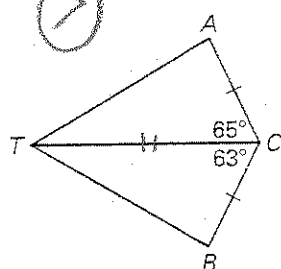
3. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{<} m\angle 2$



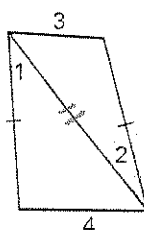
4. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{>} m\angle 2$



5. $AT \stackrel{?}{>} BT$



6. $m\angle 1 \stackrel{?}{>} m\angle 2$



In $\triangle DEF$, DM is a median. Determine if each statement is *always*, *sometimes*, or *never* true.

7. If $m\angle 2 > m\angle 1$, then $ED > FD$. *Never*

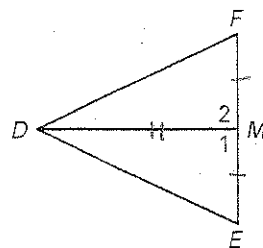
8. If $m\angle E > m\angle F$, then $\angle 1$ is obtuse. *Sometimes*

9. If $\angle 2$ is acute, then $m\angle F > m\angle E$. *Always*

10. If $m\angle E < m\angle F$, then $m\angle 1 < m\angle 2$. *Never*

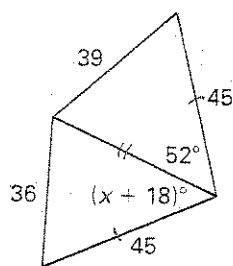
11. If $m\angle 2 > m\angle 1$, then $ED > FD$. *Never*

12. If $m\angle D = 90^\circ$, then $FD > ED$. *Sometimes*



Use the Hinge Theorem or its converse and properties of triangles to write and solve an inequality to describe a restriction on the value of x .

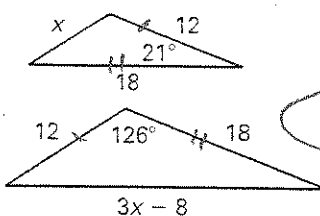
9.



$x + 18 > 0$
 $(x > -18)$

$x + 18 < 52$
 $x < 34$

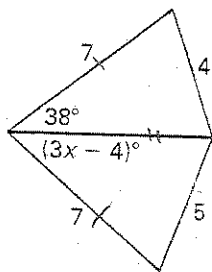
10.



$x < 3x - 8$
 $8 < 2x$
 $4 < x$

Use the Hinge Theorem or its converse and properties of triangles to write and solve an inequality to describe a restriction on the value of x .

13.

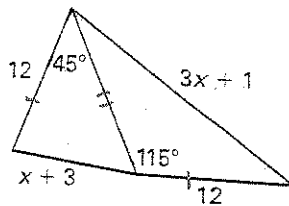


$$3x - 4 > 38$$

$$3x > 42$$

$$x > 14$$

14.



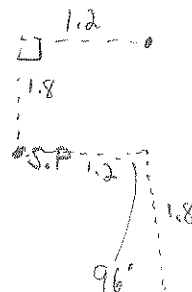
$$x + 3 < 3x + 1$$

$$2 < 2x$$

$$1 < x$$

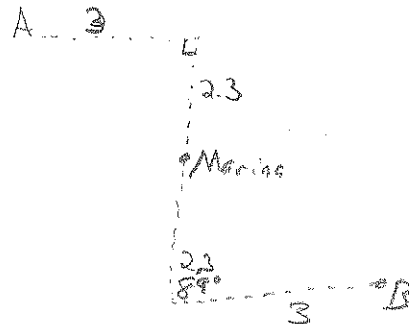
14. **Fishing Contest** One contestant in a catch-and-release fishing contest spends the morning at a location 1.8 miles due north of the starting point, then goes 1.2 miles due east for the rest of the day. A second contestant starts out 1.2 miles due east of the starting point, then goes another 1.8 miles in a direction 84° south of due east to spend the rest of the day. Which angler is farther from the starting point at the end of the day? Explain how you know.

Second Contestant



15. **Sailing** Two families are going sailing. Family A leaves the marina and sails 2.3 miles due north, then sails 3 miles due west. Family B leaves the marina and sails 2.3 miles due south, then sails 3 miles in a direction 1° north of due east. Which family is farther from the marina? Explain your reasoning.

Family A



In Exercises 16–18, write an indirect proof.

16. **GIVEN:** $\triangle JKL$ is a scalene triangle.

PROVE: No two angles of $\triangle JKL$ are congruent.

Assume two angles of $\triangle JKL$ are congruent. This means that two sides of $\triangle JKL$ are congruent. This is a contradiction because $\triangle JKL$ is a scalene triangle. \therefore Assumption is false, \rightarrow No two angles of $\triangle JKL$ are \cong .

1. Suppose x and y are odd. Prove xy is odd. (Hint: An odd number can be written as $2m + 1$, where m is an integer.)

Let $x = 2m + 1$ and $y = 2n + 1$ where m and n are integers

$$xy = (2m + 1)(2n + 1) = 4mn + 2n + 2m + 1$$

$$= 2(2mn + n + m) + 1$$

$2mn + n + m$ is an integer

$\therefore xy$ is odd