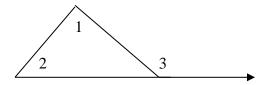
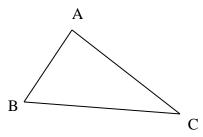
**Lemma:** If  $\angle 3$  is an exterior angle of a triangle and  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are non-adjacent interior angles, then,  $m\angle 3 > m\angle 1$  and  $m\angle 3 > m\angle 2$ . The measure of an exterior angle is greater than the measure of either of the nonadjacent angles.)

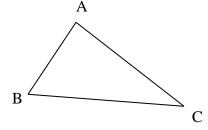


**Lemma:** If a triangle contains a right or obtuse angle, then that angle's measure is greater than either of the two other angles in the triangle.



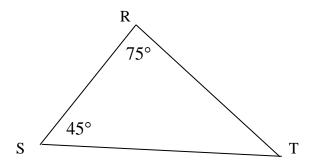
**Theorem:** If one side of a triangle is longer than a second side then the measure of the angle opposite the longer side is greater than the measure of the angle opposite the shorter side.

**Example:** Given  $\triangle ABC$  with sides of the following lengths AB = 4, AC = 7 and BC = 5.5. Arrange the angles by size.



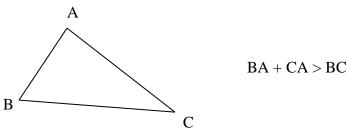
**Theorem:** If the measure of one angle of a triangle is greater than the measure of a second angle, then the side opposite the larger angle is longer than the side opposite the smaller angle.

**Example:** Given  $\Delta RST$  with angles that have the following measures. Arrange the sides in order of size.



**Theorem:** (**Triangle Inequality**) The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.

Given:  $\triangle ABC$ 



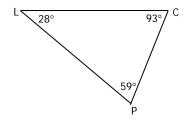
**Theorem:** (**Triangle Inequality**) The length of any side of a triangle must be between the sum and difference of the other two sides.

**Example:** Which of the following sets of numbers cannot represent the sides of a triangle?

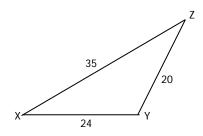
**Example:** If the lengths of two sides of a triangle are 10 and 15, between what two numbers must the measure of the third side fall?

## **Example:**

A. Arrange sides from smallest to largest.



B. Arrange angles from smallest to largest.



## **Example:**

List the sides of  $\Box ABC$  in order from longest to shortest.

$$m\angle A = 4x + 20$$

$$m\angle B = 2x + 10$$

$$m\angle C = 4x - 20$$