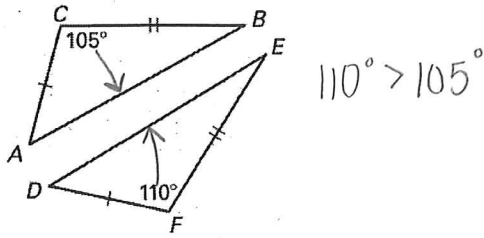


Hinge Thm: if $\angle s$, then sides / Hinge Conv: if sides, then $\angle s$

A2. Complete with $<$, $>$, or $=$. Explain what theorem was applied.

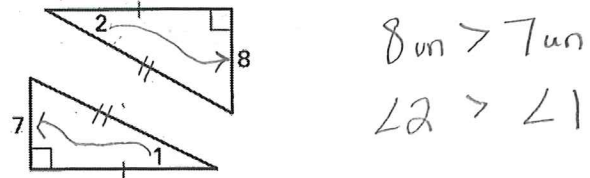
a) $AB < DE$

Theorem: Hinge Thm



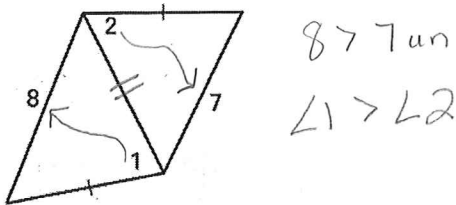
b) $m\angle 1 < m\angle 2$

Theorem: Hinge Converse



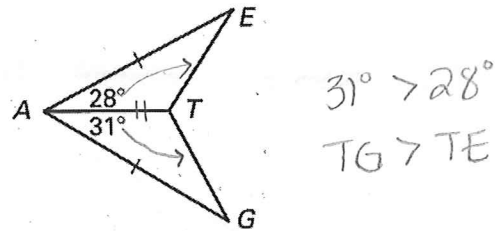
c) $m\angle 1 > m\angle 2$

Theorem: Hinge Conv.



d) $TG > TE$

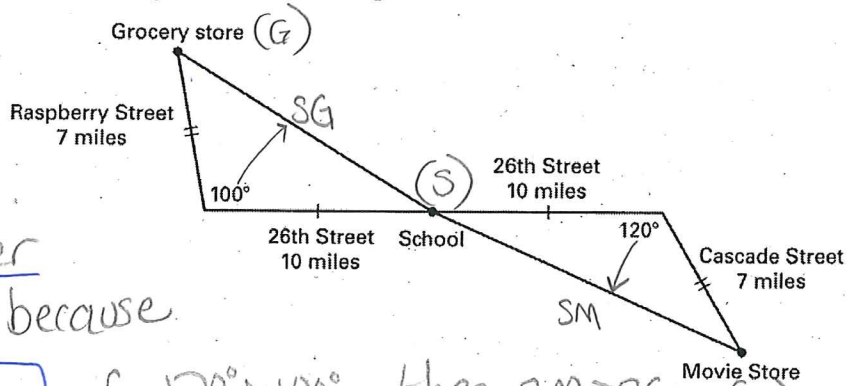
Theorem: Hinge Thm.



A3. You and a friend are going shopping. You leave school and drive 10 miles due west on 26th Street. You then drive 7 miles northwest on Raspberry Street to the grocery store. Your friend leaves school and drives 10 miles east on 26th Street. He then drives 7 miles southeast on Cascade Street to the movie store.

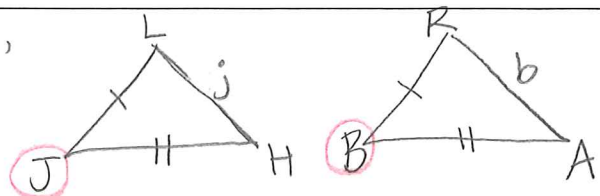
Each person has driven 17 miles. Use the map below with its additional information to determine which of you is farthest from your school? Explain.

work $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 120^\circ > 100^\circ \\ SM > SG \end{array} \right.$
Your friend is further away from school because
 by the Hinge Thm, if $120^\circ > 100^\circ$, then $SM > SG$ (M)



Section 5.6 Summary:

Given 2 \cong sides within 2 Δ 's, the largest included angle corresponds to the largest 3rd side.



If $m\angle J > m\angle B$, then $j > b$.