

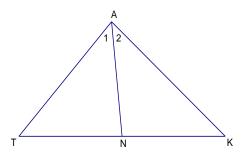
5) Write the assumption you would make to start an indirect proof.

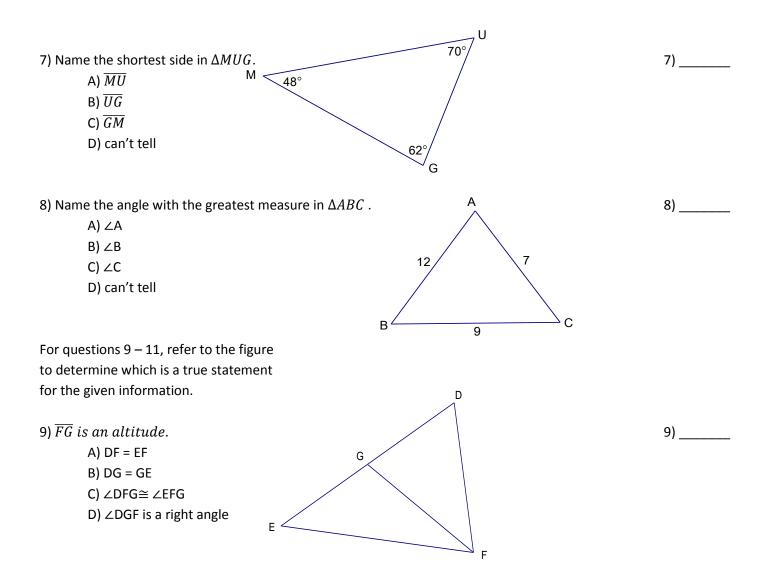
5) \_\_\_\_\_

Given:  $\overline{CD}$  is not a median of  $\triangle ABC$   $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ Prove:  $\overline{CB} \ncong \overline{CA}$  6) Complete the following proof with indirect reasoning.

Given:  $\angle 1 \not\cong \angle 2$  $\overline{TN} \cong \overline{NK}$ 

Prove:  $\overline{AN}$  is not an altitude



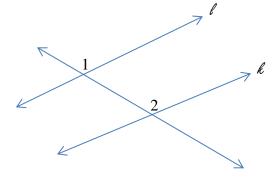


- A) DF = EF B) DG = GE C)  $\angle$ DFG $\cong \angle$ EFG D)  $\angle$ DGF is a right angle 11)  $\overline{FG}$  is an angle bisector. A) DF = EF
  - B) DG = GE C) ∠DFG≅ ∠EFG D) ∠DGF is a right angle
- 12) Two sides of one triangle are congruent to two sides of another triangle. The third side of the first triangle is longer than the third side of the second triangle. What theorem allows you to make a conclusion about the included angles of the first two sides?
  - A) Exterior Angle Inequality Theorem
  - B) Triangle Inequality Theorem
  - C) SSS Inequality Theorem
  - D) SAS Inequality Theorem

13) Complete the following proof with indirect reasoning.

Given: ℓ∦ ℓ

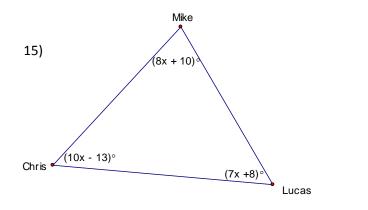
Prove:  $\angle 1 \ncong \angle 2$ 



10) \_\_\_\_\_

11) \_\_\_\_\_

12) \_\_\_\_\_

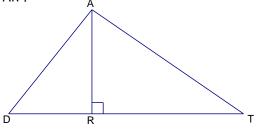


Which friends are closest together?

Which friends are furthest apart?

16) What is the relationship between the lengths of AD and AR ?

A) AD > AR B) AD < AR C) AD = AR D) can't tell



17) Which of these is at the **end** of an indirect proof?

A) State that a contradiction means your assumption was true, thus what you're trying to prove is true.

- B) State that a contradiction means your conclusion was false, thus what you're trying to prove is true.
- C) State that a contradiction means your assumption was false, thus what you're trying to prove is true.

