

10. Write the letters (a)–(d) in an order that completes an indirect proof of the statement: If  $n^2 + 6 = 32$ , then  $n \neq 5$ .  
 (a) But this contradicts the fact that  $n^2 + 6 = 32$ .  
 (b) Our temporary assumption must be false, and it follows that  $n \neq 5$ .  
 (c) Assume temporarily that  $n = 5$ .  
 (d) Then  $n^2 + 6 = 31$ .

6-3

11. In  $\triangle TOP$ , if  $OT > OP$ , then  $m\angle P > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

6-4

12. In  $\triangle RED$ , if  $m\angle D < m\angle E$ , then  $RD > \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

13. Points  $X$  and  $Y$  are in plane  $M$ . If  $\overline{PX} \perp$  plane  $M$ , then  $PX \underline{\hspace{1cm}} PY$ .

14. Two sides of a triangle have lengths 6 and 8. The length of the third side must be greater than  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and less than  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

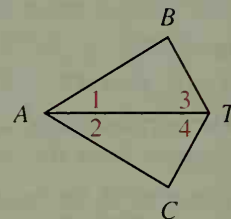
Complete each statement by writing  $<$ ,  $=$ , or  $>$ .

15. If  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$  and  $m\angle 1 > m\angle 2$ , then  $BT \underline{\hspace{1cm}} CT$ .

16. If  $\overline{TB} \cong \overline{TC}$  and  $AB < AC$ , then  $m\angle 3 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} m\angle 4$ .

17. If  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$  and  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$ , then  $AB \underline{\hspace{1cm}} AC$ .

18. If  $\overline{TB} \cong \overline{TC}$  and  $m\angle 3 > m\angle 4$ , then  $AB \underline{\hspace{1cm}} AC$ .



6-5

## Chapter Test

Complete each statement by writing  $<$ ,  $=$ , or  $>$ .

- If  $x > y$  and  $y = z$ , then  $x \underline{\hspace{1cm}} z$ .
- If  $a > b$ , and  $c < b$ , then  $c \underline{\hspace{1cm}} a$ .
- If  $s = t + 4$ , then  $s \underline{\hspace{1cm}} t$ .
- If  $e + 5 = f + 4$ , then  $e \underline{\hspace{1cm}} f$ .
- Write (a) the inverse and (b) the contrapositive of  
 “If point  $P$  is on  $\overline{AB}$ , then  $AB > AP$ .”
- Pair each statement below with the given statement above and tell what conclusion, if any, must follow.
  - $P$  is not on  $\overline{AB}$ .
  - $P$  is on  $\overline{AB}$ .
  - $AB \leq AP$
  - $AB > AP$
- If the lengths of the sides of a triangle are  $x$ , 15, and 21, then  $x$  must be greater than  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and less than  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

In Exercises 8–10 the diagrams are not drawn to scale. If each diagram were drawn accurately, which segment shown would be the shortest?

