

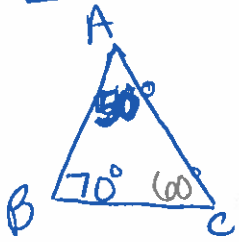
# Triangle Inequality Theorem and Triangles in Spherical Geometry (5.7 & 3.9)

Possible lengths of 3rd side:

$$\text{diff} < x < \text{sum}$$

Ex 10 cm, 5 cm

$$5 \text{ cm} < x < 15 \text{ cm}$$



Sides sm  $\rightarrow$  Big

$\overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{AC}$

To be or not to be???

Use constructions to verify if a triangle can be formed with the given side lengths or not.

1. 3 cm, 6 cm and 7 cm

yes  $\triangle$

2. 3 cm, 5 cm and 8 cm

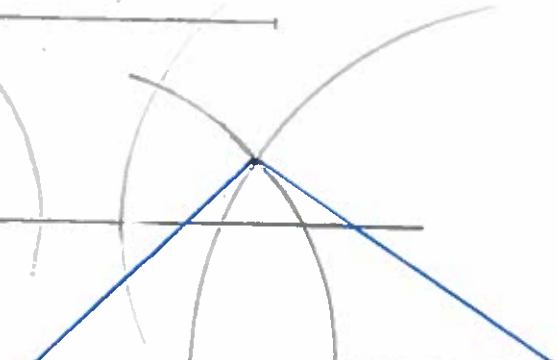
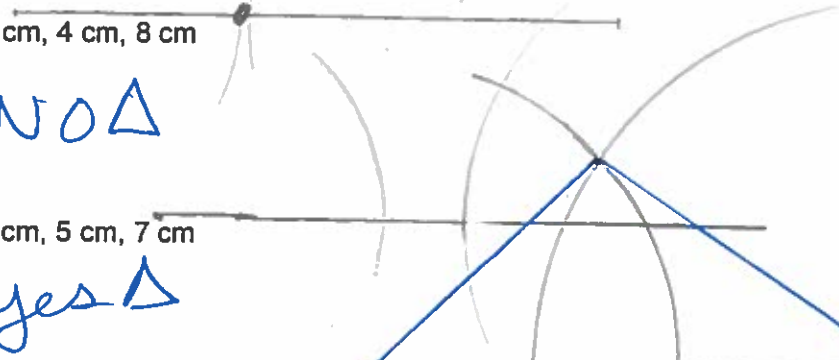
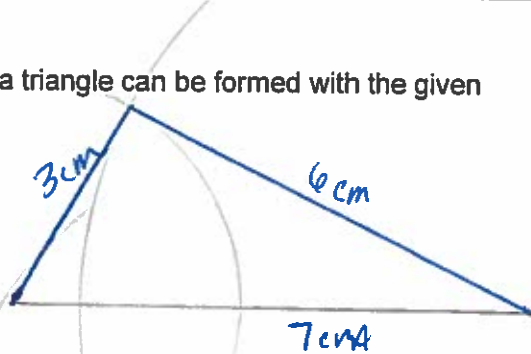
No  $\triangle$

3. 3 cm, 4 cm, 8 cm

No  $\triangle$

4. 4 cm, 5 cm, 7 cm

yes  $\triangle$



What must be true about the lengths of the sides in order for a triangle to be formed?

- $\rightarrow$  Any 2 sides of  $\triangle$  must add to more than the third.
- $\rightarrow$  \*2 short sides must add to more than the longest side.

## Spherical Geometry VS Euclidean Geometry:

Euclidean Geometry		Spherical Geometry	
3 non-collinear points form a triangle		3 non-collinear points form a triangle	
Triangle sum is $180^\circ$ .		Triangle sum is greater than $180^\circ$ and less than $540^\circ$	
A triangle can have one obtuse angle (one right angle)		A triangle can have more than one obtuse angle (one right angle)	
Each angle measure of an equiangular triangle is $60^\circ$ .		Each angle measure of an equiangular triangle can vary.	

$\star \rightarrow$