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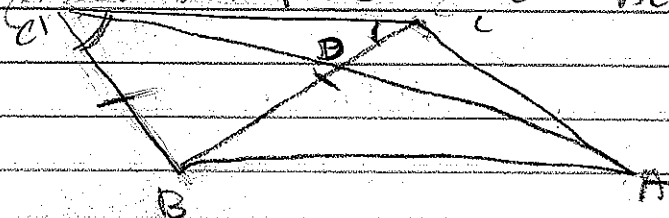
Proposition 4.6

Given $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle A'B'C'$, if we have $AB \cong A'B'$
 and $BC \cong B'C'$ then $\angle B < \angle B'$ iff $AC < A'C'$

\Rightarrow Given $\angle B < \angle B'$ show $AC < A'C'$

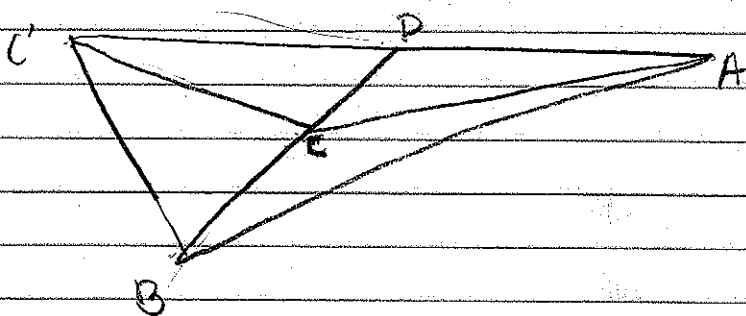
Pf: By axiom C-1 we reduce to the case where
 $A = A'$, $B = B'$, $BC \cong BC'$ and C is interior to $\angle ABC'$
 Therefore we want to show that $AC < AC'$

By the crossbar Thm BC intersects AC' at pt D



Case 1: $C = D$. Then $A \neq C \neq C'$ and therefore $AC < AC'$

Case 2: Suppose $C \neq D$. By proposition 4.5 we want to show
 that $\angle AC'C < \angle ACC'$. By isosceles triangles
 $\angle BC'C \cong \angle BCC'$. In the case where $B \neq D \neq C$
 then $\angle AC'C < \angle BC'C$ and $\angle BCC' < \angle ACC'$
 By transitivity $\angle AC'C < \angle ACC'$. Therefore
 $AC < AC'$ by proposition 4.5. In the case
 where $B \neq C \neq D$ we must apply the Exterior
 Angle Theorem twice:



$\angle ACC' > \angle DC'C > \angle BCC' \cong \angle BCC' > \angle CC'D = \angle AC'C$
 By transitivity $\angle ACC' > \angle AC'C$ and by prop 4.5 $AC < AC'$

← Given $AC' > AC$. Show $\nexists ABC \Leftarrow \nexists ABC'$

(RAA hypothesis) Suppose $\nexists ABC > \nexists ABC'$

We have already shown that $\nexists B > \nexists B' \Rightarrow AC > AC'$

By trichotomy only one of $AC > AC'$, $AC \cong AC'$, or $AC < AC'$ holds. therefore the RAA hypothesis

violates the \Rightarrow statement. therefore if $AC' > AC$ then $\nexists ABC < \nexists ABC'$