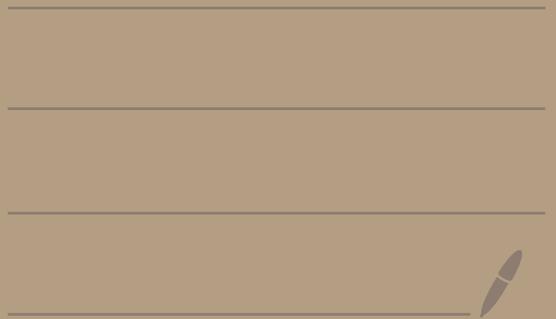


Math 4300  
Homework II  
Solutions

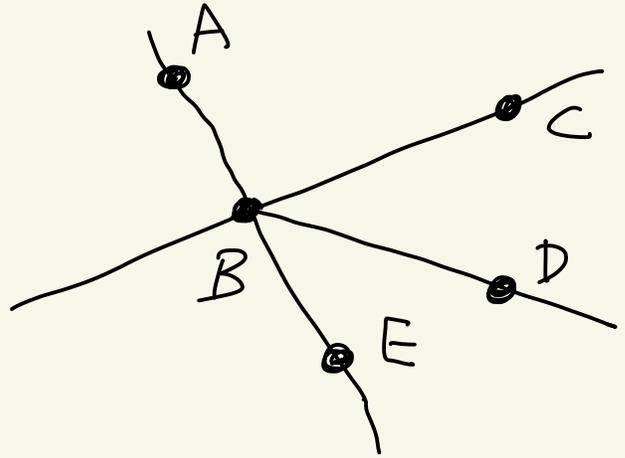
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① Suppose  $A, B, C$  are non-collinear and  $C, B, D$  are non-collinear.

Suppose  $A$  and  $D$  lie on opposite sides of  $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$  and  $m(\angle ABC) + m(\angle CBD) = 180$ . (\*)

We need to show that  $A-B-D$ .



Let  $E$  be such that  $A-B-E$ .

Then,  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle CBE$  form a linear pair.

From the linear pair theorem from class we get that  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle CBE$  are supplementary.

That is,  $m(\angle ABC) + m(\angle CBE) = 180$ . (\*\*)

Subtracting (\*) - (\*\*) gives  $m(\angle CBD) - m(\angle CBE) = 0$ .

That is,  $m(\angle CBD) = m(\angle CBE)$ .

Let  $H$  be the half-plane  $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$  that  $D$  lives in.

Let  $\theta = m(\angle CBD) = m(\angle CBE)$ .

By property (ii) of  $m$ , we must have that  $\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BE}$ .

Thus, either  $B-D-E$  or  $D=E$  or  $B-E-D$ .

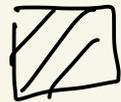
Recall that  $A-B-E$ .

Thus, if  $B-D-E$ , then  $A-B-D-E$ .

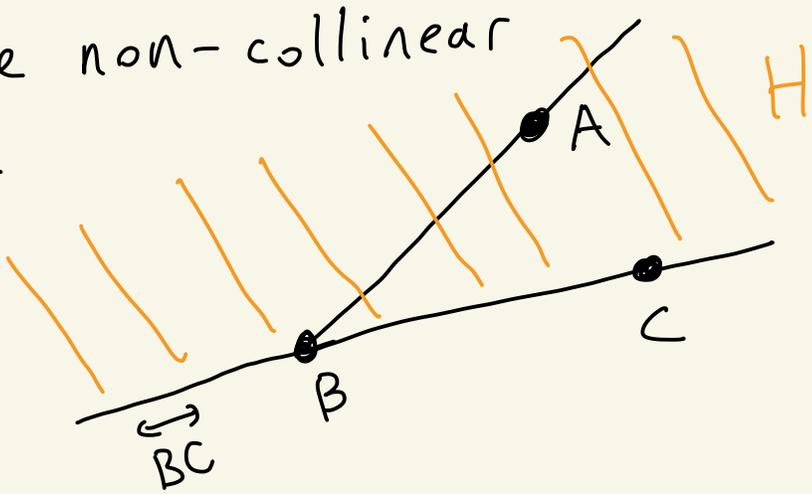
If  $D=E$  then  $A-B-D$ .

If  $B-E-D$ , then  $A-B-E-D$ .

In all cases we get  $A-B-D$ .



② Since  $A, B, C$  are non-collinear  $\angle ABC$  is an angle.



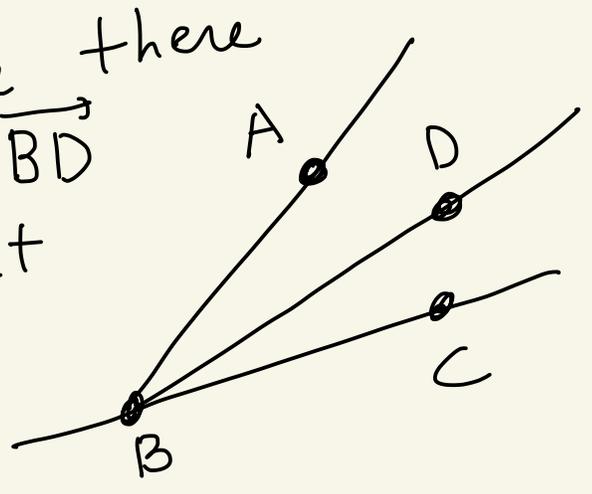
Consider the line  $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$ .

Since  $A, B, C$  are non-collinear, we know that  $A \notin \overleftrightarrow{BC}$ .

Let  $H$  be the halfplane determined by  $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$  that contains  $A$ .

Let  $\theta = m(\angle ABC)$

By (ii) of angle measure there exists a unique ray  $\overrightarrow{BD}$  with  $D \in H$  such that  $m(\angle DBC) = \frac{\theta}{2}$ .



Since  $D, A \in H$  we know  $D$  and  $A$  are on the same side of  $\overleftrightarrow{BC}$ .

Since  $m(\angle DBC) = \frac{\theta}{2} < \theta = m(\angle ABC)$  by a theorem in class

We know that  $D \in \text{int}(\angle ABC)$ .

By (iii) of angle measure, since  $D \in \text{int}(\angle ABC)$

We know that

$$m(\angle ABD) + m(\angle DBC) = m(\angle ABC).$$

$$\text{Thus, } m(\angle ABD) + \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta.$$

$$\text{So, } m(\angle ABD) = \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

$$\text{Thus, } m(\angle ABD) = m(\angle DBC).$$

