

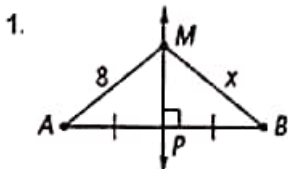
Lesson 5.2:
Perpendicular Bisectors & Angle Bisectors

Key
Date: _____

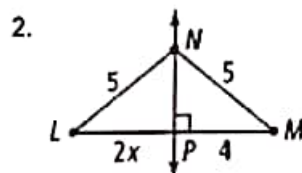
Bisect - cut into
2 equal
parts

	Statement of Theorem	Picture or Example
Perpendicular Bisector Theorem	If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.	
Converse of Perpendicular Bisector Theorem	If a point is equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then it is on the perpendicular bisector of the segment.	

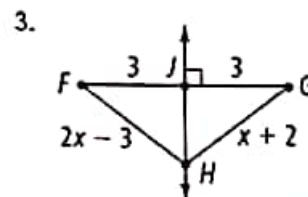
Find the value of x.



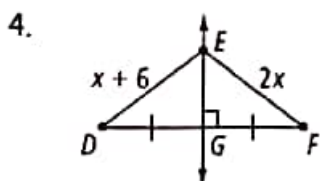
$x = 8$



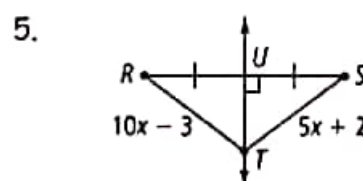
$2x = 4$
 $x = 2$



$2x - 3 = x + 2$
 $x = 5$



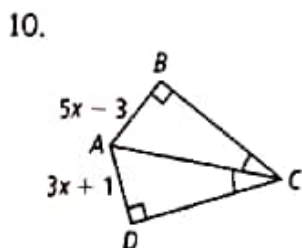
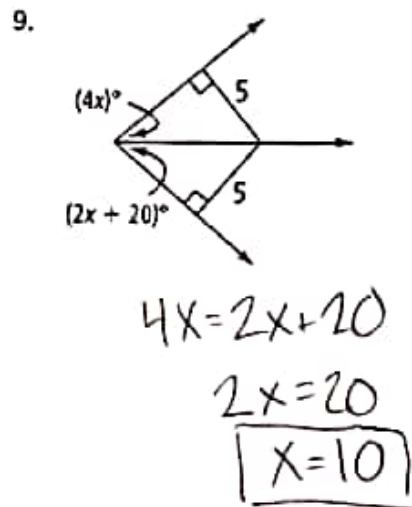
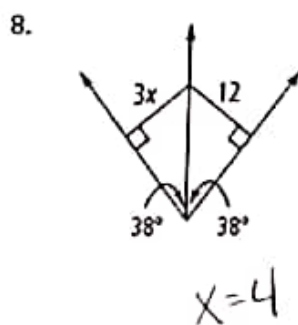
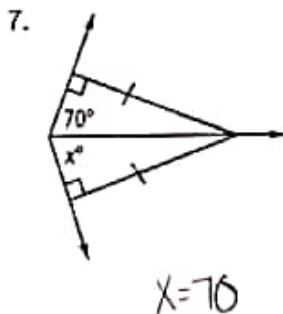
$x + 6 = 2x$
 $6 = x$



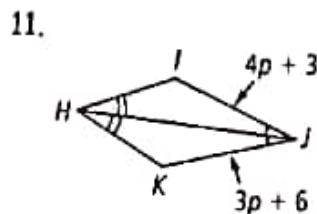
$10x - 3 = 5x + 2$
 $5x = 5$ $x = 1$

	Statement of Theorem	Picture or Example
Angle Bisector Theorem	If a point is on the bisector of an angle, then the point is equidistant from the sides of the angle.	
Converse of Angle Bisector Theorem	If a point in the interior of an angle is equidistant from the sides of the angle, then the point is on the angle bisector.	

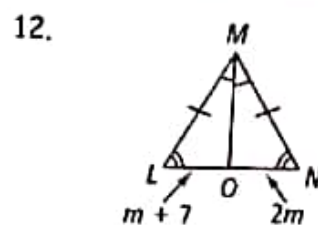
Find the value of x .



$5x - 3 = 3x + 1$
 $2x = 4$
 $x = 2$



$4p + 3 = 3p + 6$
 $p = 3$

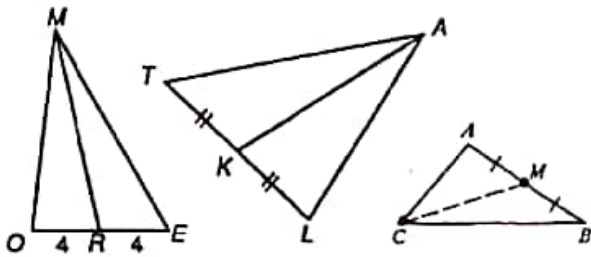


$m + 7 = 2m$
 $m = 7$

Lesson 5.4: Medians & Altitudes of Triangles

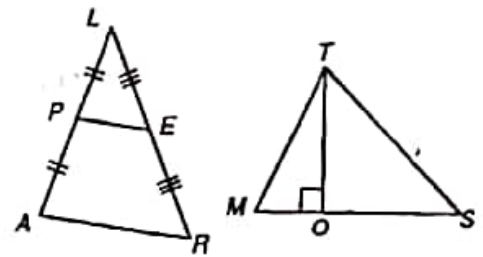
Median of a triangle is a segment that runs from one vertex of the triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. Every triangle has 3 medians.

Median of a Triangle



Segments MR and AK are medians.
 CM is also a median

Not a Median of a Triangle

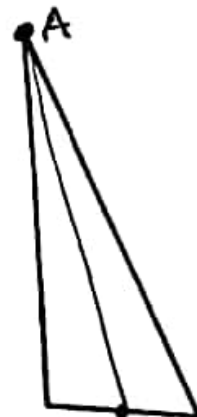
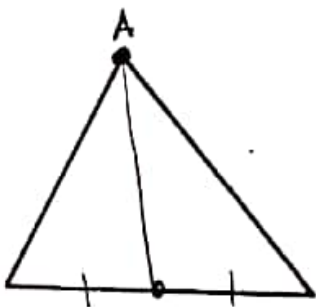


Segments PE and TO are not medians.

For each example, draw a median from vertex A to the opposite side:

Steps:

1. Find the side across from point A
2. Create a MIDPOINT on that side and label it
3. Connect A to that point

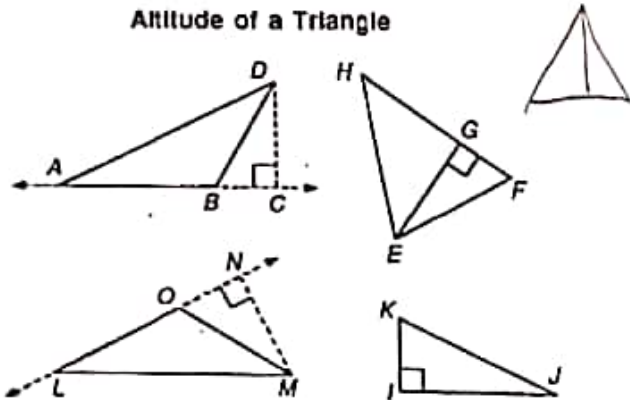


Altitude

of a triangle is a segment that runs from one vertex perpendicular to the line that contains the opposite side. (i.e. it's height!)

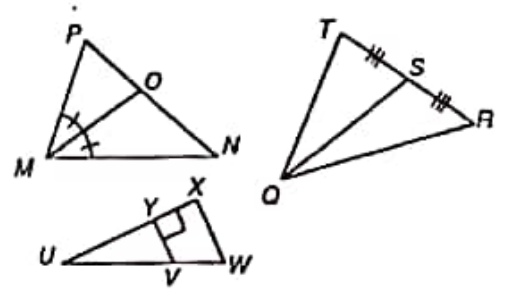
- An altitude may be inside or outside the triangle, or a side of the triangle.
- Every triangle has 3 altitudes

Altitude of a Triangle

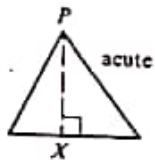


Segments CD , EG , IK , and MN are altitudes.

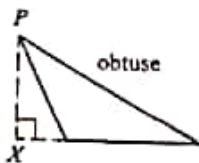
Not an Altitude of a Triangle



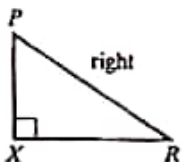
Segments MO , QS , and VY are not altitudes.



In an **acute triangle**, the 3 altitudes will be **INSIDE** the triangle.



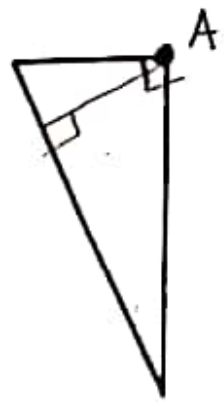
In an **obtuse triangle**, two of the altitudes will be outside the triangle, and only one altitude will be inside the triangle.



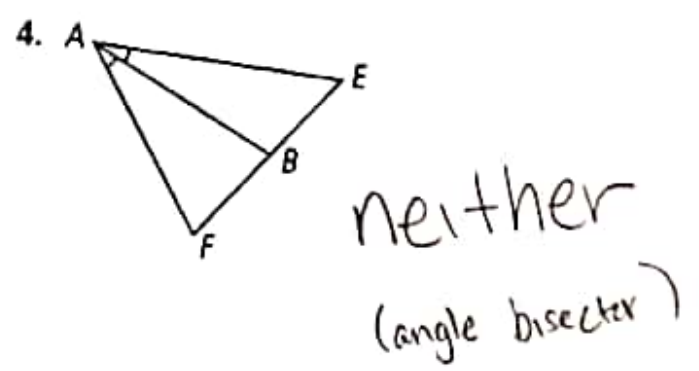
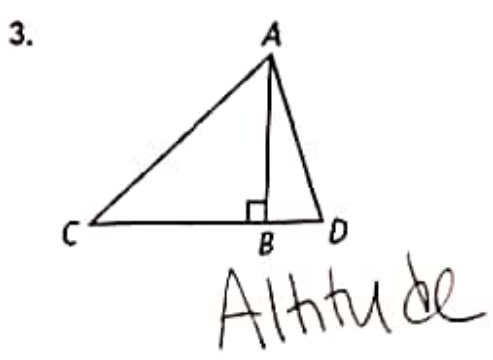
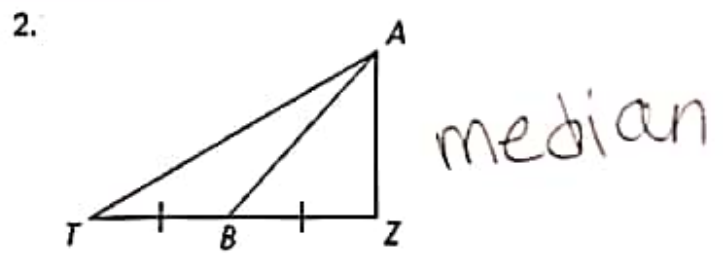
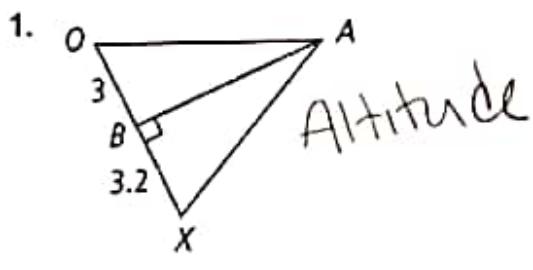
In a **right triangle**, two of the altitudes are the legs of the right triangle (make up the right angle), and one altitude is inside the triangle.

Draw an altitude from vertex A to the opposite side for each triangle below:

1. Find the side across from point A
 2. If you can create a line that makes a right angle from A to that side, draw your altitude
 3. If you cannot, extend the side and then draw your altitude



Determine whether AB is a median, an altitude, or neither.



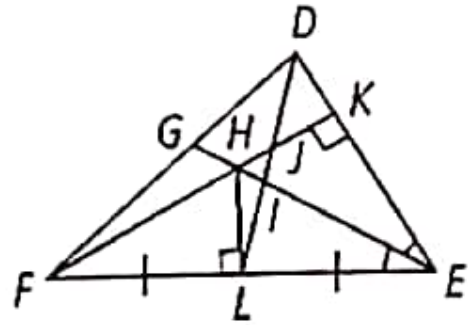
In Exercises 13–16, name each segment.

13. a median in $\triangle DEF$ \overline{DL}

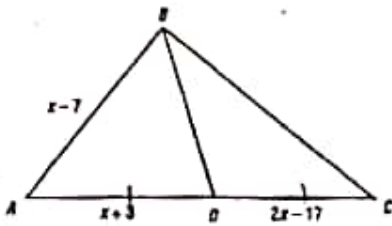
14. an altitude in $\triangle DEF$ \overline{FK}

15. a median in $\triangle EHF$ \overline{HL}

16. an altitude in $\triangle HEK$ \overline{EK}



1. Find AB if \overline{BD} is a median of $\triangle ABC$.

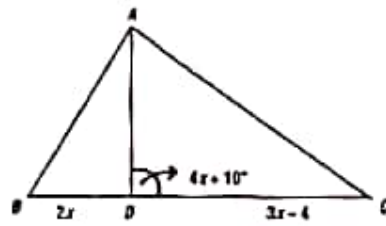


$$x+3 = 2x-17$$

$$x = 20$$

$$\overline{AB} = 13$$

2. Find BC if \overline{AD} is an altitude of $\triangle ABC$.



$$40$$

$$56$$

$$4x+10 = 90$$

$$4x = 80$$

$$x = 20$$

$$\boxed{BC = 96}$$

Let's go to this website and practice identifying segments in a triangle:

<https://www.ixl.com/math/geometry/identify-medians-altitudes-angle-bisectors-and-perpendicular-bisectors>

HOMEWORK: Practice Worksheet 5-4

** Open note quiz tomorrow!