

# Chapter 5

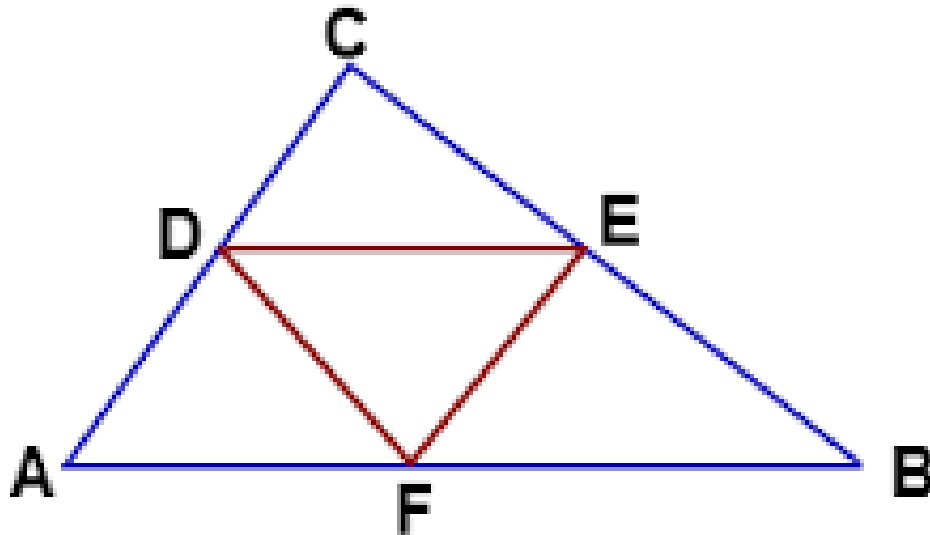
## Relationships within Triangles

5.1

# MIDSEGMENT THEOREM

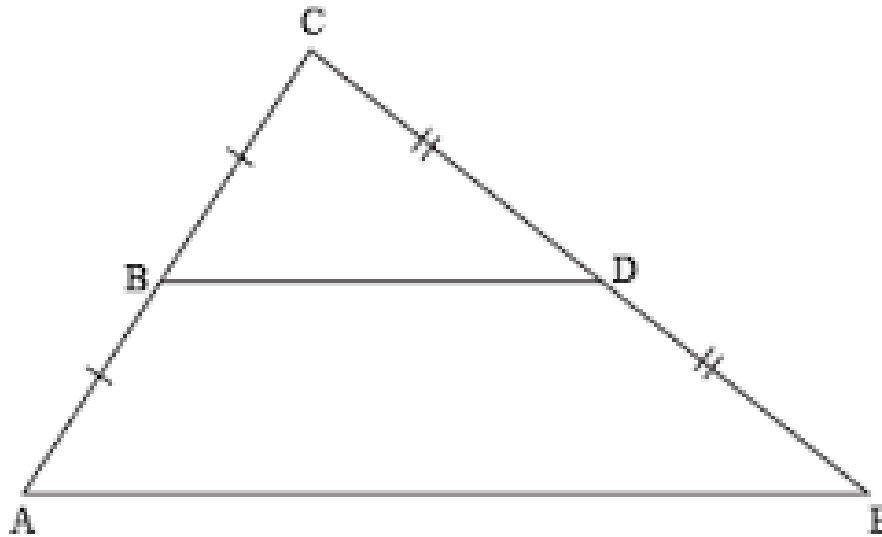
# Midsegment of a Triangle

- A \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
of the triangle.
- All triangles have \_\_\_\_\_ midsegments.

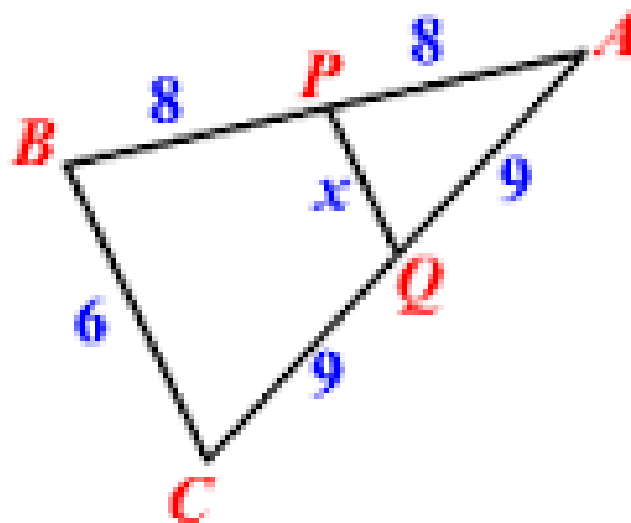


# Midsegment Theorem

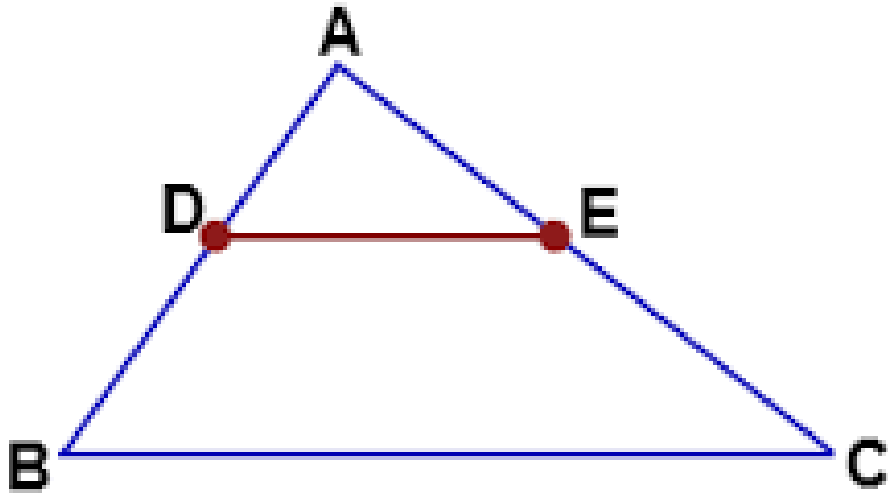
- The midsegment of \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the triangle.
- It is also \_\_\_\_\_ as the \_\_\_\_\_.



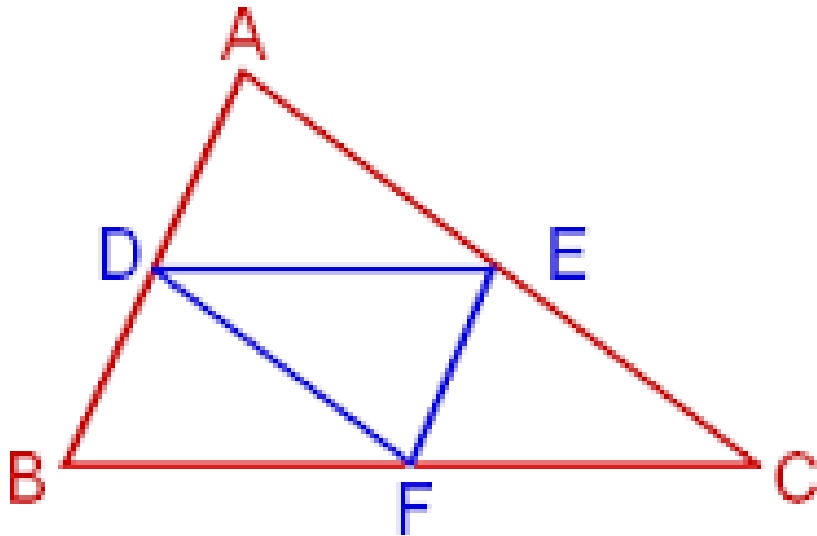
EX: Find  $x$ .



EX: DE is the midsegment of Triangle ABC. Find x.

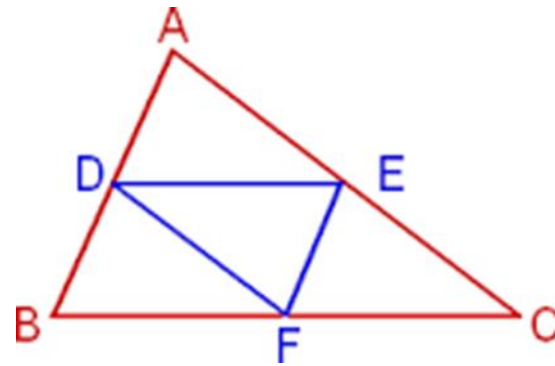


EX: Complete each statement using the following information.



EX: Use the diagram, where D, E, and F are midpoints.

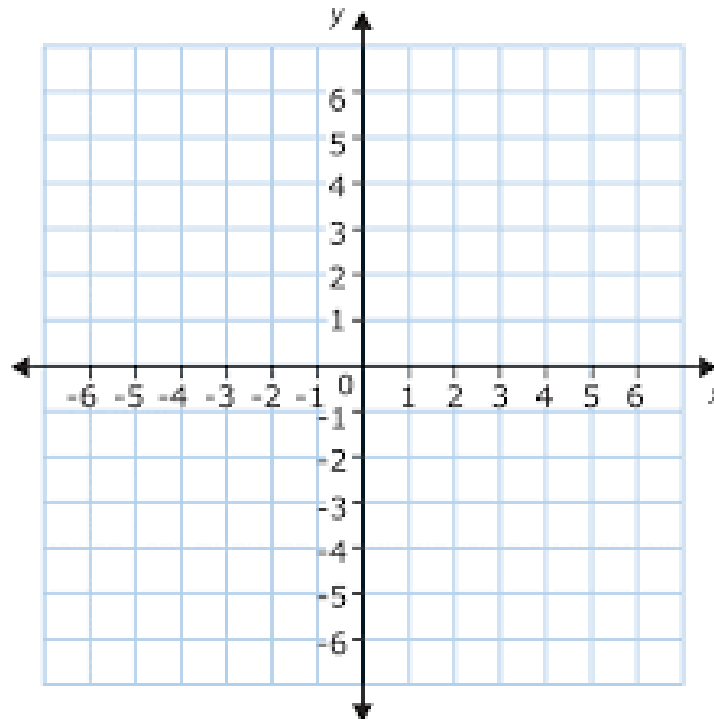
- If  $DE = 3x + 8$  and  $BC = 2x + 24$ , what is AB?



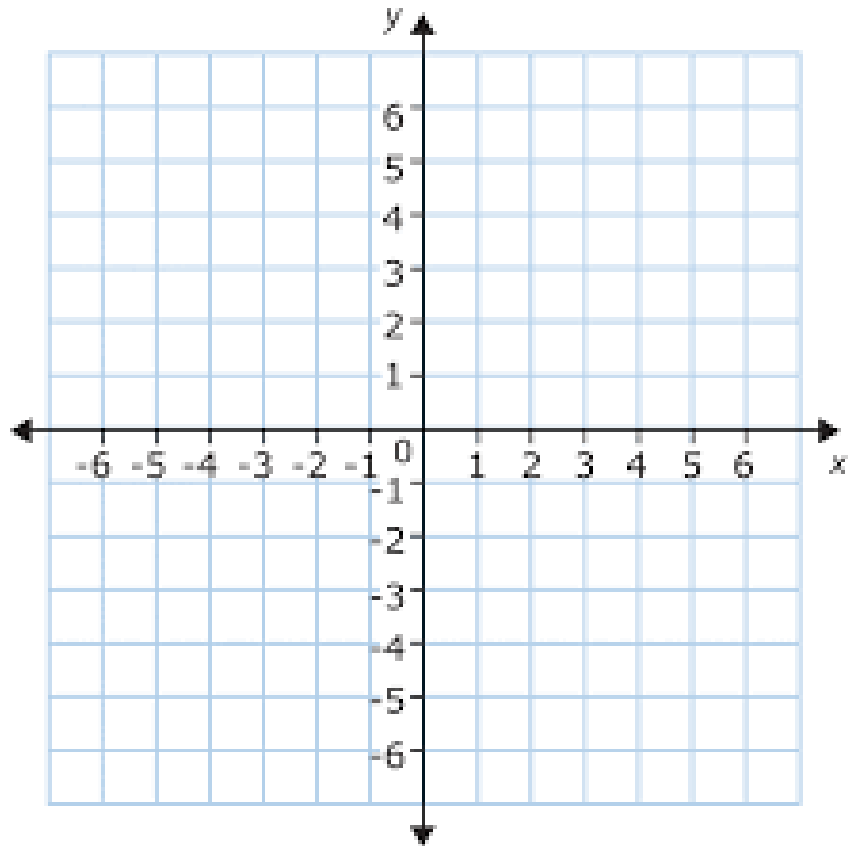


EX: Place the figure in a coordinate plane in a convenient way. Assign coordinates to each vertex.

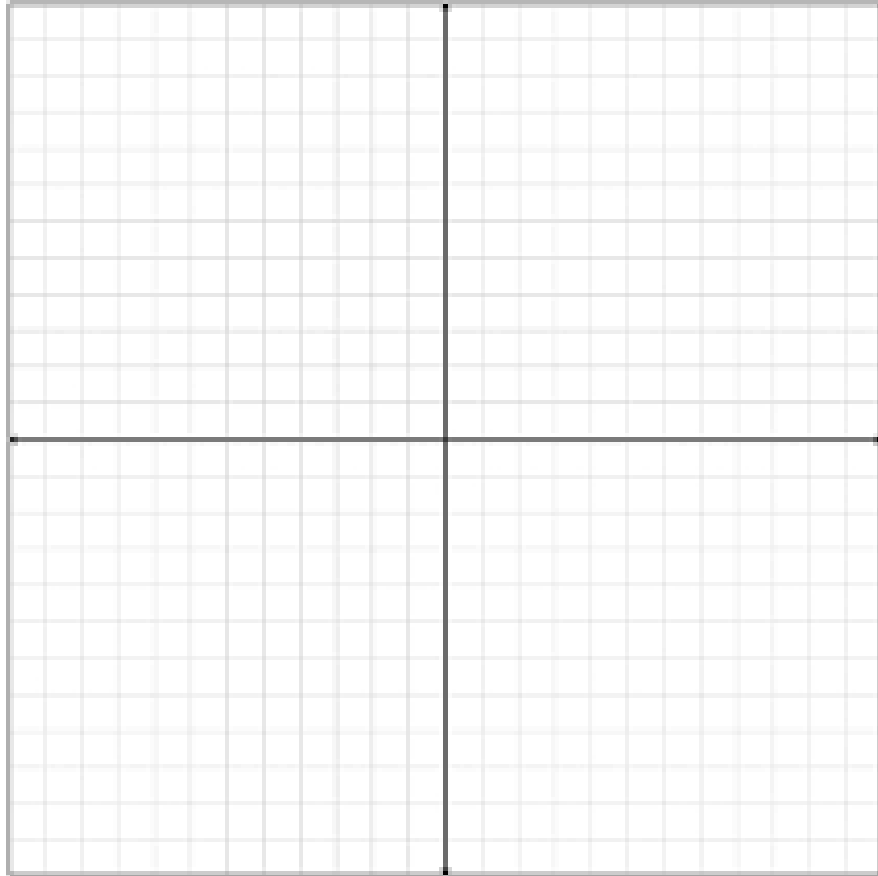
- Right triangle: leg lengths are 4 units and 5 units



- Isosceles triangle: leg length 6



- Rectangle: length is  $r$  and width is  $s$

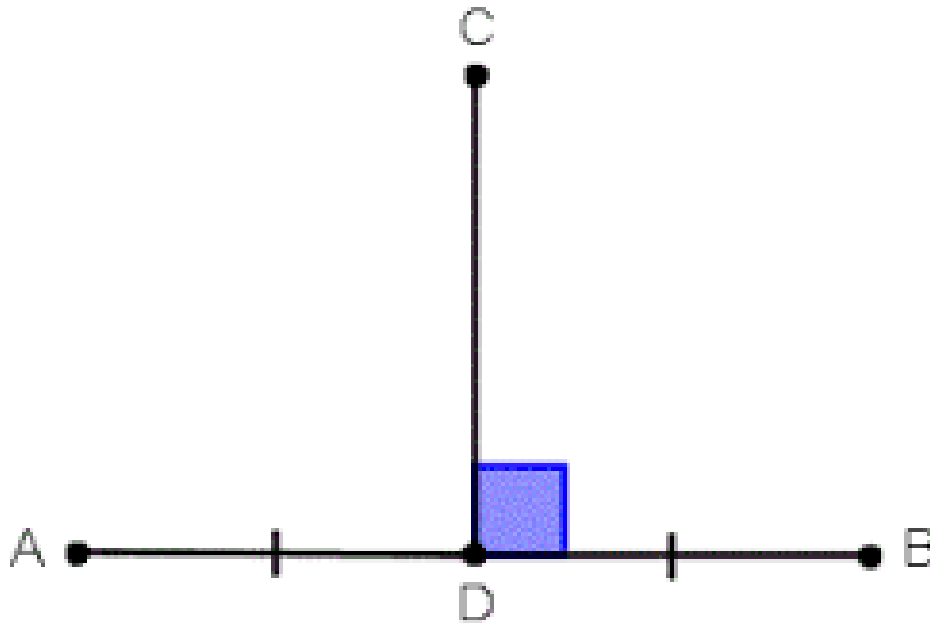


5.2

## PERPENDICULAR BISECTORS

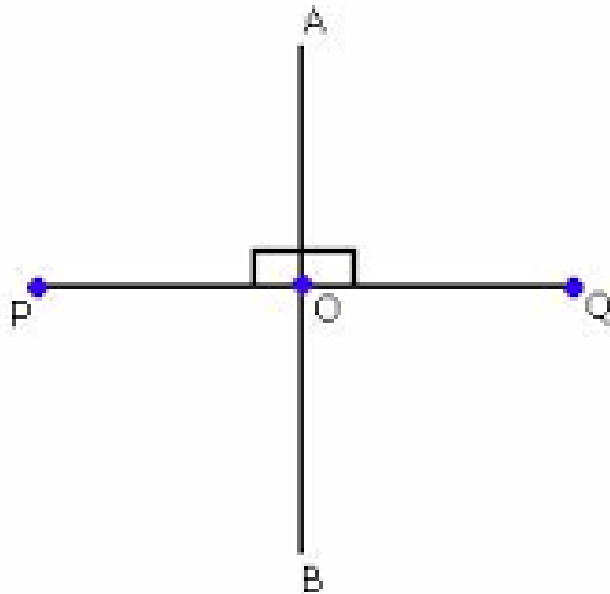
# Perpendicular Bisector

- A segment, ray, or line that is \_\_\_\_\_  
to a segment and \_\_\_\_\_ at its  
\_\_\_\_\_.



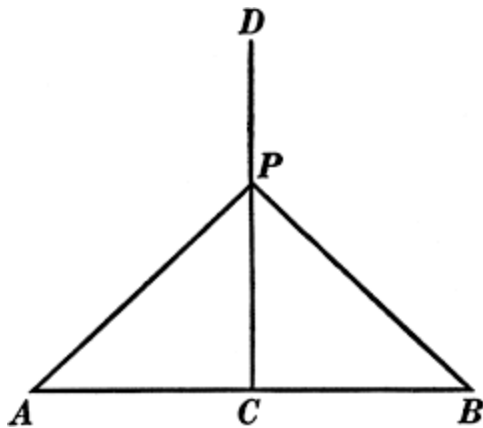
# Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

- Any \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ of a segment is \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the segment.

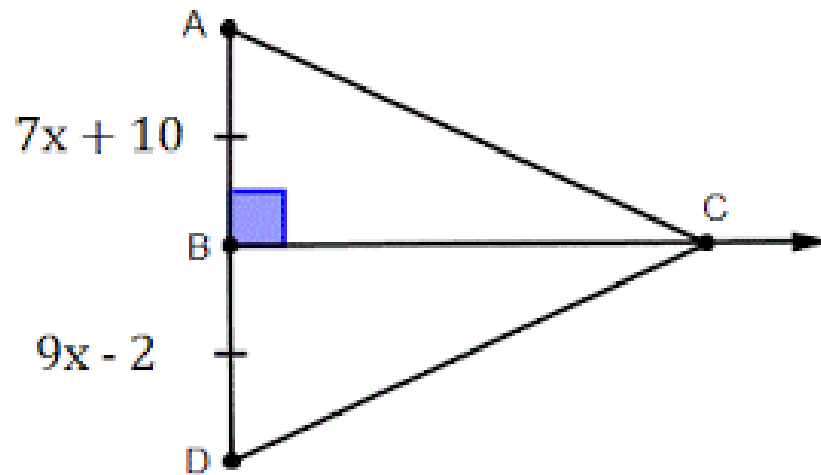


# Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

- If a \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ of a segment, then the \_\_\_\_\_ is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the segment.



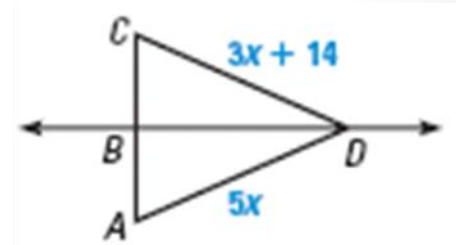
EX: Find  $x$ .





EX:

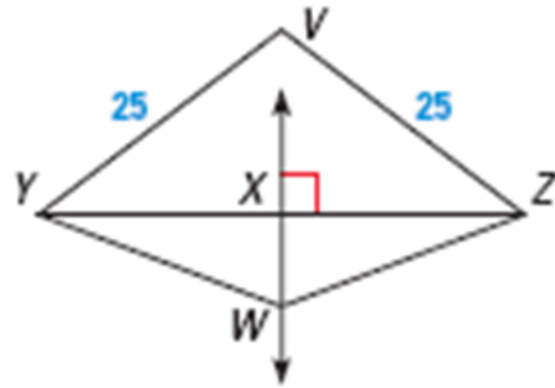
$\overleftrightarrow{BD}$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AC}$ .  
Find  $AD$ .



EX:

In the diagram,  $\overleftrightarrow{WX}$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{YZ}$ .

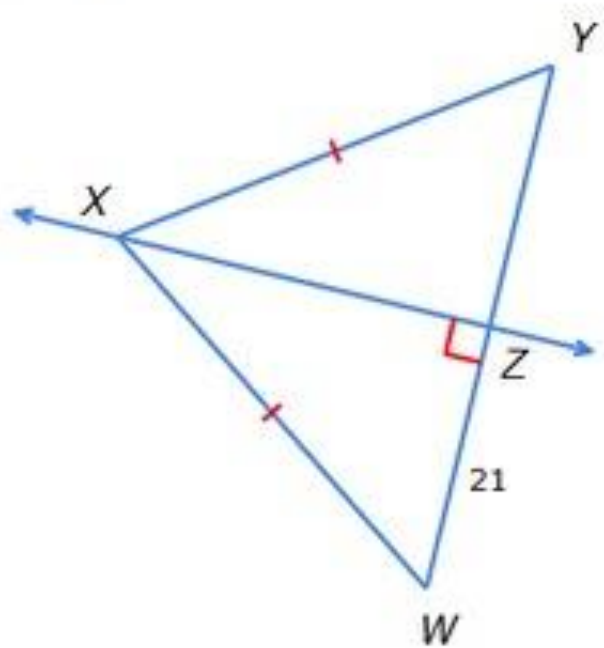
What segment lengths in the diagram are equal?



Is  $V$  on  $WX$ ?

# EX:

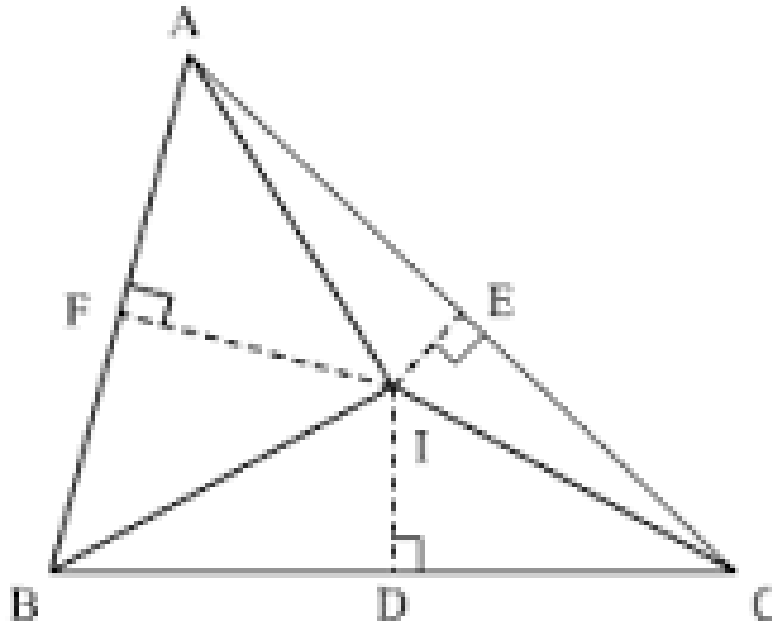
What is  $WY$ ?



$$WY = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

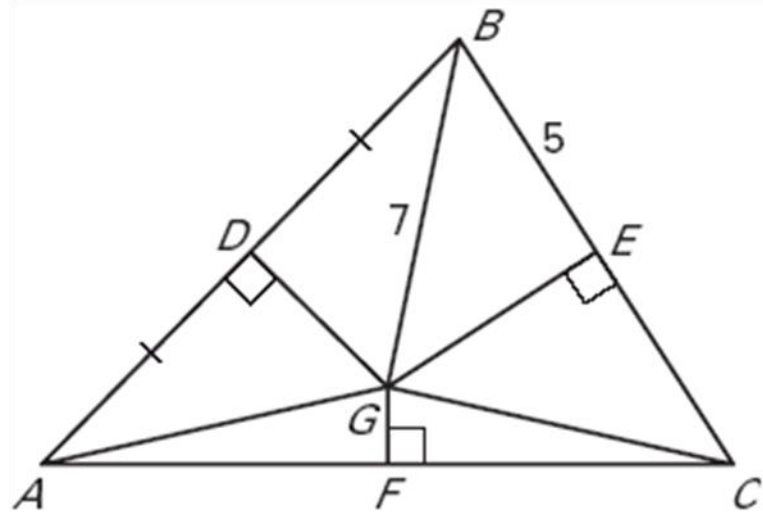
# Perpendicular Bisectors of a Triangle

- The perpendicular bisectors of a triangle \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ that is \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the triangle.



EX:

3. In this diagram, the perpendicular bisectors of  $\triangle ABC$  meet at point  $G$ . Find  $EC$  and  $GC$ .

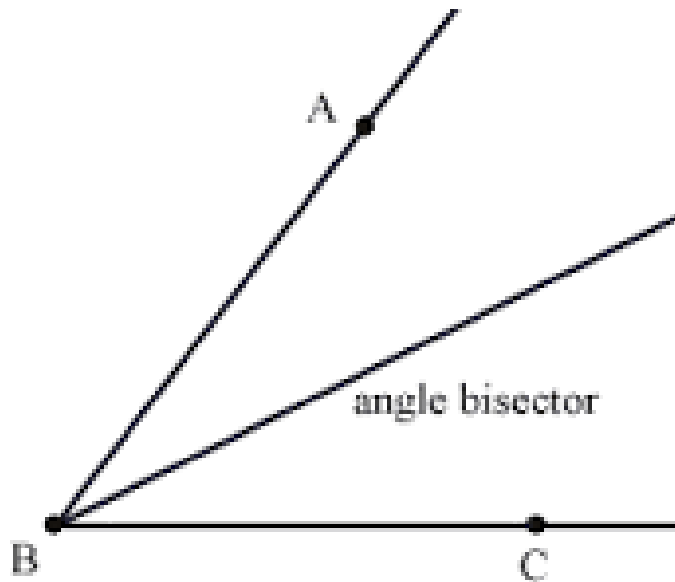


5.3

# ANGLE BISECTORS

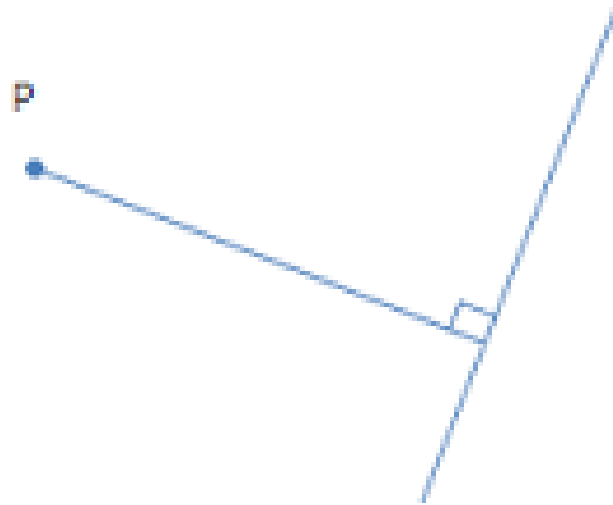
# Angle Bisector

- Divides an angle \_\_\_\_\_



# Distance from a Point to a Line

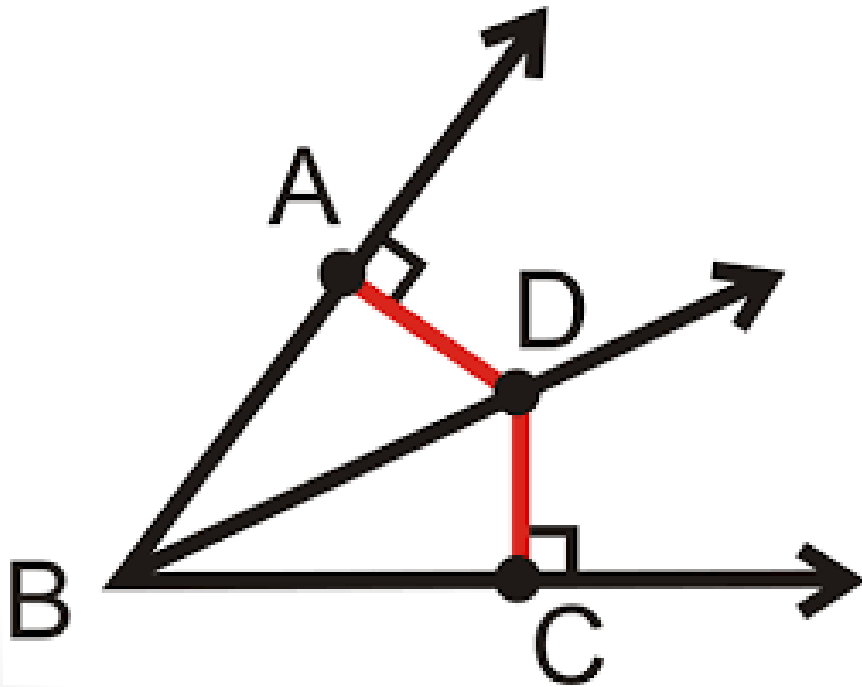
- The \_\_\_\_\_ from the point to the line.





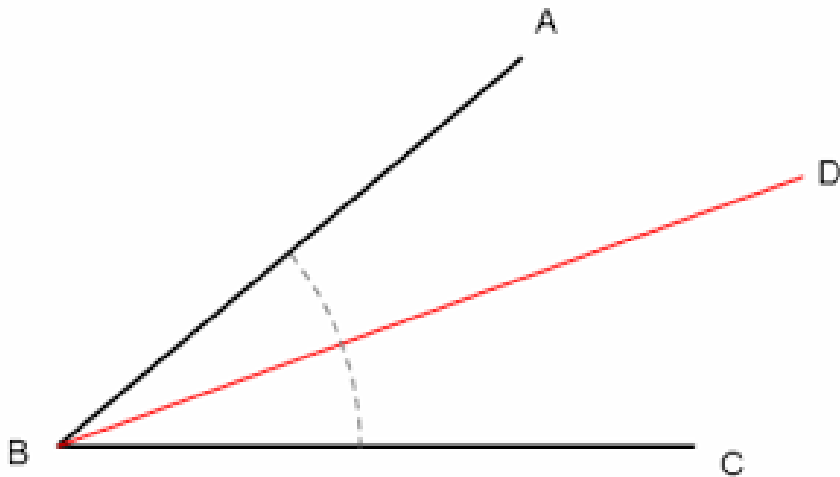
# Angle Bisector Theorem

- If a \_\_\_\_\_ is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of an angle, then it is the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the angle.



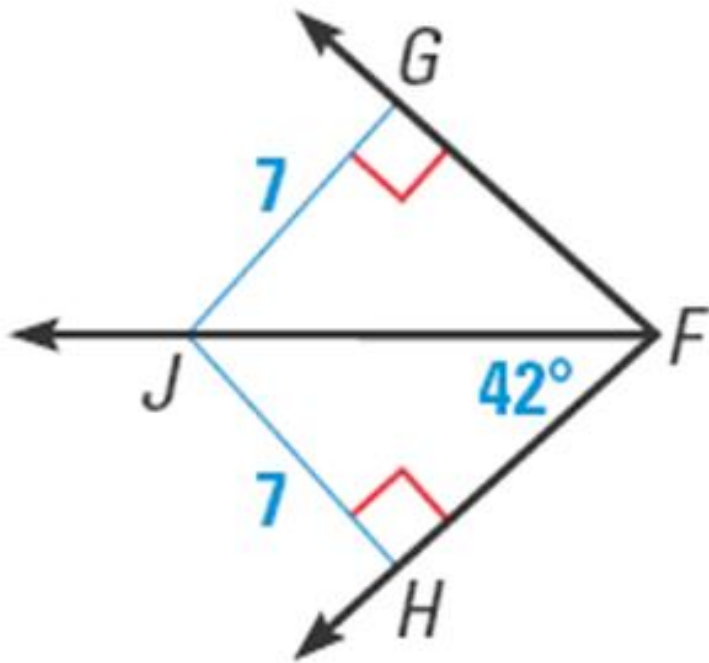
# Converse of the Angle Bisector Theorem

- If a \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_ from the sides of an angle, then it is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the angle.



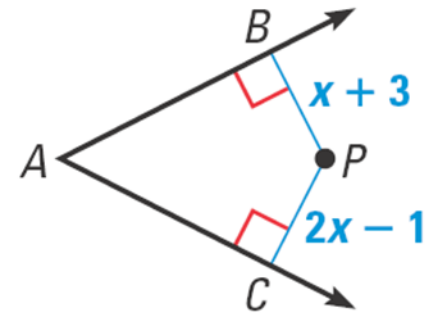
EX:

Find the measure of  $\angle GFJ$ .

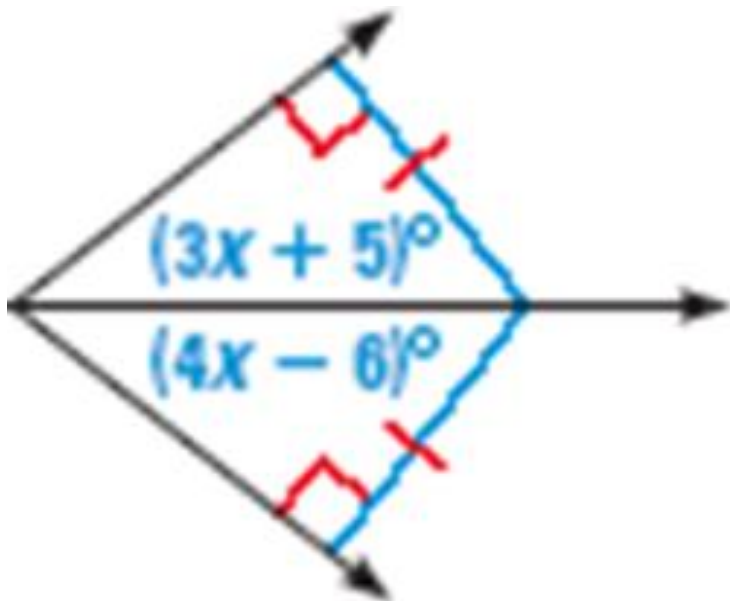


EX:

For what value of  $x$  does  $P$  lie on the bisector of  $\angle A$ ?

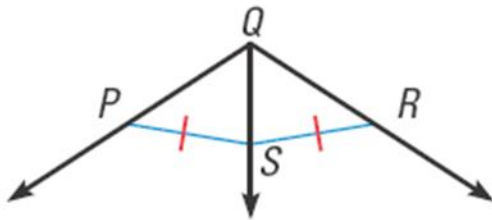


EX: Find  $x$ .



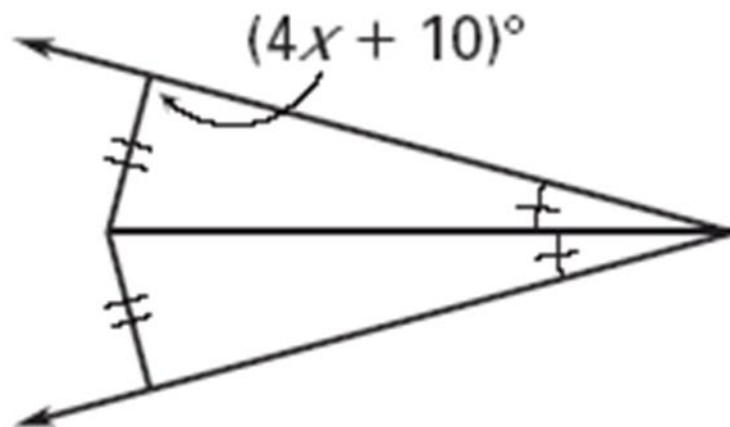
EX:

4. Do you have enough information to conclude that  $\overrightarrow{QS}$  bisects  $\angle PQR$ ? **Explain.**



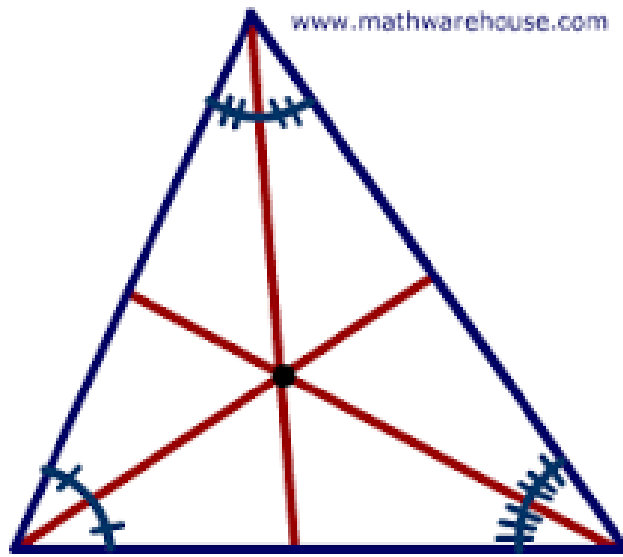
EX: Find  $x$ .

2.



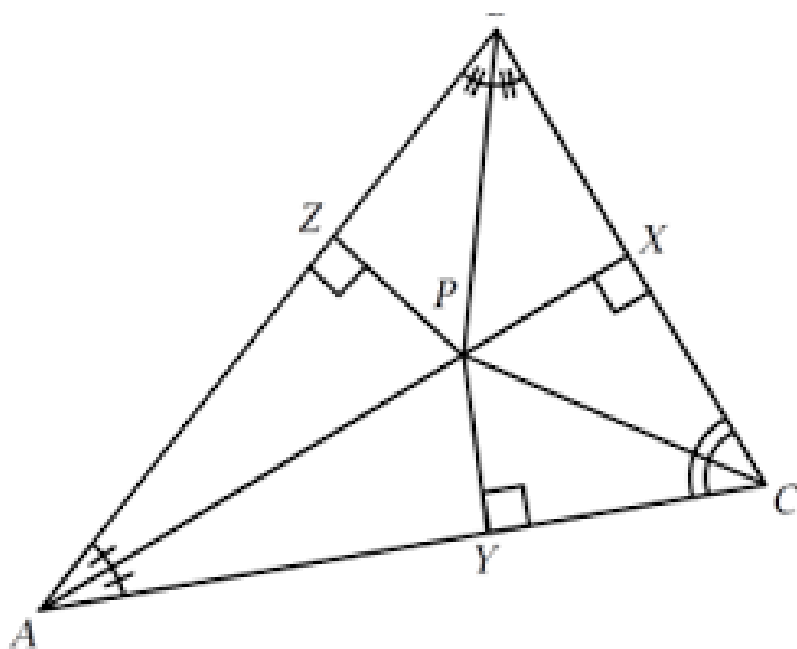
# Angle Bisectors of a Triangle

- The angle bisectors of a triangle \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ that is the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the triangle.
  - This \_\_\_\_\_ is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



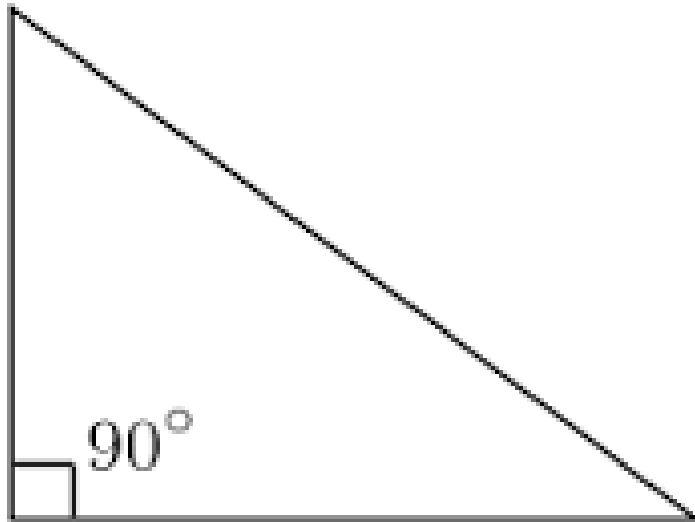


EX: Find  $x$  and  $y$ .

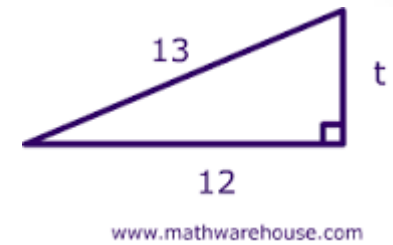
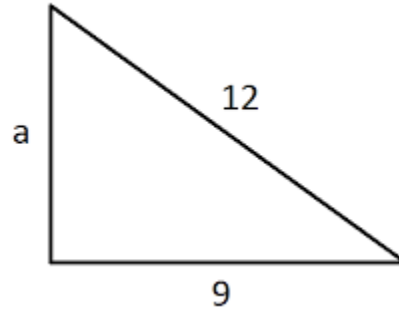
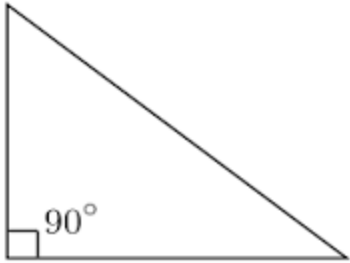


# Pythagorean Theorem

- For a \_\_\_\_\_ with legs \_\_\_\_\_ and hypotenuse \_\_\_\_\_, the Pythagorean Theorem says \_\_\_\_\_.

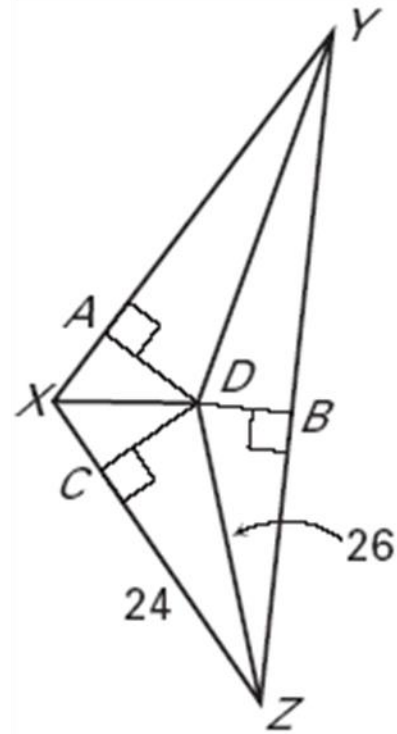


# EX: Find the missing sides in each triangle.



EX:

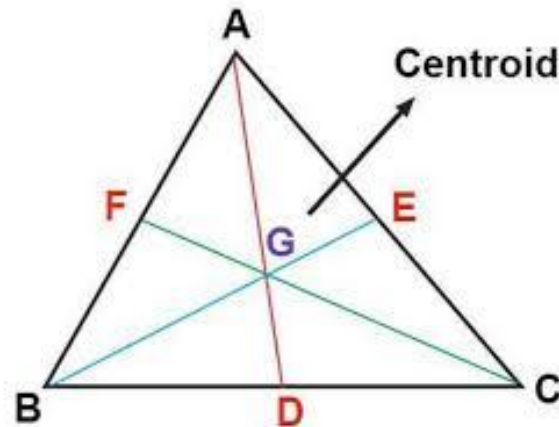
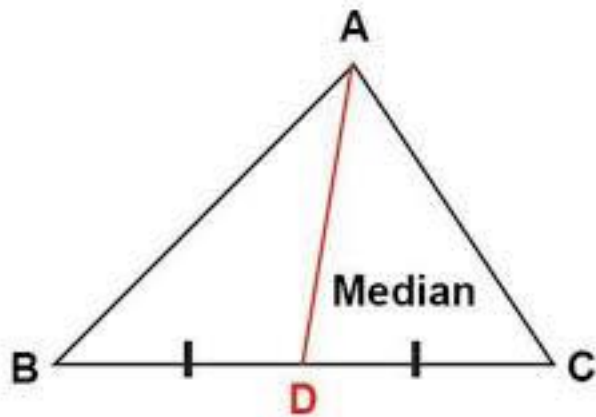
3. Point  $D$  is the incenter of  $\triangle XYZ$ . Find  $DB$ .



## 5.4 USE MEDIANS AND ALTITUDES

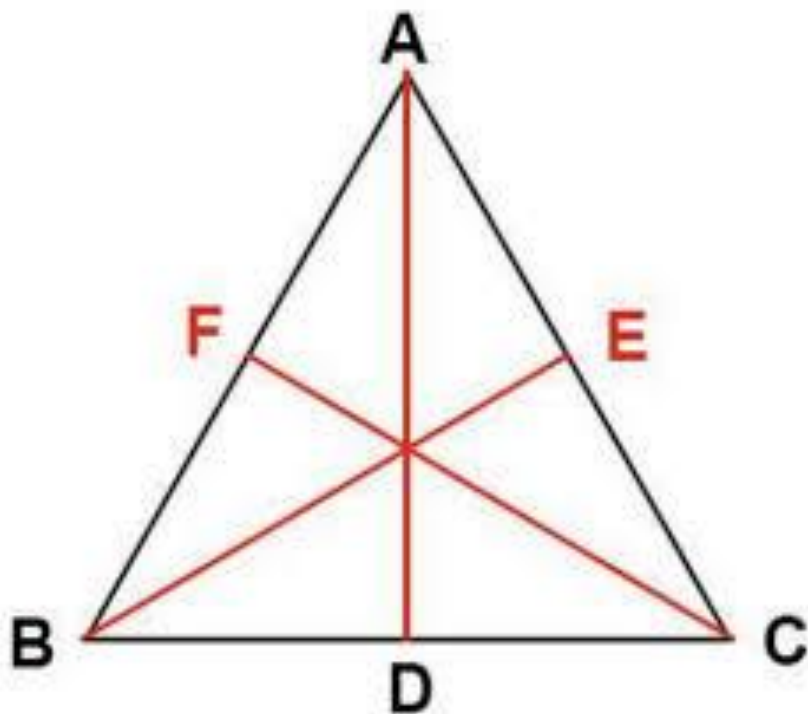
# Median of a Triangle

- The segment from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ where the \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle meet is called the \_\_\_\_\_.



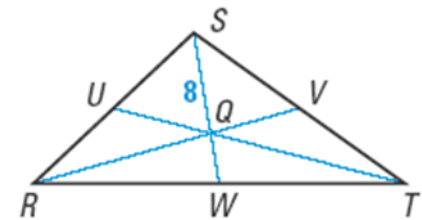
# Medians of a Triangle Theorem

- The medians of a triangle \_\_\_\_\_ that is \_\_\_\_\_ of the distance from \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the opposite side.



EX:

In  $\triangle RST$ ,  $Q$  is the centroid and  $SQ = 8$ . Find  $QW$  and  $SW$ .



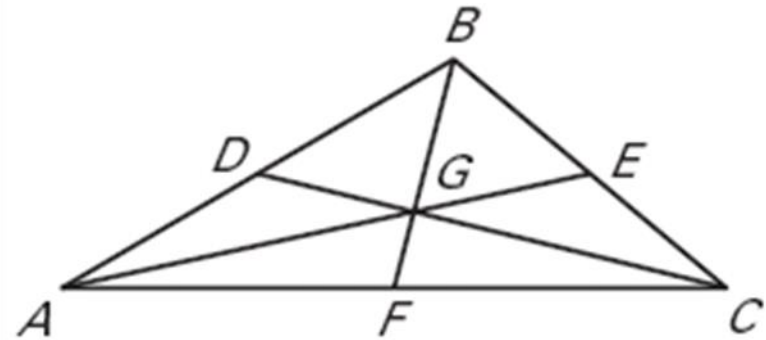


**EX:**

**In Exercises 1–3, use the diagram.**

**$G$  is the centroid of  $\triangle ABC$ .**

**If  $BG = 9$ , find  $BF$ .**



**If  $BD = 12$ , find  $AD$ .**

**If  $CD = 27$ , find  $GC$ .**

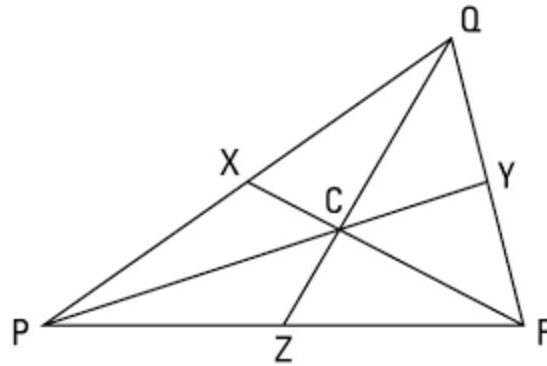
EX:

There are three paths through a triangular park. Each path goes from the midpoint of one edge to the opposite corner. The paths meet at point  $P$ .

If  $PT = 800$  feet, find  $PA$  and  $TA$ .

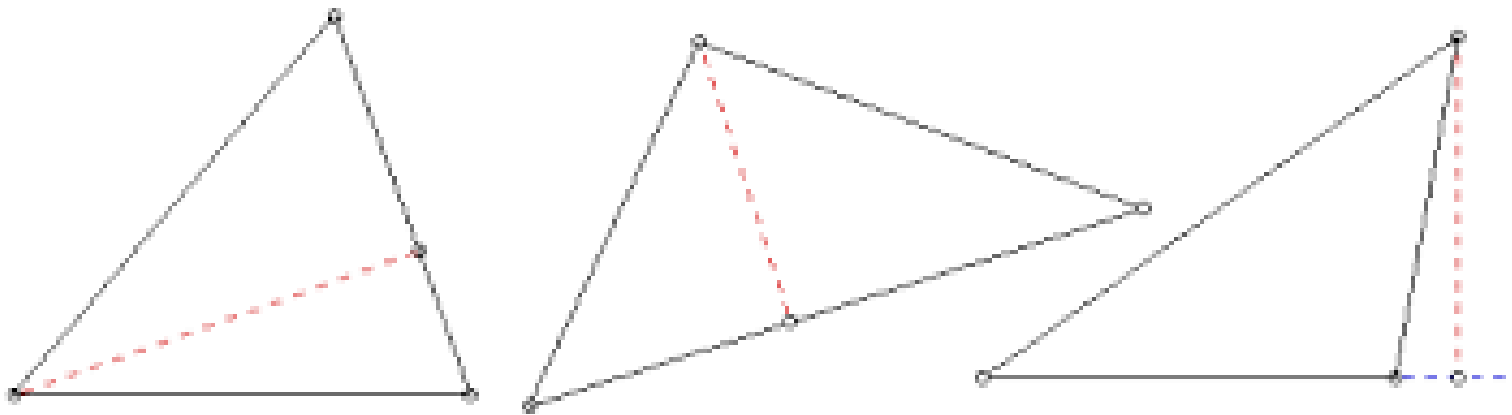


EX: Point C is the centroid. Use the information to find x.



# Altitude of a Triangle

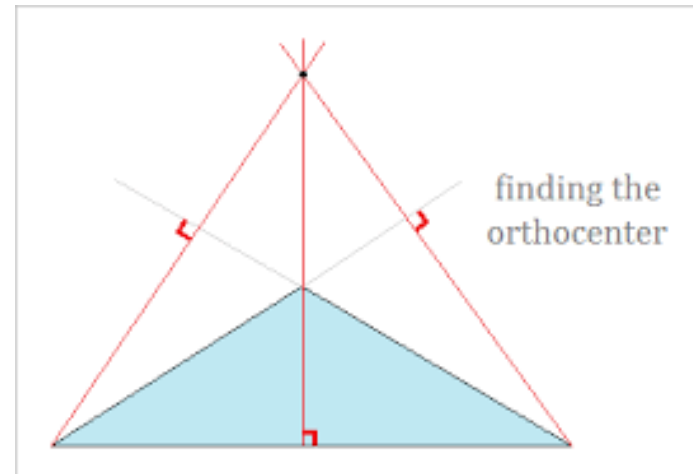
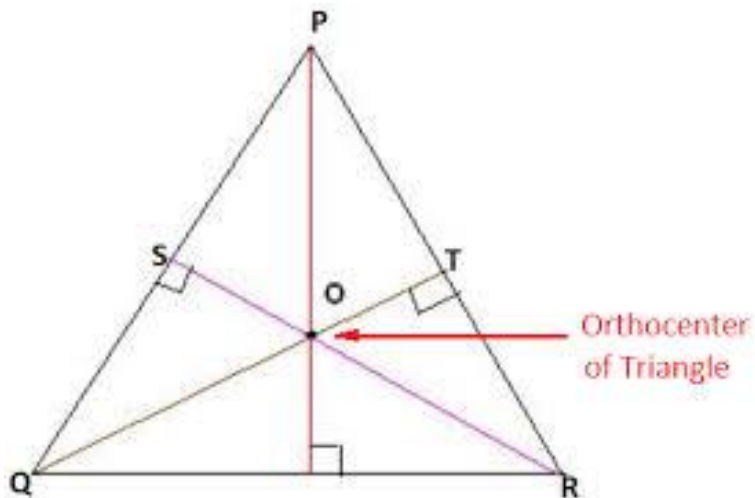
- The \_\_\_\_\_ from a \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_.



Some examples of altitudes of triangles.

# Orthocenter

- The \_\_\_\_\_ where the \_\_\_\_\_  
or the \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle  
\_\_\_\_\_.

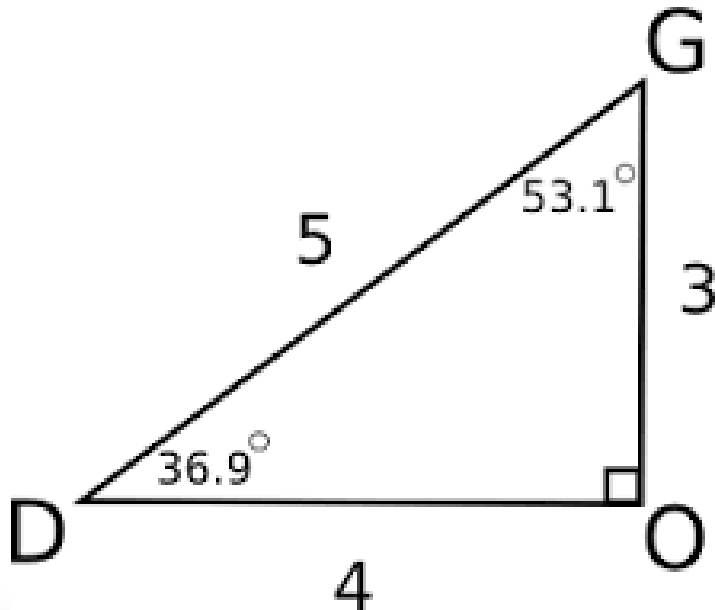


5.5

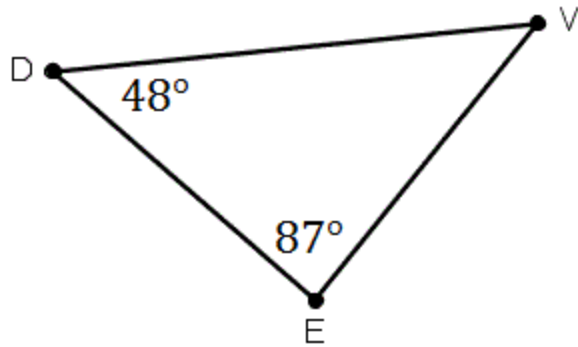
USE INEQUALITIES IN A TRIANGLE

# Comparing Triangle Sides and Angles

- In a triangle:
- \_\_\_\_\_ have  
\_\_\_\_\_ opposite of them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ have  
\_\_\_\_\_ opposite them.



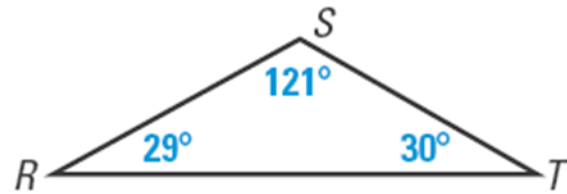
EX: List the sides and angles in order from smallest to largest.





EX:

1. List the sides of  $\triangle RST$  in order from shortest to longest.



# EX: Standardized Test Practice

**STAGE PROP** You are constructing a stage prop that shows a large triangular mountain. The bottom edge of the mountain is about 27 feet long, the left slope is about 24 feet long, and the right slope is about 20 feet long. You are told that one of the angles is about  $46^\circ$  and one is about  $59^\circ$ . What is the angle measure of the peak of the mountain?



(A)  $46^\circ$

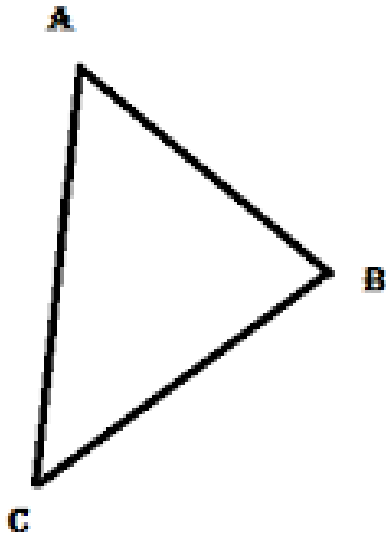
(B)  $59^\circ$

(C)  $75^\circ$

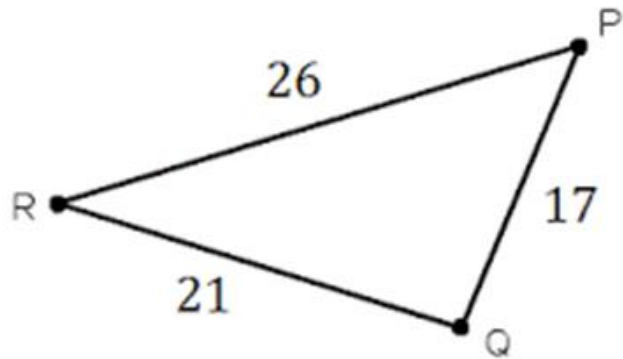
(D)  $85^\circ$

# Triangle Inequality Theorem

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ of any \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.



EX: Show that the Triangle Inequality Theorem holds true for this triangle.



EX: Is it possible to construct a triangle with the given side lengths? Explain.

- 5.5, 6, 11

- 6, 11, 21

EX: Describe the possible lengths of the third side of the triangle given the other two sides.

- 12 inches, 8 inches

- 11 feet, 15 feet