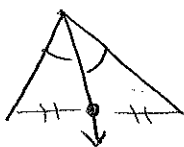
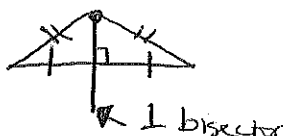


Cornell Notes

Main Ideas/Questions



Topic/ Objective: Cont'd Midsegments of Triangles (5-1) and Bisectors in Triangles(5-2)

Theorem 5-2: Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is Equidistant from the endpoints of the segment

Theorem 5-3: Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

If a point is equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then it is

It is a point on the perpendicular bisector of the segment

Theorem 5-4: Angle Bisector Theorem

If a point is on the bisector of an angle, then it is Equidistant from the sides of the angle

Theorem 5-5: Converse of the Angle Bisector Theorem

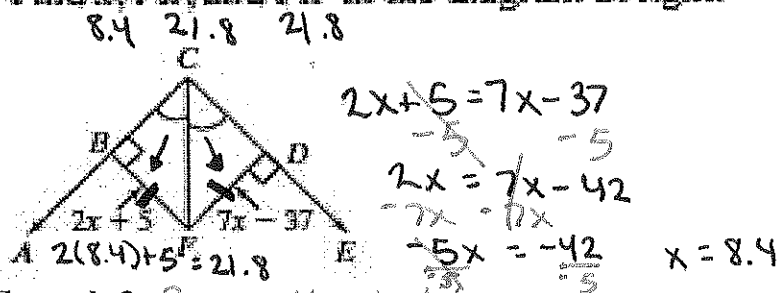
If a point in the interior of an angle is equidistant from the sides of the angle, then it is On the angle bisector

The distance from a point to a line is The length of the perpendicular segment from the point to the line

Example 1:

Using the Angle Bisector Theorem

Find x , FB , and FD in the diagram at right.



Example 2: Perpendicular Bisector

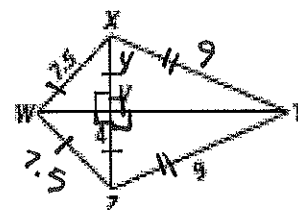
1. How is WY related to XZ ? \perp bisector

2. Find XV . 4

3. Find WZ . 7.5

4. Find XY . 9

5. What kind of triangle is $\triangle XWV$? Right \triangle



Cornell Notes

Name: _____
 Class/Period: _____
 Date: _____

Main Ideas/Questions

Topic/ Objective: Midsegments of Triangles (5-1)
 and Bisectors in Triangles(5-2)

Theorem 5-1: Triangle Midsegment Theorem

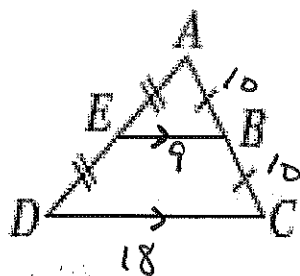
If a segment joins the midpoints of two sides of a triangle, then the segment is Parallel to the third side, and is half its length.

A midsegment of a triangle is A segment connecting the midpoints of two sides

A Coordinate proof is a form of proof in which coordinate geometry and algebra are used to prove a theorem.

Example:

1. $AB = 10$ and $CD = 18$. Find EB , BC , and AC .



Example: 2

\overline{QR} is a midsegment of $\triangle LMN$.

a. $QR = 9$. Find NM .

b. $LN = 12$ and $LM = 31$. Find the perimeter of $\triangle LMN$.

61

