Secondary 2 lesson 8.2

# Segments in Triangles Mid-Segments, Perpendicular Bisectors, Angle Bisectors, Medians, and Altitudes

# **Objectives:**

Understand what a Mid-Segment is and it's properties

- 1) a Mid-segments is Parallel to it's partner side
- 2) a Mid-Segment is 1/2 as long as it's partner side

Understand what a Perpendicular Bisector is and it's properties

- 3) Equidistant from segment ends
- 4) Creates Circumcenter

Understand what an Angle Bisector is and it's properties

- 5) Equidistance from sides
- 6) Creates Incenter

Understand what a Median is and it's properties

- 7) Medians split each other into proportions of 1/3 and 2/3
- 8) Medians are concurrent at the Centroid

Understand what an Altitude is and it's properties

9) Altitudes are concurrent at the Orthocenter

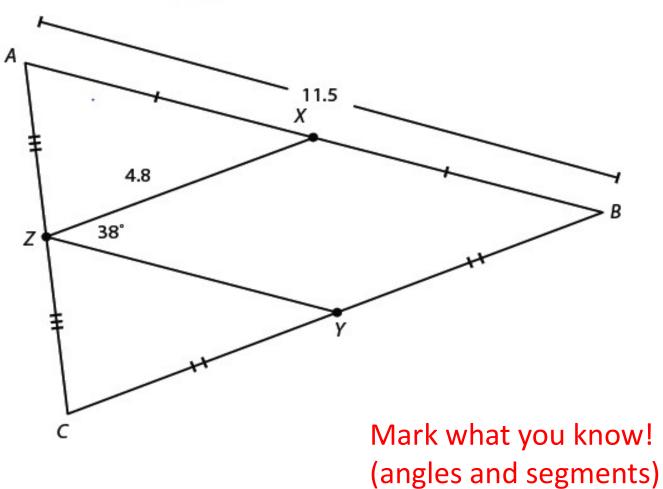
# Mid-segments (one quick new triangle property)

Midsegments are line segments created by connecting the midpoints of two sides of a triangle. X is the midpoint of AB Y is the midpoint of BC Every triangle has three midsegments. D D D т т

## \*<u>A mid-segment is parallel to the third side and ½ as long</u>\*

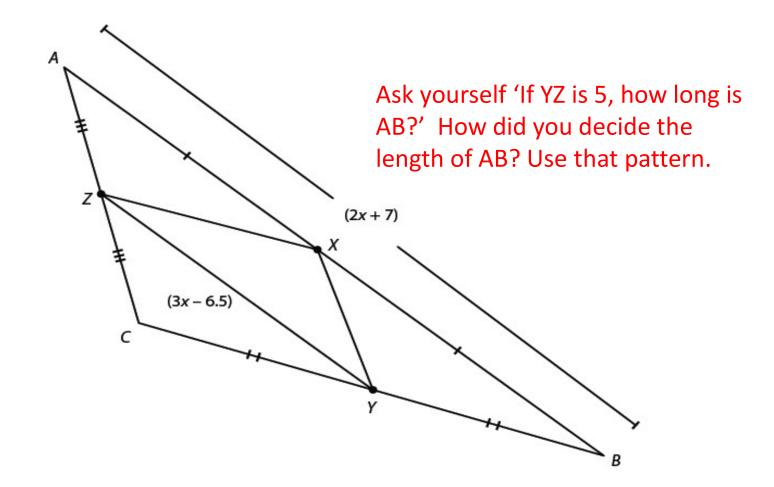
#### Example 1

Find the lengths of *BC* and *YZ* and the measure of  $\angle AXZ$ .



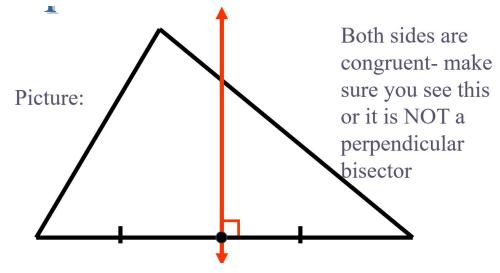
#### Example 2

If AB = 2x + 7 and YZ = 3x - 6.5, what is the length of AB?



## Segment number 2:

<u>Perpendicular Bisector</u> is a line that passes through the midpoint of the side of a triangle at a 90 degree angle. (It goes from the <u>middle</u> of a side and is <u>perpendicular</u> to that side.)



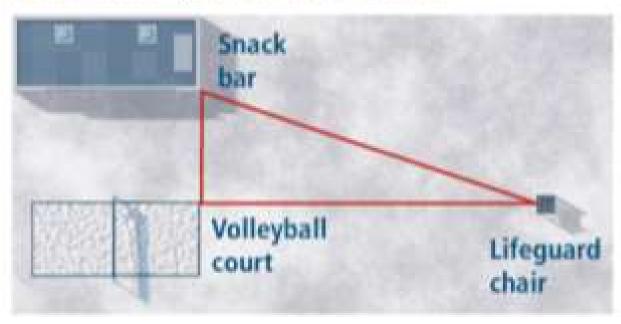
The 3 <u>Perpendicular Bisectors</u> of a triangle meet at the <u>Circumcenter</u>. The Circumcenter is equidistance from the angles of a triangle.

In the diagram, the perpendicular bisectors of  $\triangle ABC$  meet at point G--the <u>circumcenter</u>, and are shown dashed. Find the indicated measure.



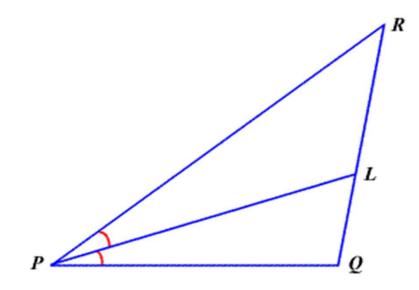
14). IF BG = (2x - 15), find x.

**City Planning** Show where town officials should place a recycling barrel so that it is equidistant from the lifeguard chair, the snack bar, and the volleyball court. Explain.



#### Segment number 3:

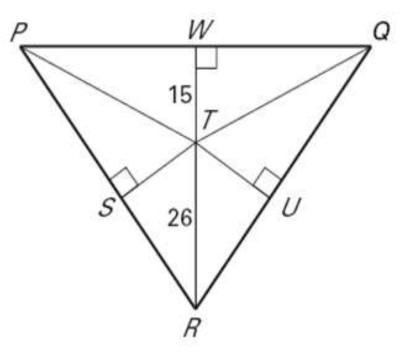
<u>Angle Bisector</u> is a line or line segment that divides the angle into two equal parts. (It goes from the angle, to some point on the opposite side.)



The 3 <u>Angle Bisectors</u> of a triangle meet at the <u>Incenter</u>. The Incenter of a triangle is equidistance from the sides of a triangle.

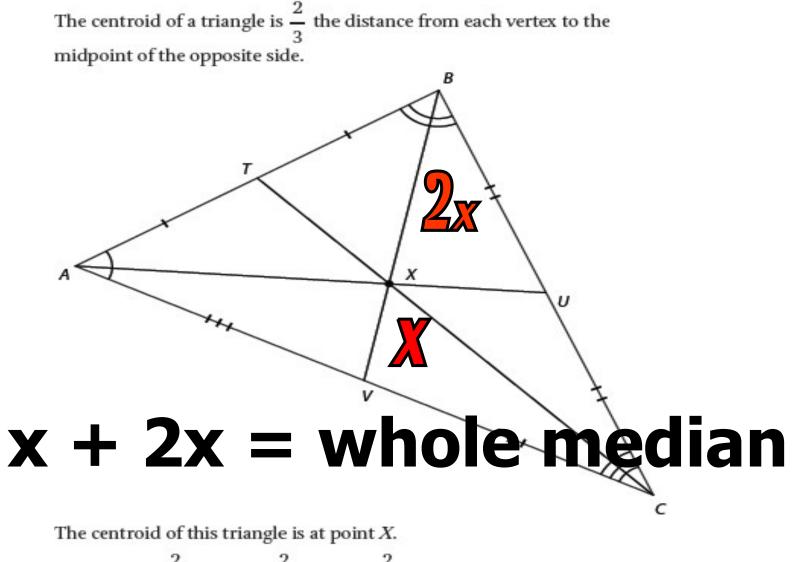
Point T is the <u>incenter</u> of  $\Delta PQR$ .

15) ST = \_\_\_\_\_



16) If  $m \angle PRT = 24^\circ$ , then  $m \angle QRT =$ \_\_\_\_\_

# <u>Median</u> is a line or line segment that goes from one angle to the midpoint of the opposite side.



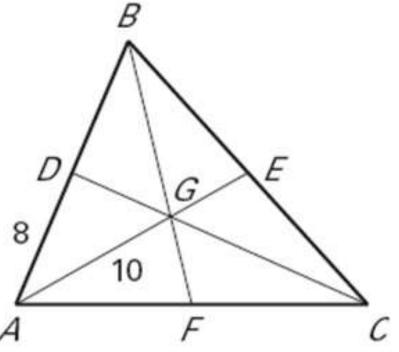
$$AX = \frac{2}{3}AU; BX = \frac{2}{3}BV; CX = \frac{2}{3}CT$$

The 3 <u>Medians</u> of a triangle meet at the <u>Centroid</u>. The Centroid of a triangle is 2/3 of the distance from each vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side.

Point G is the <u>centroid</u> of  $\triangle ABC$ , AD = 8, AG = 10, BE = 10, AC = 16 and CD = 18. Find the length of each segment.

17). DB =

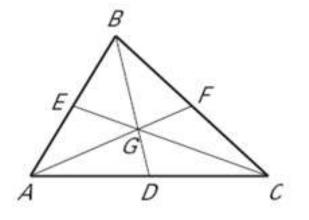
18). EA=\_\_\_\_\_



#### More practice

Point G is the <u>centroid</u> of  $\triangle ABC$ . Use the given information to find the value of the variable.

19) FG = 2x + 8 and GA = 6x - 4

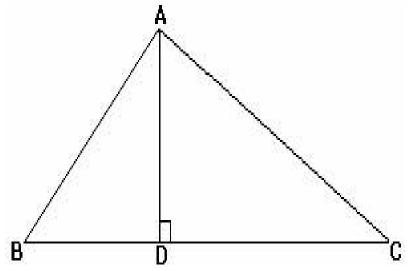


## Segment number 5:

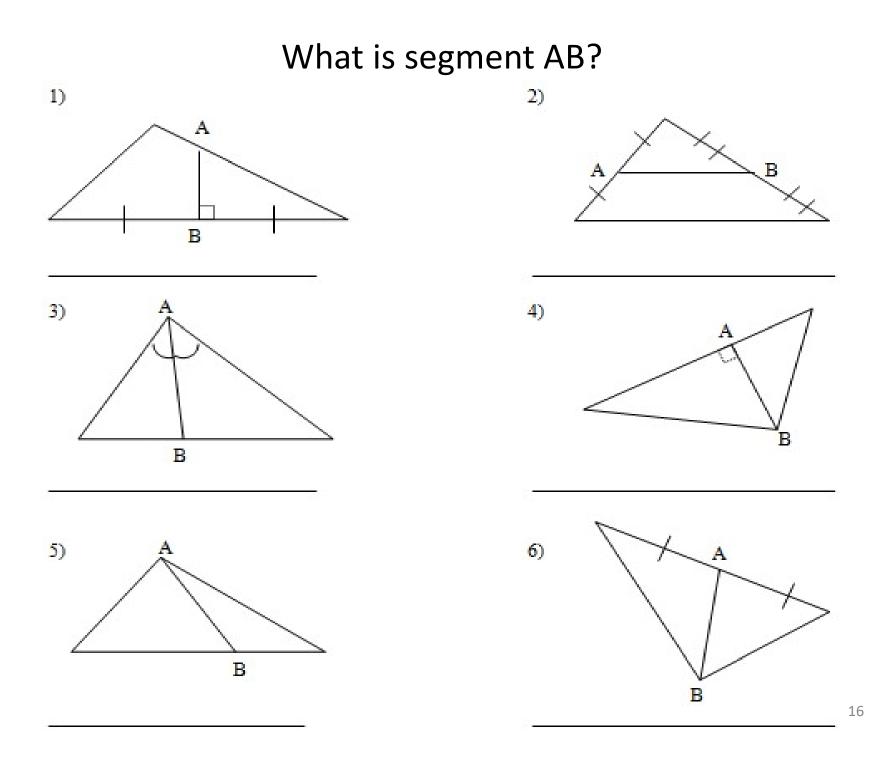
<u>Altitude</u> is a line or line segment that intersects the side of a triangle at a 90 degree angle.

(It goes from an angle and is perpendicular to the opposite side.)

It's Point of Concurrency is called an Orthocenter.



Important idea: <u>Altitude</u> goes from <u>angle</u> and is <u>perpendicular</u> to opposite side (does not have to go to the midpoint!)



#### Time to solve an equation! Find the zero's $x^2 + 5x + 4 = 0$

#### Assignment:

#### Worksheet 8.2 and XL8.2