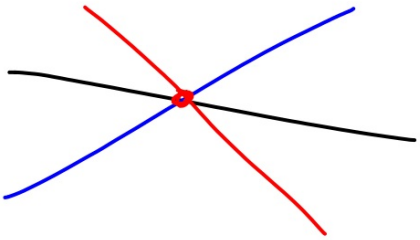
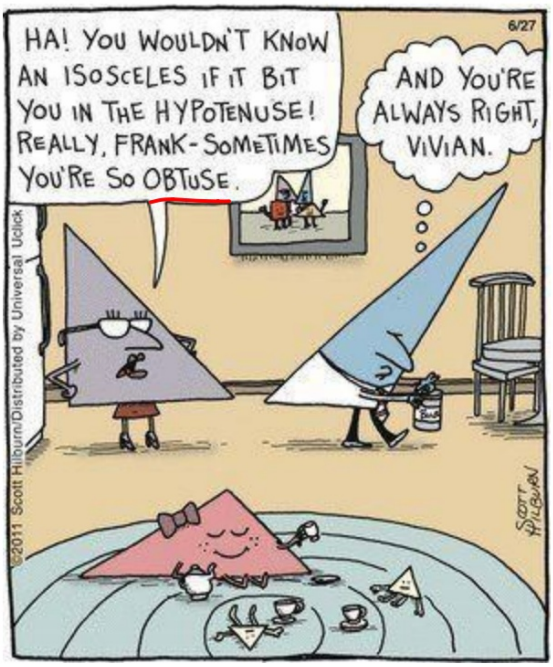
Geometry 5.1
Identify and use perpendicular bisectors in triangles
Identify and use angle bisectors in triangles



perpendicular meet @ 90° slopes opp & recipr.
bisector divides into 2 = parts
concurrent lines
point of concurrency POC
circumcenter
incenter

5.1 9-37 odd
59-67 odd

activity: paper folding


6/27
HA! YOU WOULDN'T KNOW AN ISOSCELES IF IT BIT YOU IN THE HYPOTENUSE! REALLY, FRANK - SOMETIMES YOU'RE SO OBTUSE.
AND YOU'RE ALWAYS RIGHT, VIVIAN.
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MPQ p.323

Construction Perpendicular Bisector

Construct a perpendicular bisector of the side of a triangle.

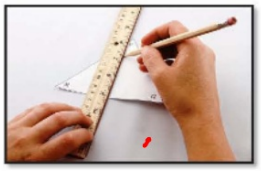
Step 1

Draw, label, and cut out $\triangle MPQ$.

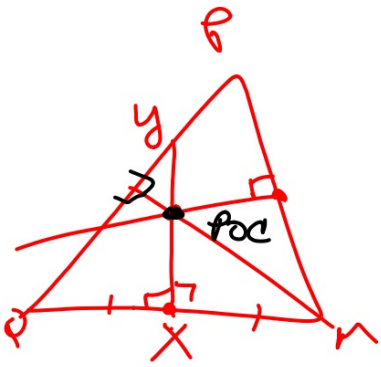
Step 2

Fold the triangle in half along $\overline{MQ}$ so that vertex M touches vertex Q.

Step 3



Use a straightedge to draw $\overline{AB}$ along the fold. $\overline{AB}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{MQ}$.

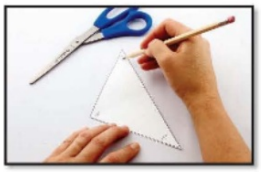


ABC p. 323

Construction Angle Bisector

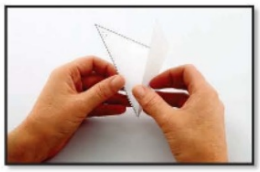
Construct an angle bisector of a triangle.

Step 1



Draw, label, and cut out $\triangle ABC$.

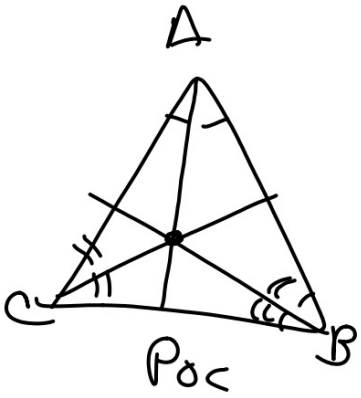
Step 2



Fold the triangle in half through vertex A, such that sides $\overline{AC}$ and $\overline{AB}$ are aligned.

Step 3

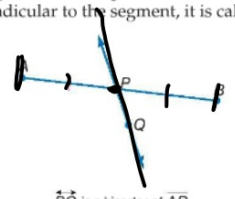
Label point L at the crease along edge $\overline{BC}$. Use a straightedge to draw $\overline{AL}$ along the fold. $\overline{AL}$ is an angle bisector of $\triangle ABC$.



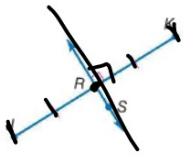
Model and Analyze

1. Construct the perpendicular bisectors and angle bisectors of the other two sides and angles of $\triangle MPQ$. What do you notice about their intersections?

1 Perpendicular Bisectors In Lesson 1-3, you learned that a segment bisector is any segment, line, or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint. If a bisector is also perpendicular to the segment, it is called a **perpendicular bisector**.



$\overleftrightarrow{PQ}$ is a bisector of $\overline{AB}$.



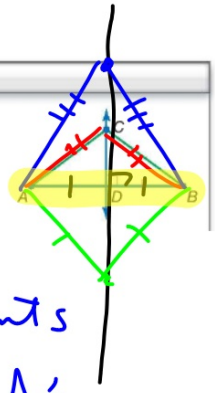
$\overleftrightarrow{RS}$ is a perpendicular bisector of $\overline{JK}$.

Theorems Perpendicular Bisectors

5.1 Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

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

Example: If $\overline{CD}$ is a $\perp$ bisector of $\overline{AB}$, then $AC = BC$.

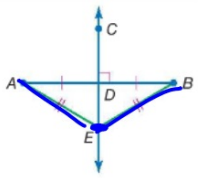


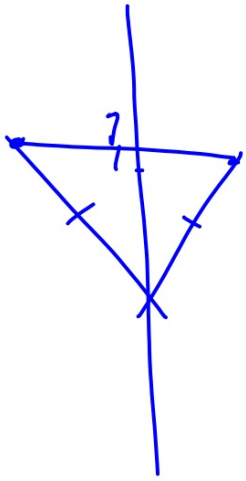
⊥ bis. of segments creates isos. △'s (2 = distances)

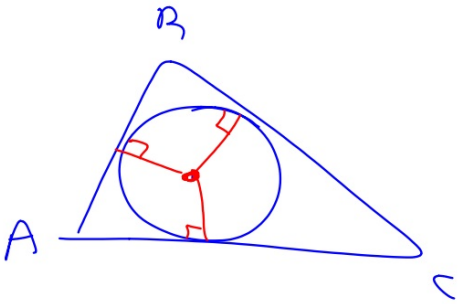
5.2 Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

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

Example: If $AE = BE$, then E lies on $\overline{CD}$, the $\perp$ bisector of $\overline{AB}$.







A B C

Point of concurrency (POC)
:
Angle bisectors (incenter)
Center of inscribed circle
Equidistant from sides (perp)

M P Q

Perp bisectors (circumcenter)
Center of circumscribed circle
Equidistant from vertices