

$\overline{LM}$  is a midsegment

2 midseg = base

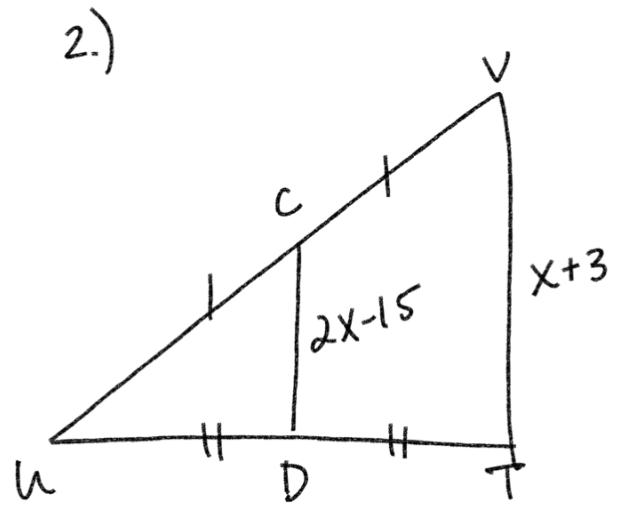
$$2(2x-11) = x+8$$

$$4x - 22 = x + 8$$

$$4x = x + 30$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{30}{3}$$

$$x = 10$$



$\overline{CD}$  is a midsegment

2 midseg = base

$$2(2x-15) = x+3$$

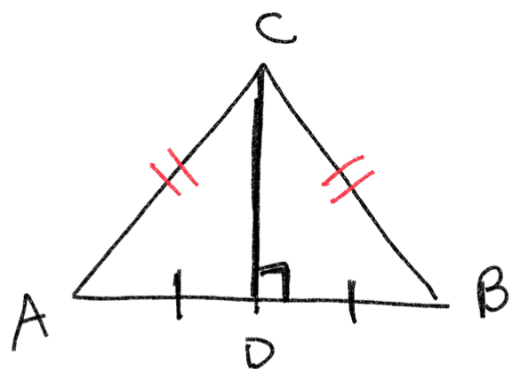
$$4x - 30 = x + 3$$

$$4x = x + 33$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{33}{3}$$

$$x = 11$$

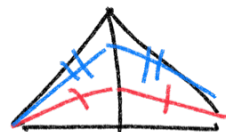
# Perpendicular Bisector



$\overline{CD}$  = perpendicular bisector

$$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DB}$$

$$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CB}$$



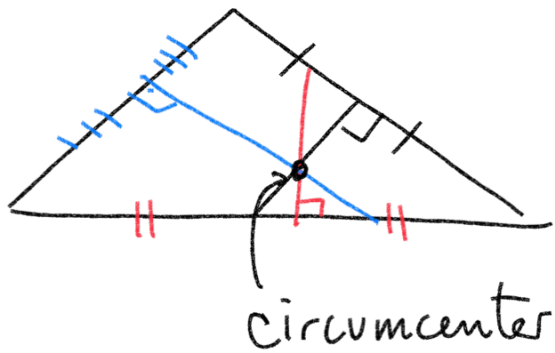
## Distance Formula

$$(7, -2) \quad (-5, 3)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

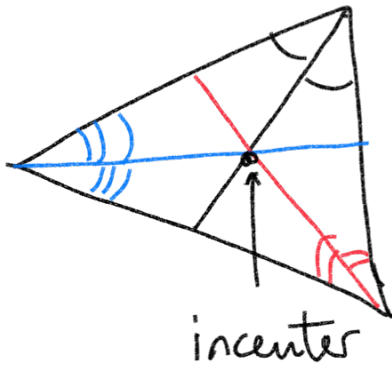
$$\downarrow$$
$$\sqrt{(-5 - 7)^2 + (3 - (-2))^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(-12)^2 + (5)^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25} = \sqrt{169} = \boxed{13}$$



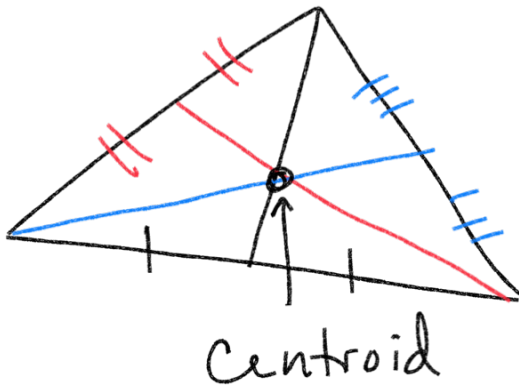
## perpendicular bisector

- Divides opposite segment in half
- forms a  $90^\circ$  angle.



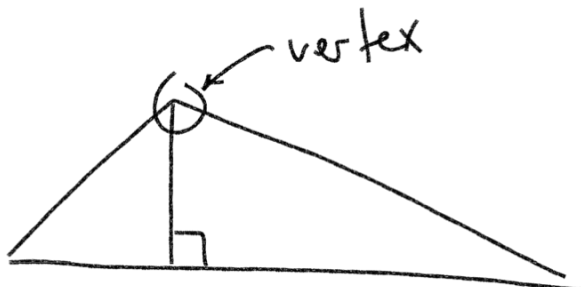
## Angle bisector

- Divides an angle into two equal pieces



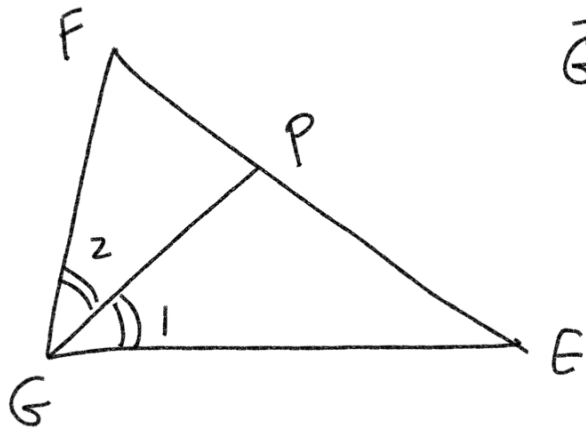
## Median

- Divide opposite side into two equal pieces.
- originates at a vertex, does not form a perpendicular angle.



## Altitude (Height)

- from vertex to opposite side, forming a  $90^\circ$  angle



$\overline{GP}$  is an angle bisector

$$\angle 1 = 3x + 36$$

$$\angle 2 = 2x + 48$$

$$\angle 1 = \angle 2$$

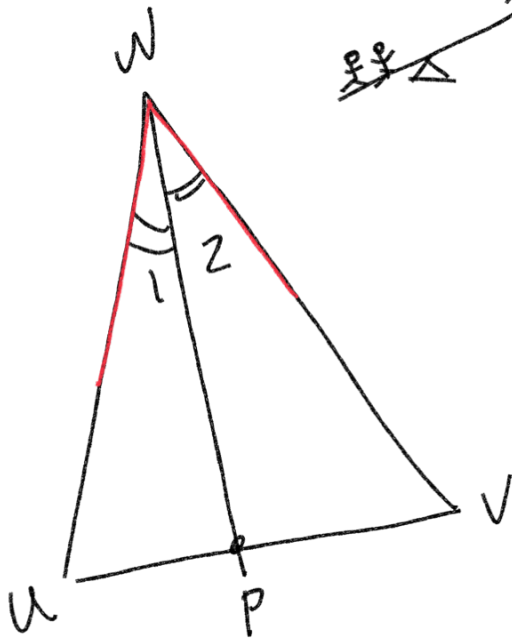
$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 36 = 2x + 48 \\ -36 \quad -36 \end{array}$$

$$3x = 2x + 12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x - 2x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{x = 12}$$

2.)



$\overline{WP}$  is an angle bisector

$$\angle 2 = 7x - 1$$

$$\angle U W V = 12x + 4$$

$$2(\angle 2) = \angle U W V$$

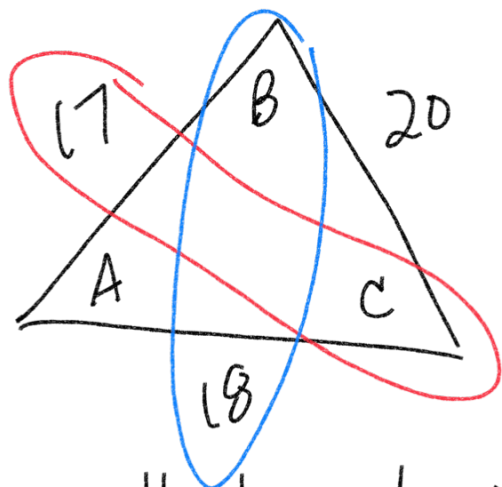
$$2(7x - 1) = 12x + 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14x - 2 = 12x + 4 \\ -12x \quad -12x \end{array}$$

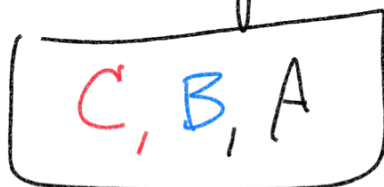
$$\begin{array}{r} 2x - 2 = 4 \\ +2 \quad +2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

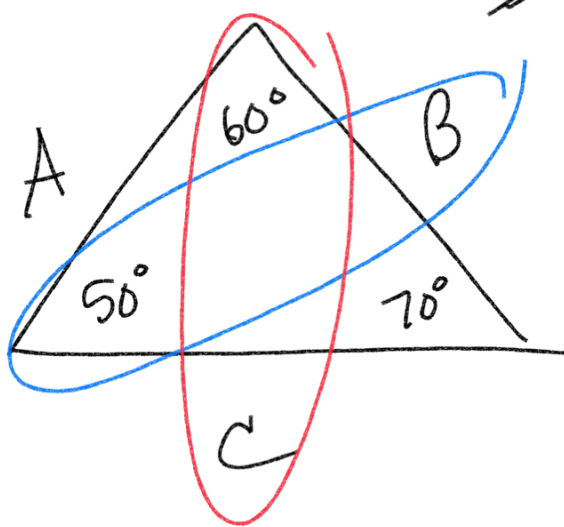
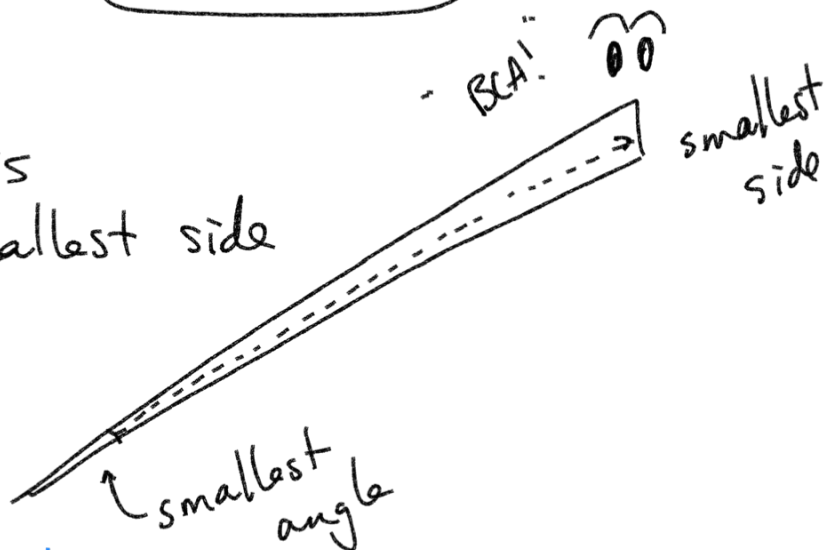
$$\boxed{x = 3}$$



Smallest angle → Largest angle



Smallest angle is opposite the smallest side



order the sides from least → greatest

B, C, A

The sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than any one side.

3, 8, 10 Triangle

$$3+8=11 \quad 11 > 10 \checkmark$$

$$8+10=18 \quad 18 > 3 \checkmark$$

$$3+10=13 \quad 13 > 8 \checkmark$$

3, 8, 12 <sup>Not</sup> triangle

$$8+12=20 \quad 20 > 3 \checkmark$$

$$3+12=15 \quad 15 > 8 \checkmark$$

$$3+8=11 \quad \cancel{11 > 12}$$

Can each of the following be a triangle?

1.) 8, 17, 24  $8+17=25 \quad 25 > 24$  Triangle

2.) 9, 13, 22  $9+13=22 \quad \cancel{22 > 22}$  Not triangle

3.) 12, 8, 21  $12+8=20 \quad \cancel{20 > 21}$  Not triangle

4.) 15, 18, 4  $15+4=19 \quad 19 > 18$  Triangle