
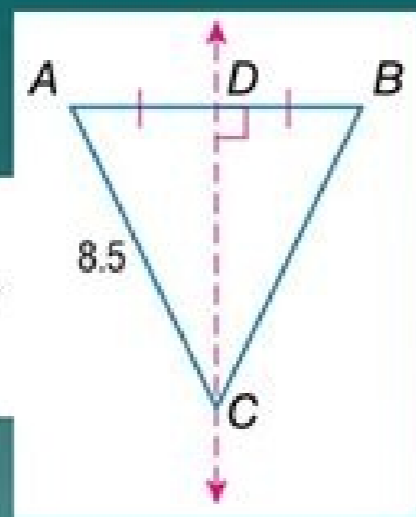


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A. Find BC.

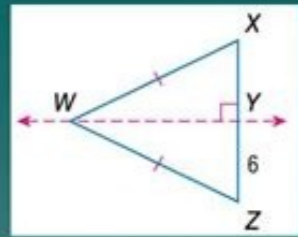
From the information in the diagram, we know that \overline{CD} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} .



$BC = AC$ Perpendicular Bisector Theorem
 $BC = 8.5$ Substitution

Answer: 8.5

B. Find XY.



Since $WX = WZ$ and $\overline{WY} \perp \overline{XZ}$, \overline{WY} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{XZ} by the converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem. By the definition of segment bisector, $XY = ZY$. Since $ZY = 6$, $XY = 6$.

Answer: 6

Name _____ Date _____

Practice 5-2 Bisectors in Triangles

Use the diagram at the right for Questions 1-5.

1. Find $\angle Y$ related to $\angle Z$.

2. Find $\angle X$.

3. Find $\angle W$.

4. Find $\angle Z$.

5. What kind of triangle is $\triangle WYZ$?

Use the diagram at the right for Questions 6-10.

6. Find the value of a .

7. Find $\angle X$.

8. Find $\angle Z$.

9. If $\angle W$ is $3x$, then $\angle X$, $\angle Y$, and $\angle Z$.

10. What kind of triangle is $\triangle WYZ$?

Use the diagram at the right for Questions 11-14.

11. Find the value of a .

12. Find $\angle Y$.

13. Find $\angle X$.

14. What kind of triangle is $\triangle WYZ$?

Use the diagram at the right for Questions 15-20.

15. Find $\angle Y$ related to $\angle Z$.

16. Find the value of a .

17. Find $\angle X$.

18. Find $\angle Z$.

19. Find $\angle W$.

20. What is considered a special case?

21. What kind of triangle is $\triangle WYZ$?

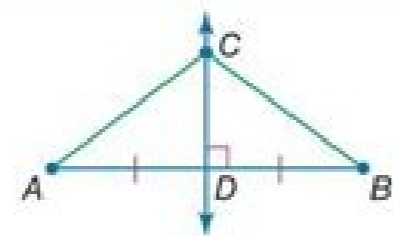
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Theorems Perpendicular Bisectors

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.

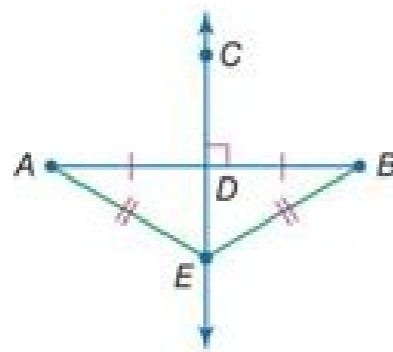
Example: If \overline{CD} is a \perp bisector of \overline{AB} , then $AC = BC$.

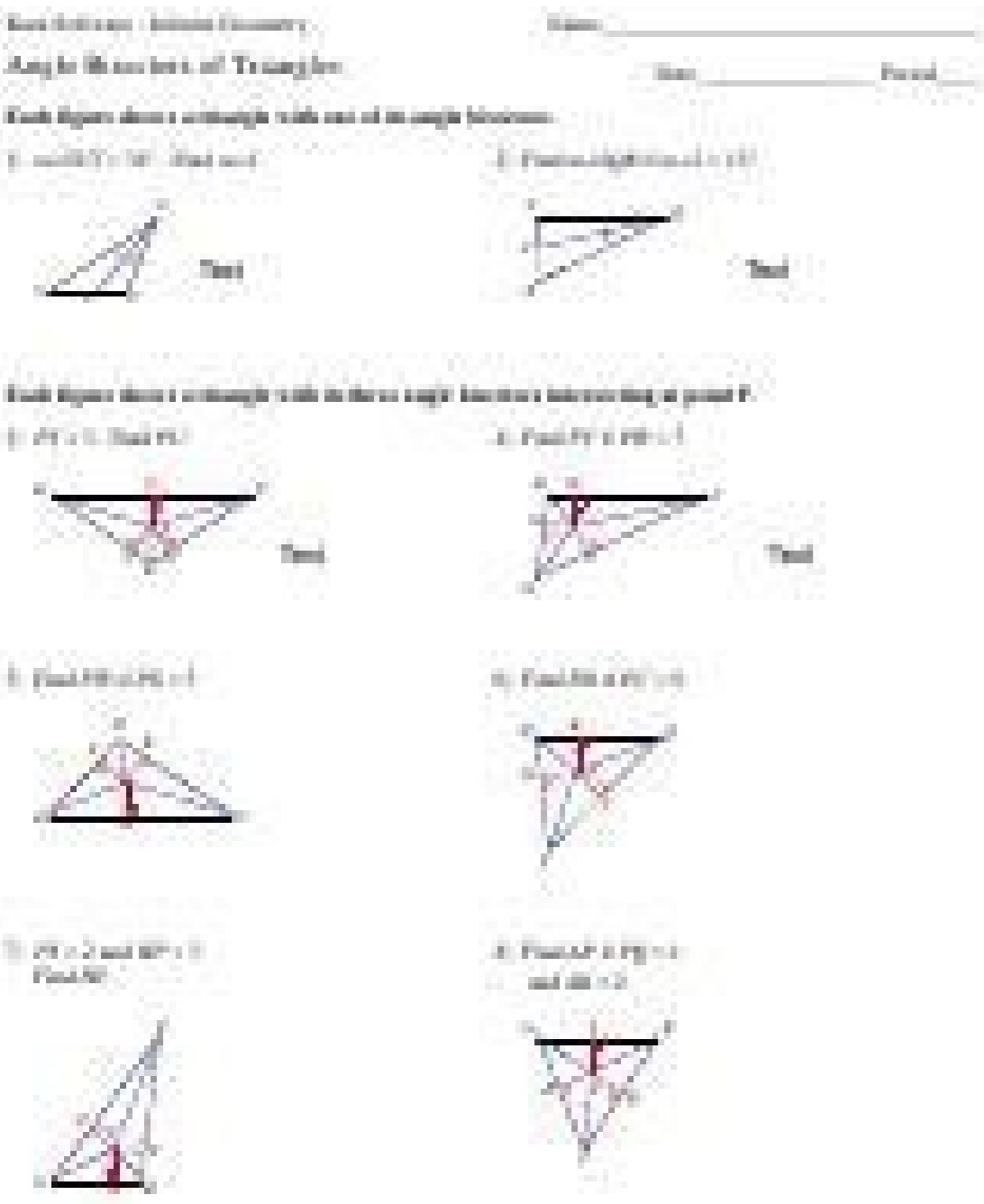


5.2 Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

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} .





Bisectors of triangles 5-1 answers. 5-1 word problem practice bisectors of triangles answers. Lesson 5-1 bisectors of triangles answers. 5-1 study guide and intervention bisectors of triangles answers. 5-1 practice bisectors of triangles answers. 5-1 skills practice bisectors of triangles answers.

A. $m\angle UPR = 62$ Subtract 118 on each side. Find ST if S is the incenter of the UMP. Find the measure of $\angle BCD$ if D is the incenter of $\triangle ABC$. 5 About Chapter 4 5 Minutes Check 3 A. 30 Example 3 A.28 B.30 C.15 D.30 B. Answer: 7 16 Example 1 A.4.6 B.9.2 C.18.4 D.36.8 A. C 23 Example 2 A.No, the circumcenter of an acute triangle is on the outside of the triangle. 9 TEKS TEKS TEKS TEKS G.6(A) Verify theorems about angles formed by intersecting lines and line segments, including vertical angles, and angles formed by parallel lines cut by a transversal and prove equidistance between the end points of a segment and points on its perpendicular bisector and apply these relationships to solve problems. G.6(D) Verify theorems about relationships in triangles, including the proof of the Pythagorean Theorem, the sum of interior angles, base angles of isosceles triangles, middle segments, and medians, and apply these relationships to solve problems. Find XY. 18 Example 1 A.8 B.12 C.16 D.20 C. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ Pythagoras Theorem $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$ Substitution $64 + 225 = 289$ $289 = 289$ 17 Example 2 A.12 B.14 C.8 D.65 A. 4 About Chapter 4 5-Minute Check 2 A.3.75 B.6 C.12 D.16.5 Find x if $m\angle A = 10x + 15$, $m\angle B = 8x + 18$, and $m\angle C = 12x + 3$. A. R A. A. U. A. S A. A. V. A. T A. A. W. D. By the Circumcenter Theorem, a point equidistant from three points is found using the perpendicular bisectors of the triangle formed by these points. $SU^2 = 36$ Subtract 64 from each side. A. R A. A. U. A. S A. A. V. A. T A. A. W. D. Name the Correspondent congruents if $\triangle STU \cong \triangle WUV$. Throughout Chapter 4 5 Minute Check 4 Name the corresponding congruent sides if $\triangle LMN \cong \triangle PQ$. Answer: 8.5 BC= AC Perpendicular Theorem BC= 8.5 Substitution 14 Example 1 Use the Perpendicular Bisector Theorems B. Find DB. Finding PQ. 29 Example 3 A.22 B.5.5 C.11 D.2.25 A. QS= Bisector Theorem $4x + 1 = 3x + 2$ Substitution $x + 1 = 2$ Subtraction $3x$ on each side. Find the SU using the Pythagorean Theorem. Find my SPU if S is the incenter of the $\triangle MNP$. By the Incenter Theorem, since S is equidistant from the sides of the UMP, $ST = SU$. Find the measure of $\angle HFI$. 39 Bisectors of Triangles LESSON 5A.1 Find the measure of UV. B.Yes, circumcenter of an acute triangle is found in the interior of the triangle. 24 Concept 25 Example 3 Use the Angle Bisector Theorems A. 17 Example 1 A.2 B.4 C.8 D.16 B. Answer: So, $QS = 4(3) = 12$ 1.1 Bisectors of Triangles LESSON 5A.2 Lesson Menu Five-Minute Check (over Chapter 4) TEKS Then/Now New Vocabulary Theorems: Perpendicular Bisectors Example 1: Use the Perpendicular Bisector Theorems Theorem 5.3: Circumcenter Theorem Proof: Circumcenter Theorem Example 2: Real-World Example: Use the Circumcenter Theorem Theorems: Angle Bisectors Example 3: Use the Angle Bisector Theorems Theorem 5.6: Incenter Theorem Example 4: Use the Incenter Theorem 3 Over Chapter 4 5-Minute Check 1 A.scalene B.isosceles C.equilateral Classify the triangle. Find EH. $4 = 2x + 3$ to each side. Answer: DB = 5 DB= Bisector Angle Theorem DB= 5 Substitution 26 Example 3 Use the Bisector Angle Theorem B. 36 Example 4 Use the Incenter Theorem m $\angle UPR = m\angle RMT + m\angle TNU = 180$ Triangle Sum Theorem m $\angle UPR + 62 + 56 = 180$ Substitution m $\angle UPR + 118 = 180$ Simplify. 32 Concept 33 Example 4 Use the Incenter Theorem A. 19 Concept 20 21 Example 2 Use the Circumcenter Theorem GARDEN A triangular-shaped garden is shown. Since PS bisects $\angle A$, $UPR = 2m\angle SPU = m\angle UPR$. 38 $\triangle A62.D \triangle A62.D \triangle A62.C \triangle A611.B \triangle A85.A$ 4 Likewise, $m\angle TNU = 2m\angle SNU$, so $m\angle TNU = 2(28) = 56$. 27 Example 3 Use the Angle Bisector Theorems Answer: m $\angle WYZ = 28$ $\angle WYZ = 28$ $\angle WYZ = 28$ Definition of angle bisector m $\angle WYZ = m\angle XYW$ Definition of congruent angles m $\angle WYZ = 28$ Substitution 28 Example 3 Use the Angle Bisector Theorems C. $\angle R = \angle A = \angle V$, $\angle A = \angle S = \angle W$, $\angle A = \angle T = \angle U$. B. C. Can a fountain be placed at the circumcenter and still be inside the garden? Copy $\triangle XYZ$, and use a ruler and protractor to draw the perpendicular bisectors. Find NO. What are the coordinates for point C if $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle with vertex angle $\angle A = 70^\circ$? 35 Example 4 Use the Incenter Theorem B. Find TU. $\angle R = \angle A = \angle W$, $\angle A = \angle S = \angle U$, $\angle A = \angle T = \angle V$. C. $SU = \sqrt{2}$ Take the square root of each side. Since MS bisects $\angle RMT$, $m\angle RMT = 2m\angle RMS$. Find BC. 22 Example 2 Use the Circumcenter Theorem Answer: No, the circumcenter of an obtuse triangle is in the exterior of the triangle. Mathematical Processes G.1(E), G.1(G) 10 Then/Now You used segment and angle bisectors. Find QS. BILLIARDS A triangle used to rack pool balls is shown. Find the measure of GF if D is the incenter of $\triangle ACF$. D., 7 Over Chapter 4 5-Minute Check 5 A.22 B.10.75 C.7 D.4.5 Find y if $\triangle ADEF$ is an equilateral triangle and $m\angle A = 8y + 4$. 11 Vocabulary perpendicular bisector concurrent lines point of concurrency circumcenter incenter 12 Concept 13 Example 1 Use the Perpendicular Bisector Theorems A. 31 Example 3 A.7 B.14 C.19 D.25 C. The location for the fountain is C, the circumcenter of $\triangle XYZ$, which lies in the exterior of the triangle. $x = 3$ Add 1 to each side. This means that $m\angle SPU = m\angle UPR$. B. Identify and use perpendicular bisectors in triangles. Find m $\angle WYZ$. $PQ = RQ$ Perpendicular Bisector Theorem $3x + 1 = 5x - 4$ Substitution $1 = 2x - 4$ Subtract $3x$ from each side. 8 Over Chapter 4 5-Minute Check 6 A.($\triangle A63$, $\triangle A66$) B.(4, 0) C.($\triangle A62$, 11) D.(4, $\triangle A63$) $\triangle ABC$ has vertices A($\triangle A65$, 3) B (4, 6). So $m\angle C = 2(31) = 62$. 2 = XDIVIDE Each side by 2. Will the circumcenter be found within the triangle? Triangle?

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