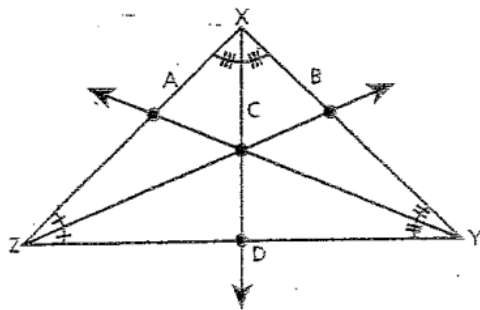


The Angle Bisectors of a Triangle



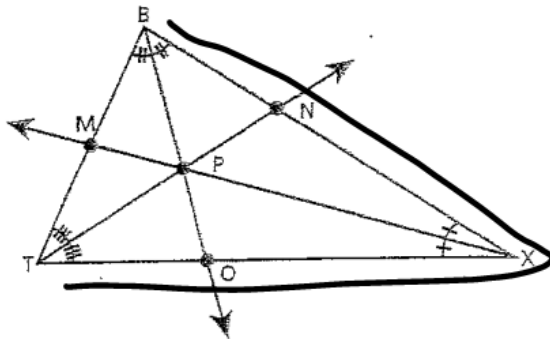
The angle bisector is a line, segment, or ray that bisects the angle of a triangle. Every triangle has three angle bisectors. An angle bisector does not necessarily bisect the opposite side.

\overrightarrow{XB} , \overrightarrow{XD} , and \overrightarrow{YA} are angle bisectors.

The common point of all three is the incenter. The distance is the same from each side to the incenter. Point C is the incenter.

If $\angle XZD = 44^\circ$, then bisector $\angle CZD = 22^\circ$.

Use the diagrams to answer the questions.

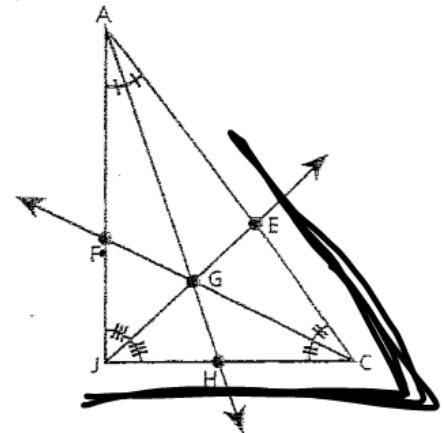


1 Name the angle bisectors.
 \overrightarrow{TN} \overrightarrow{OB} \overrightarrow{XM}

2 What is the incenter of the triangle?
P

3 If $\angle BTX = 68^\circ$, name its two bisector angles and their measures.
 $\angle BTN = 34^\circ$, $\angle NTX = 34^\circ$

4 If $\angle BXT = 32^\circ$, name its two bisector angles and their measures.
 $\angle MXT = 16^\circ$, $\angle MXB = 16^\circ$



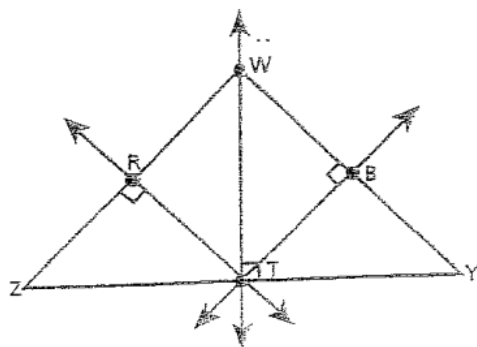
5 Name the angle bisectors.
 \overrightarrow{CF} \overrightarrow{JE} \overrightarrow{AH}

6 What is the incenter of the triangle?
G

7 If $\angle ACJ = 35^\circ$, name its two bisector angles and their measures.
 $\angle FCA = 17.5^\circ$, $\angle FCJ = 17.5^\circ$

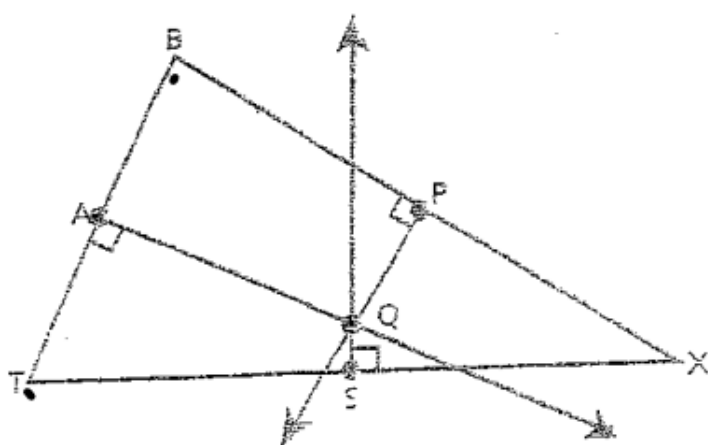
8 If $\angle JCA = 55^\circ$, name its two bisector angles and their measures.
 $\angle ACF = 27.5^\circ$, $\angle FCJ = 27.5^\circ$

The Perpendicular Bisectors of a Triangle



The perpendicular bisector is a line, segment, or ray that bisects one side and is perpendicular to it. Every triangle has three perpendicular bisectors. \overrightarrow{RT} , \overrightarrow{WT} , and \overrightarrow{BT} are perpendicular bisectors.

The common point of all three is the circumcenter. It is the same distance from each vertex of the triangle. Point T is the circumcenter.



- 1 Name the perpendicular bisectors.

\overrightarrow{AQ} \overrightarrow{SQ} \overrightarrow{PQ}

- 2 What is the circumcenter of the triangle?

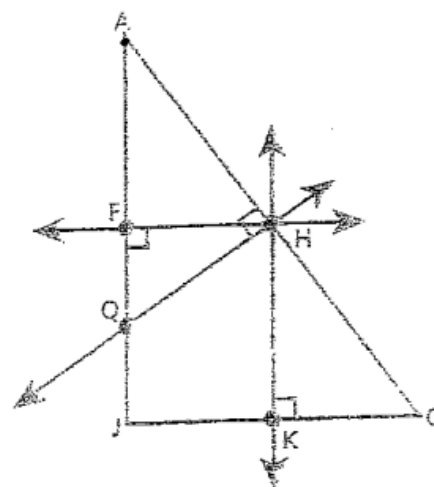
Q

- 3 Is \overline{BP} part of a perpendicular bisector or a side?

side

- 4 If segments are drawn from B to Q and from T to Q, are the segments congruent?

yes



- 5 Name the perpendicular bisectors.

\overrightarrow{HK} \overrightarrow{HF} \overrightarrow{HQ}

- 6 What is the circumcenter of the triangle?

H

- 7 Are \overline{AH} and \overline{HC} congruent?

yes

- 8 If a segment is drawn from J to H, is it congruent to CH?

yes

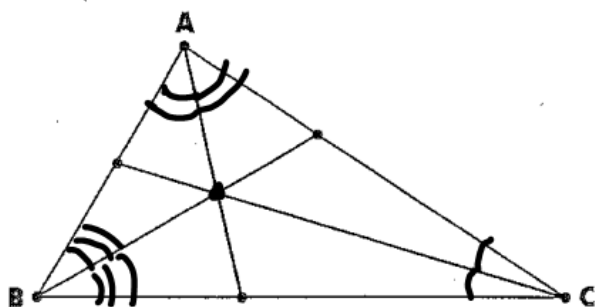
Angle Bisector and Perpendicular Bisector Summary

There are 3, \angle bisectors, and \perp bisectors in one triangle.

They intersect in one point. Sometimes that point is inside sometimes outside, and sometimes on the triangle depending on the segment & triangle.

Angle Bisector (p.274)

Bisects an angle



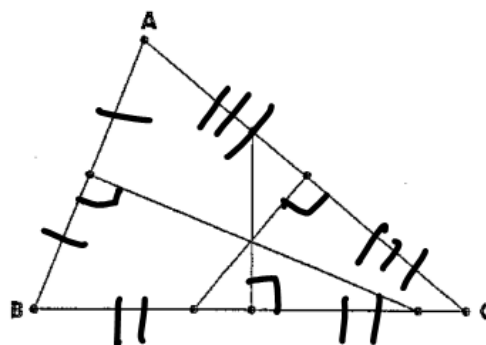
Label the picture to indicate that each segment is an angle bisector

What happened to the intersection as the triangle changed?

↳ move within the triangle

Perpendicular Bisector (p.272)

Passes thru a midpoint and is \perp to a side



Label the picture to indicate that each segment is a perpendicular bisector

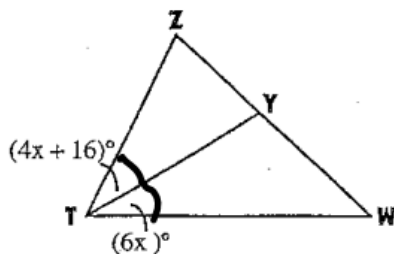
What happened to the intersection as the triangle changed?

↳ moves depending on the kind of \triangle created

Sometimes, Always or Never

1. A perpendicular bisector of a triangle passes through the midpoint of a side of the triangle. always
2. The angle bisectors of a triangle intersect at a single point. always
3. The angle bisectors of a triangle meet at a point outside the triangle. never

Ex 1 Given: \overline{TY} is an angle bisector



What does the given tell you?

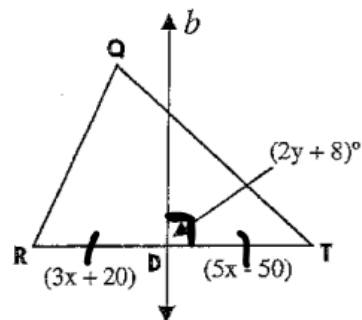
$$\angle ZTY \cong \angle YTW$$

Label this in your picture.

Solve for missing variable(s).

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 16 &= 6x \\ 16 &= 2x \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 2 Given: Line ℓ is a \perp bisector



What does the given tell you?

$$2y + 8 = 90, \overline{RD} \cong \overline{DT}$$

Label this in your picture.

Solve for missing variables.

$$\begin{aligned} 2y + 8 &= 90 & 3x + 20 &= 5x - 50 \\ 2y &= 82 & 70 &= 2x \\ y &= 41 & 35 &= x \end{aligned}$$

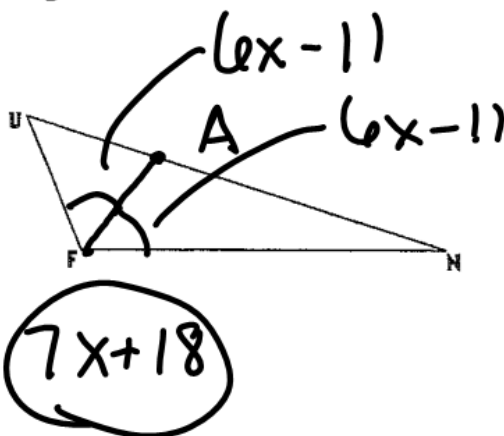
Ex 3 Given: \overline{FA} is the angle bisector of $\angle UFN$. Sketch \overline{FA} in the triangle below.

$$m\angle UFN = (7x + 18)^\circ \text{ and } m\angle NFA = (6x - 11)^\circ$$

What does the given tell you?

Label this in your picture.

Solve for missing variable(s).



$$\begin{aligned} 7x + 18 &= 12x - 22 \\ 40 &= 5x \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$