

POD

Solve and factor:
 $3n^2 + 15n - 108 = 0$

Chapter 5-1

- Special Segments in Triangles
- 4 pieces of vocabulary
- 4 theorems

Perpendicular Bisector

Perpendicular Bisector: meets the midpoint of a side at a right angle.

Median

median: connects a vertex to midpoint of the side opposite the vertex

Altitude

Perpendicular Bisector: connects a vertex to the opposite side, landing at a right angle.

Angle Bisector

Angle Bisector: bisects an angle, with one endpoint at the vertex, and the other on the opposite side

Theorem 5-1

Theorem: Any point on the perpendicular bisector of a segment is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.

Theorem 5-2

Theorem 5-2: Any point equidistant from the endpoints of a segment lies on the perpendicular bisector of the segment.

Theorem 5-3

Theorem 5-3: Any point on the bisector of an angle is equidistant from the sides of the angle.

Theorem 5-4

Theorem 5-4: Any point on or in the interior and equidistant from the sides of an angle lies on the bisector of the angle.

Special Cases

Obtuse Triangle with Altitude outside of the triangle

Homework

Worksheet 5-1
pg. 243, 28-33, 42
Outline 5-2