

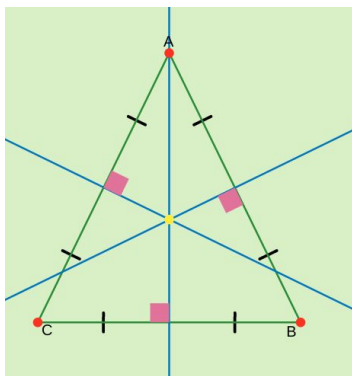
Perpendicular Bisector of a Triangle:

Concurrent Lines:

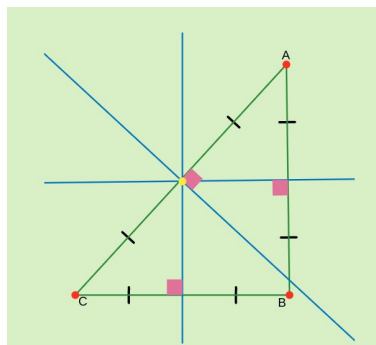
Point of Concurrency:

The 3 perpendicular bisectors are concurrent The point of concurrency can be:

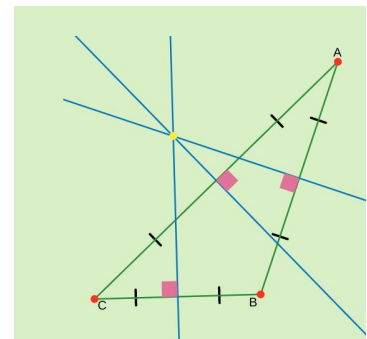
1. Inside the triangle



2. On the triangle

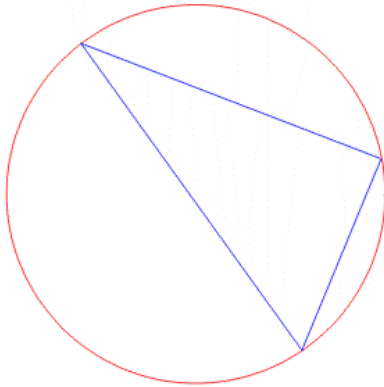


3. Outside the triangle



Circumcenter:

Circumscribe:

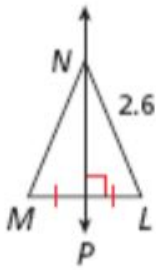


<p>Perpendicular Bisector Theorem</p>	<p>If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.</p>	
<p>Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem</p>	<p>If a point is equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then it is on the perpendicular bisector of the segment</p>	

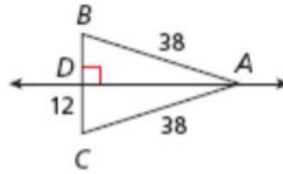
Geometry CP
5.1 Bisectors of a Triangle

1. Find each measure:

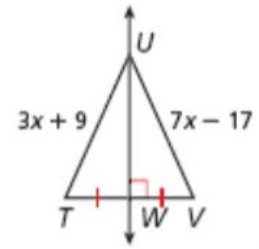
a. $MN =$



b. $BC =$



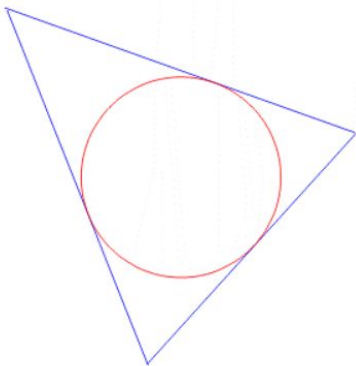
c. $TU =$



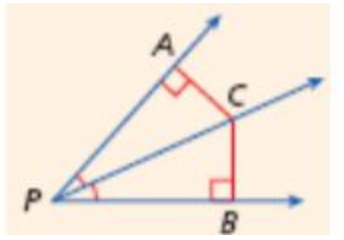
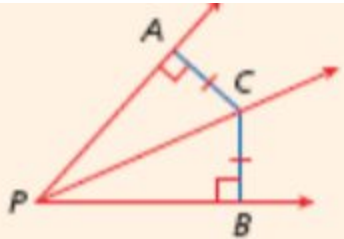
Angle Bisector of a Triangle:

Incenter:

Inscribe:

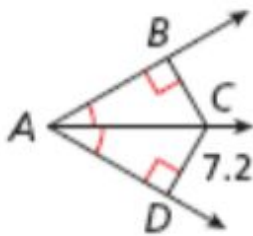


Geometry CP
5.1 Bisectors of a Triangle

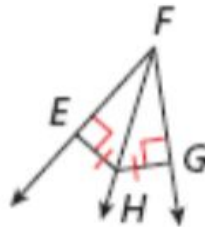
<p>Angle Bisector Theorem</p>	<p>If a point is on the bisector of an angle, then it is equidistant from the sides of then angle</p>	
<p>Converse of the Angle Bisector Theorem</p>	<p>If a point in the interior of an angle is equidistant from the sides of the angle, then it is on the bisector of the angle.</p>	

2. Find each measure:

a. $BC =$



b. If $m\angle EFG = 50^\circ$
then $m\angle EFH =$



c. $m\angle MKL =$

