

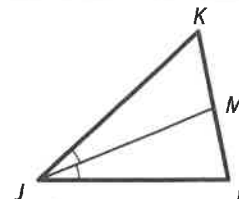
## 2 Triangle Angle Bisector Theorem

An angle bisector of a triangle also divides the side opposite the angle proportionally.

### Theorem 7.11 Triangle Angle Bisector

An angle bisector in a triangle separates the opposite side into two segments that are proportional to the lengths of the other two sides.

**Example** If  $\overline{JM}$  is an angle bisector of  $\triangle JKL$ ,  
 then  $\frac{KM}{LM} = \frac{KJ}{LJ}$  ← segments with vertex  $K$   
 ← segments with vertex  $L$



You will prove Theorem 7.11 in Exercise 25.

### StudyTip

**Proportions** Another proportion that could be written using the Triangle Angle Bisector Theorem is  $\frac{KM}{KJ} = \frac{LM}{LJ}$ .

### Example 3 Use the Triangle Angle Bisector Theorem

**Find  $x$ .**

Since  $\overline{RT}$  is an angle bisector of  $\triangle QRS$ , you can use the Triangle Angle Bisector Theorem to write a proportion.

$$\frac{QT}{ST} = \frac{QR}{SR}$$

$$\frac{x}{18-x} = \frac{6}{14}$$

$$(18-x)(6) = x \cdot 14$$

$$108 - 6x = 14x$$

$$108 = 20x$$

$$5.4 = x$$

Triangle Angle Bisector Theorem

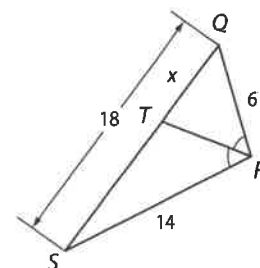
Substitution

Cross Products Property

Simplify.

Add  $6x$  to each side.

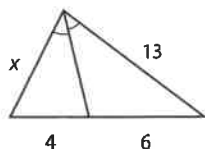
Divide each side by 20.



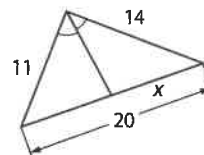
### Guided Practice

Find the value of  $x$ .

3A.



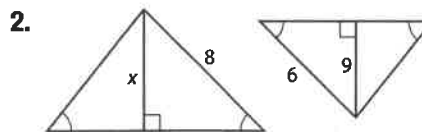
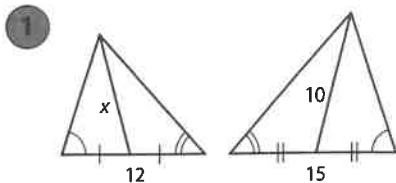
3B.



### Check Your Understanding

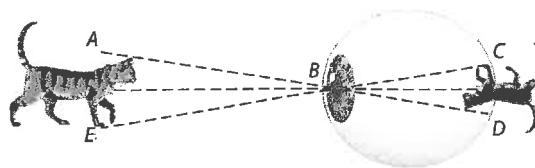
= Step-by-Step Solutions begin on page R14.

**Example 1** Find  $x$ .



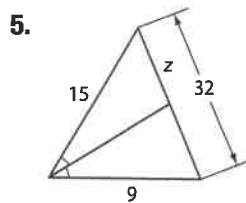
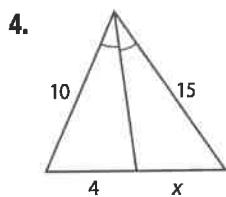
**Example 2**

**3. VISION** A cat that is 10 inches tall forms a retinal image that is 7 millimeters tall. If  $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle DBC$  and the distance from the pupil to the retina is 25 millimeters, how far away from your pupil is the cat?



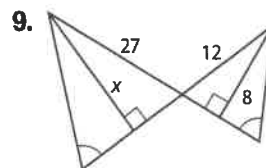
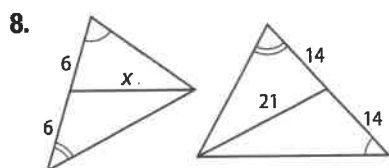
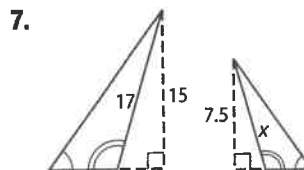
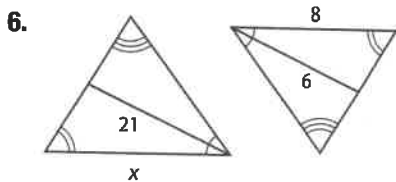
**Example 3**

Find the value of each variable.



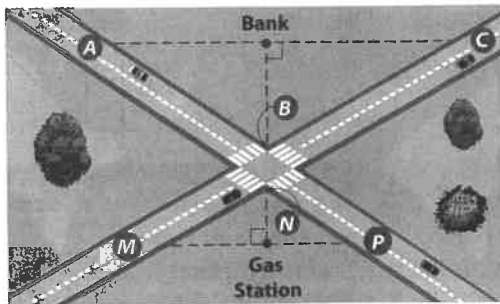
**Practice and Problem Solving** Extra Practice is on page R7.

**Example 1** Find  $x$ .



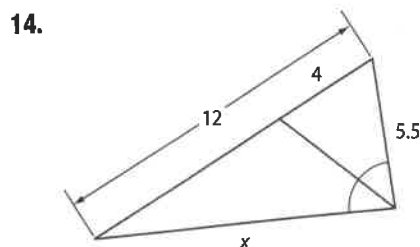
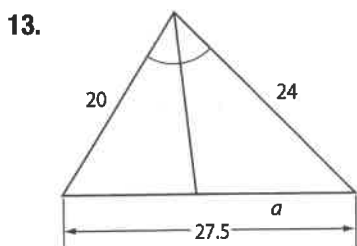
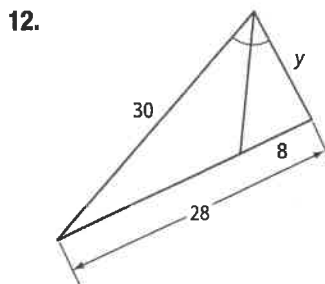
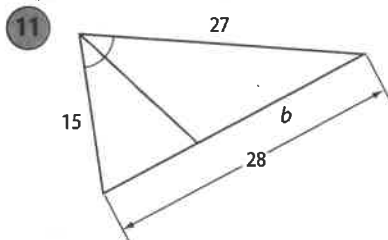
**Example 2**

10. **ROADWAYS** The intersection of the two roads shown forms two similar triangles. If  $AC$  is 382 feet,  $MP$  is 248 feet, and the gas station is 50 feet from the intersection, how far from the intersection is the bank?

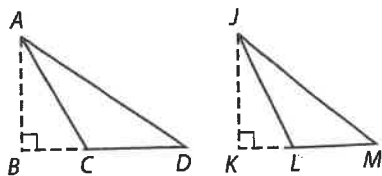


**Example 3**

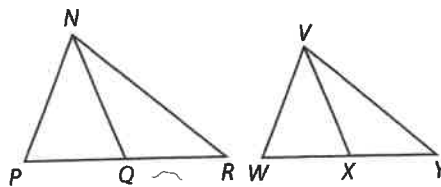
**CCSS SENSE-MAKING** Find the value of each variable.



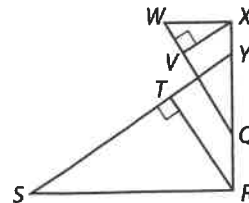
**ALGEBRA** If  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{JK}$  are altitudes,  $\triangle DAC \sim \triangle MJL$ ,  $AB = 9$ ,  $AD = 4x - 8$ ,  $JK = 21$ , and  $JM = 5x + 3$ , find  $x$ .



**ALGEBRA** If  $\overline{NQ}$  and  $\overline{VX}$  are medians,  $\triangle PNR \sim \triangle WVY$ ,  $NQ = 8$ ,  $PR = 12$ ,  $WY = 7x - 1$ , and  $VX = 4x + 2$ , find  $x$ .



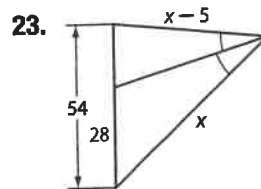
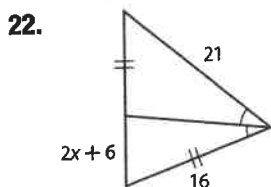
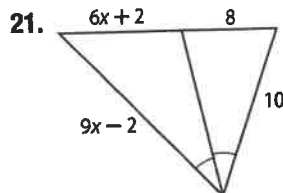
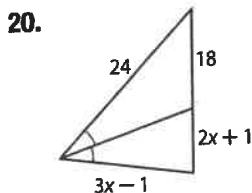
17. If  $\triangle SRY \sim \triangle WXQ$ ,  $\overline{RT}$  is an altitude of  $\triangle SRY$ ,  $\overline{XV}$  is an altitude of  $\triangle WXQ$ ,  $RT = 5$ ,  $RQ = 4$ ,  $QY = 6$ , and  $YX = 2$ , find  $XV$ .



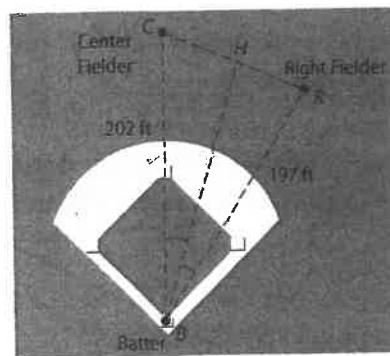
18. **PROOF** Write a paragraph proof of Theorem 7.9.

19. **PROOF** Write a two-column proof of Theorem 7.10.

**ALGEBRA** Find  $x$ .



24. **SPORTS** Consider the triangle formed by the path between a batter, center fielder, and right fielder as shown. If the batter gets a hit that bisects the triangle at  $\angle B$ , is the center fielder or the right fielder closer to the ball? Explain your reasoning.

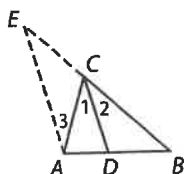


**CCSS ARGUMENTS** Write a two-column proof.

25. Theorem 7.11

Given:  $\overline{CD}$  bisects  $\angle ACB$ .  
By construction,  $\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{CD}$ .

Prove:  $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AC}{BC}$



26. **Given:**  $\angle H$  is a right angle.  
 $L$ ,  $K$ , and  $M$  are midpoints.  
**Prove:**  $\angle LKM$  is a right angle.

