



Lesson 6.1  
and 6.2

Click Link Below for Interactive Pear Deck Powerpoint

<https://app.peardeck.com/student/tghofhieu>



## Lesson 6.1 Perpendicular Bisectors

## Lesson 6.2 Angle Bisectors

### Content Objective

Students solve problems using perpendicular bisectors in triangles.

Students solve problems using angle bisectors.



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## Florida's B.E.S.T. Standards for Mathematics

**MA.912.GR.1.1** Prove relationships and theorems about lines and angles. Solve mathematical and real-world problems involving postulates, relationships and theorems of lines and angles.

**MA.912.GR.3.3** Use coordinate geometry to solve mathematical and real-world geometric problems involving lines, circles, triangles and quadrilaterals.

**MA.912.GR.5.2** Construct the bisector of a segment or an angle, including the perpendicular bisector of a line segment.



**Learning Intent (Target):** *Today I will be able to*  
use perpendicular bisectors to find measures. use angle bisectors to find  
measures and distance relationships. write equations for perpendicular bisecto

**Success Criteria:** *I'll know I'll have it when I can accurately*  
determine measures of the distance between segments of  
perpendicular bisectors and angle bisectors.

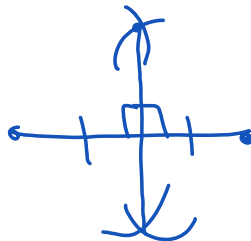
**Accountable Team Task:** *Therefore, I can* practice  
using interactive powerpoint for notes and investigations using  
geogebra

## Learn

### Perpendicular Bisectors of Segments

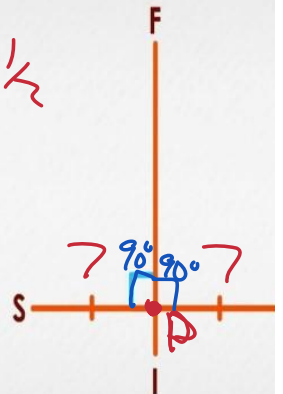
#### A **perpendicular bisector**

is a line, segment, or ray that  
passes through the midpoint  
of a segment and is perpendicular  
to that segment.



**Perpendicular Bisector Definition** *- 90° cuts in 1/2*

A line, line segment or  
ray that bisects a given  
line segment or side of  
a polygon at a right angle  
to that line segment or  
side of a polygon.



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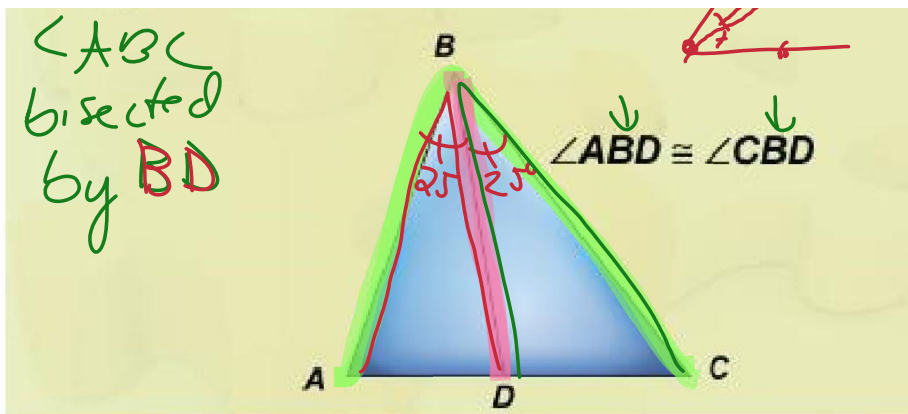


## Definition

*1/2 =*  
**Angle  
Bisector  
of a  
Triangle**

A line or line segment that divides  
an interior angle of a triangle into  
two equal angles.





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Click the link  
below to  
complete the  
Geogebra  
Investigations



Students browse: <https://www.geogebra.org/classic>

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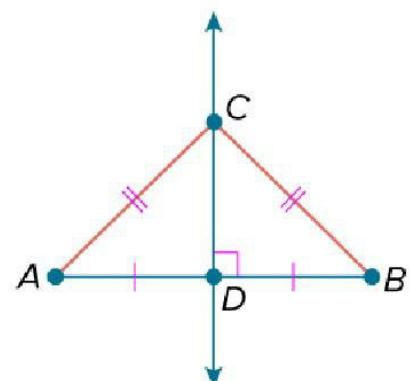


## Learn

### Perpendicular Bisectors of Segments

#### Theorem 6.1: Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

<b>Words</b>	If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.
<b>Example</b>	If $\overline{CD}$ is a $\perp$ bisector of $\overline{AB}$ , then $AC = BC$ .







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## Learn

### Perpendicular Bisectors of Segments

#### Theorem 6.2: Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

<b>Words</b>	If a point is equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then it is on the perpendicular bisector of the segment.
<b>Example</b>	In the triangle above, if $AC = BC$ , then $C$ lies on the $\perp$ bisector of $\overline{AB}$ .



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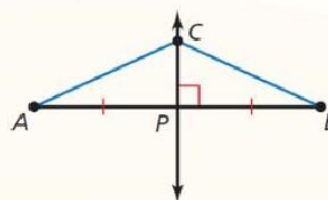
## Theorems

### Theorem 6.1 Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

In a plane, if a point lies on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.

If  $\overleftrightarrow{CP}$  is the  $\perp$  bisector of  $\overline{AB}$ , then  $CA = CB$ .

*Proof* p. 302

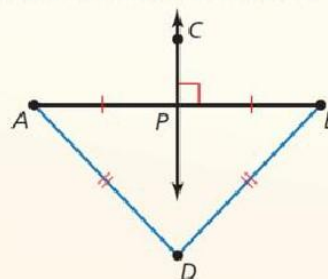


### Theorem 6.2 Converse of the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem

In a plane, if a point is equidistant from the endpoints of a segment, then it lies on the perpendicular bisector of the segment.

If  $DA = DB$ , then point  $D$  lies on the  $\perp$  bisector of  $\overline{AB}$ .

*Proof* Ex. 32, p. 308



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## Example 1

Use the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem