

## VOCABULARY

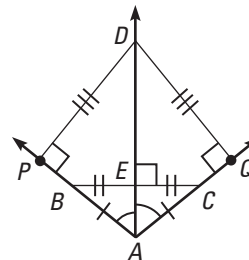
- perpendicular bisector, p. 264
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## 5.1

### PERPENDICULARS AND BISECTORS

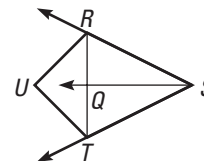
Examples on  
pp. 264–267

**EXAMPLES** In the figure,  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  is the angle bisector of  $\angle BAC$  and the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{BC}$ . You know that  $BE = CE$  by the definition of perpendicular bisector and that  $AB = AC$  by the Perpendicular Bisector Theorem. Because  $\overline{DP} \perp \overline{AP}$  and  $\overline{DQ} \perp \overline{AQ}$ , then  $DP$  and  $DQ$  are the distances from  $D$  to the sides of  $\angle PAQ$  and you know that  $DP = DQ$  by the Angle Bisector Theorem.



In Exercises 1–3, use the diagram.

1. If  $\overrightarrow{SQ}$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{RT}$ , explain how you know that  $\overline{RQ} \cong \overline{TQ}$  and  $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{TS}$ .
2. If  $\overline{UR} \cong \overline{UT}$ , what can you conclude about  $U$ ?
3. If  $Q$  is equidistant from  $\overline{SR}$  and  $\overline{ST}$ , what can you conclude about  $Q$ ?



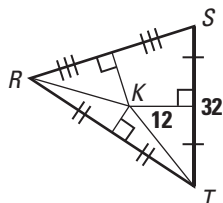
## 5.2

### BISECTORS OF A TRIANGLE

Examples on  
pp. 272–274

**EXAMPLES** The perpendicular bisectors of a triangle intersect at the *circumcenter*, which is equidistant from the vertices of the triangle. The angle bisectors of a triangle intersect at the *incenter*, which is equidistant from the sides of the triangle.

4. The perpendicular bisectors of  $\triangle RST$  intersect at  $K$ . Find  $KR$ .



5. The angle bisectors of  $\triangle XYZ$  intersect at  $W$ . Find  $WB$ .

