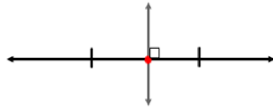


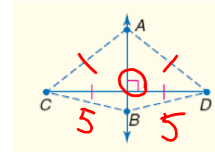
Objectives: You will learn use perpendicular and angle bisectors to find their measures and distance relationships.

Perpendicular Bisector: A line, ray, or segment that intersects a segment at its midpoint at a 90° angle, cutting the segment into two congruent halves



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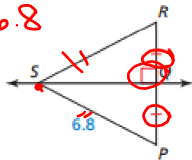
Perpendicular Bisector Theorem: If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, it is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.



Jan 8-3:33 PM

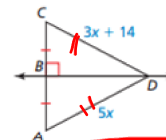
Example 1: Find the missing measurement.

a) $SR = 6.8$



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b) AD

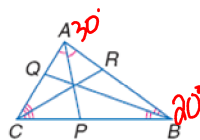


$AD = 35$

$3x + 14 = 5x$
 $14 = 2x$
 $7 = x$

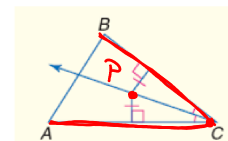
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Angle Bisector: Ray that cuts an angle into two congruent parts.



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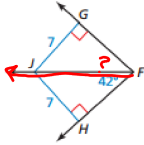
Angle Bisector Theorem: If a point is on the bisector of an angle, then the point is equidistant from the sides of the angle.



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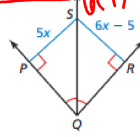
Example 2: Find the missing measurement.

a) $\angle GFJ = 42^\circ$



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b) $SR = 25$



$$\begin{aligned} 5x &= 6x - 5 \\ -x &= -5 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

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