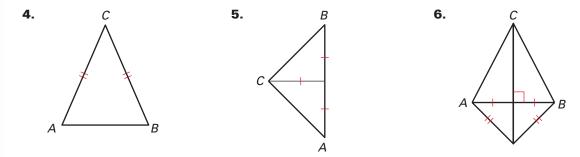


Tell whether the information in the diagram allows you to conclude that C is on the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} .

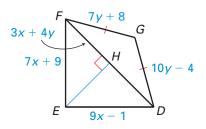


Use the diagram. \overline{EH} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{DF} . Find the indicated measure.

- **7.** Find *EF*. **8.** Find *DE*.
- **9.** Find *FG*. **10.** Find *DG*.

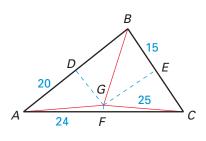
D

11. Find *FH*. **12.** Find *DF*.



In the diagram, the perpendicular bisectors of \triangle *ABC* meet at point *G* and are shown dashed. Find the indicated measure.

- **13.** Find *AG*. **14.** Find *BD*.
- **15.** Find *CF*. **16.** Find *BG*.
- **17.** Find *CE*. **18.** Find *AC*.



Exercise Set A (continued)

19. Error Analysis *Explain* why the conclusion is not correct given the information in the diagram.

Draw \overline{AB} with the given length. Construct the perpendicular bisector and choose point *C* on the perpendicular bisector so that the distance between *C* and \overline{AB} is 1 inch. Measure \overline{AC} and \overline{BC} .

М

J

N

 \overrightarrow{JK} will pass through L.

Κ

20. AB = 0.5 inch **21.** AB = 1 inch **22.** AB = 2 inches

Write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

В

23. GIVEN: C is on the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} .

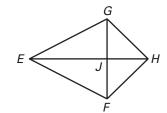
PROVE: $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCD$

24. GIVEN: $\triangle GHJ \cong \triangle FHJ$ PROVE: $\overline{EF} \cong \overline{EG}$

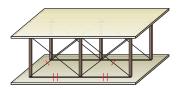
C

D

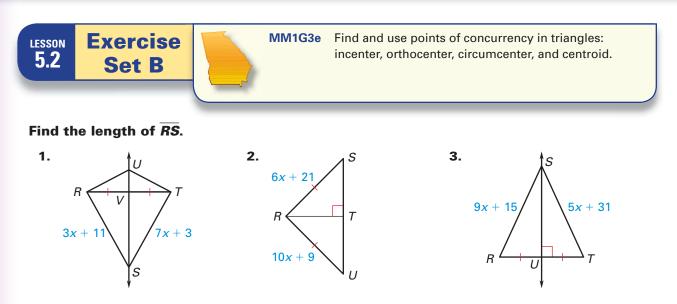
A



25. Early Aircraft Set On many of the earliest airplanes, wires connected vertical posts to the edges of the wings, which were wooden frames covered with cloth. The lengths of the wires from the top of a post to the edges of the frame are the same and distances from the bottom of the post to the ends of the two wires are the same. What does that tell you about the post and the section of frame between the ends of the wires?



UNIT 5



Use the diagram. \overline{DE} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AC} . Find the indicated measure.

- **4.** Find *AB*.
- **5.** Find *AE*.
- **6.** Find *AD*.
- **7.** Find *BC*.
- **8.** Find *AC*.
- **9.** Find *CD*.

Draw \overline{AB} with the given length. Construct the perpendicular bisector and choose point D on the perpendicular bisector so that the distance between D and \overline{AB} is 2 inches. Measure \overline{AD} and \overline{BD} .

8x + 6

Α

- **10.** AB = 2 inches
 - s **11**

11. AB = 1.5 inches

6x + 18

С

 $+ 4_{v}$

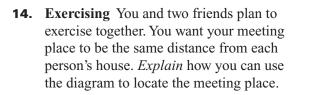
12y - 8

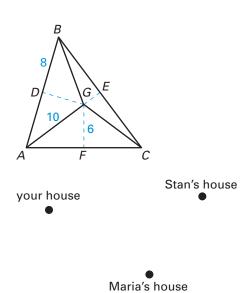
8y + 20

D

12. AB = 1 inch

13. The perpendicular bisectors of $\triangle ABC$ meet at point *G* and are shown as dashed lines. Find *BG*.





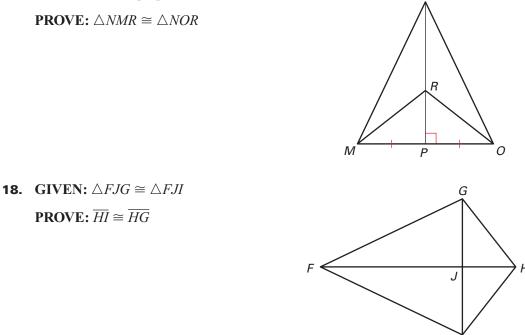
Exercise Set B (continued)

In Exercises 15 and 16, copy and complete the statement using *always*, *sometimes*, or *never*.

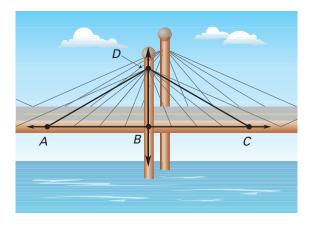
- **15.** A perpendicular bisector of a triangle _____ passes through the midpoint of a side of the triangle.
- **16.** Angle bisectors of a triangle <u>?</u> intersect at a single point.

In Exercises 17 and 18, write a two-column or a paragraph proof.

17. GIVEN: \overline{NP} is a perpendicular bisector of \overline{MO} .



19. Bridge In the diagram, the road is perpendicular to the support beam and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$. What theorem allows you to conclude that $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$? *Explain*.



Ν