1. What is the hypothesis of the Triangle Midsegment Theorem?

If a segment connects the midpoints of two sides of a triangle...

2. What two conclusions can you draw if the hypothesis of the Triangle Midsegment Theorem is true?

Then

- 1) the midsegment is parallel to the opposite  $(3^{rd})$  side
- 2) the midsegment is half the length of the opposite  $(3^{rd})$  side
- 3. Given two sides of a triangle, AB = 6 and BC = 10, what is the range of possible values for side AC?

4 < AC < 16

4. How does Theorem 5-12 apply to problem #3?

 $AB + BC > AC \rightarrow 6 + 10 > AC \rightarrow 16 > AC$  $AB + AC > BC \rightarrow 6 + AC > 10 \rightarrow AC > 4 \text{ (subtract 4 from each side)}$  $AC + BC > AB \rightarrow AC + 10 > 6$ 

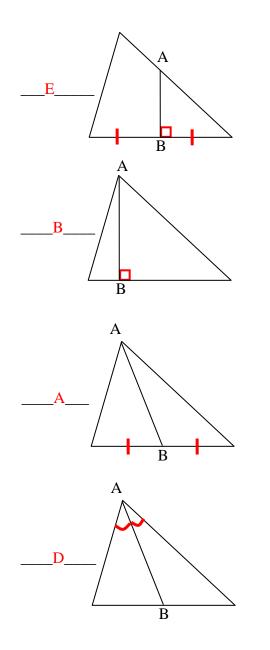
5.  $\triangle ABC$  has midsegment *MN* such that *M* bisects  $\overline{AB}$  and *N* bisects  $\overline{AC}$ . AB = 12, MN = 12 and NC = 8. What is the perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$ ?

AB = 12 AC = 8 + 8 = 16 BC = 2 \* MN = 2 \* 12 = 24Perimeter = 12 + 16 + 24 = 52 Chapter 5 Final Review Extra Problems (Answers provided in next class session)

6. How can you use Theorem 5-10 to tell which angle of a triangle is the smallest?

The smallest angle is opposite the shortest side.

7. For each picture, note the letter corresponding to the correct definition for  $\overline{AB}$ :



- a) Median
- b) Altitude
- c) Segment
- d) Angle Bisector
- e) Perpendicular Bisector
- f) Triangle Midsegment

Chapter 5 Final Review Extra Problems (Answers provided in next class session)

8. Classify the point of concurrency for the following as *inside*, *outside* or *on* the triangle:

a) Obtuse triangle, perpendicular bisectors \_\_\_\_\_

out

b) Obtuse triangle, medians \_\_\_\_\_

in

c) Acute triangle, angle bisectors \_\_\_\_\_

in

d) Right triangle, altitudes \_\_\_\_\_

on