Ch.5 - Board Problems

Define these angles.

1) Acute

2) Right

3) Obtuse

4) Straight

5) Reflex

6) Circle

7) Draw an 82° angle. What type is it?

8) Solve.

$$-3(x-4)+7 = 2x-11$$

Ch. 5 - Parallel/Perpendicular Lines

Parallel: _____

_____

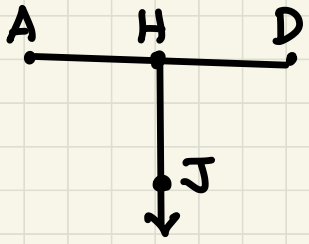
Draw $\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{DE}$

Perpendicular Lines. _____

_____

Draw $\overrightarrow{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$

Midpoint

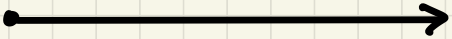


If __ is the midpoint of ___, then ___ $\cong$ ___.

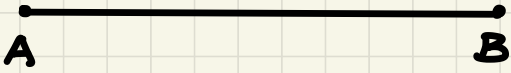
Conversly, if ___ $\cong$ ___, the __ is the midpoint of ___.

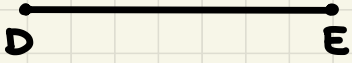
BISECTING AN ANGLE

DRAW A 60° ANGLE



DRAWING PERPENDICULAR BISECTORS





LESSON PRACTICE

Fill in the blanks.

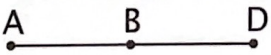
1. Two lines in the same plane that never intersect are _____ lines.

2. Two lines that intersect and form a right angle are _____ lines.

3. A line that cuts an angle or a line segment in half is a _____ .

4. A bisector that forms a 90° angle with the original line is a _____ .

5. If AB = BD, then B is the _____ of $\overline{AD}$.



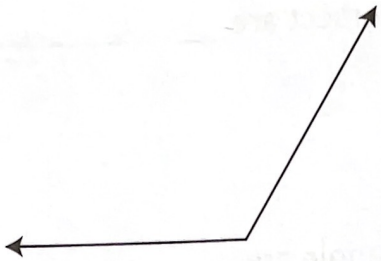
Use your straightedge and compass to find the midpoint of each segment and draw the perpendicular bisector.

6. 

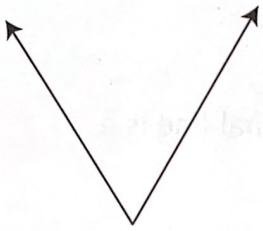
7. 

Use your straightedge and compass to draw the bisector of each angle.

8.



9.



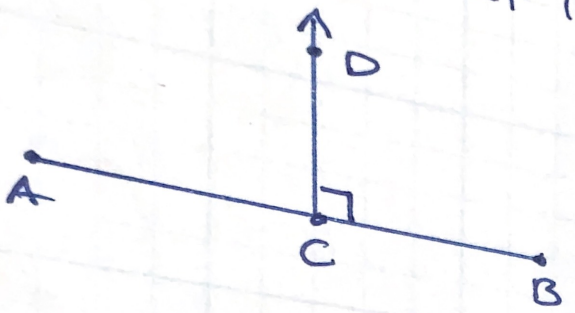
$\overleftrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{DE}$

that

PERPENDICULAR LINES:

line segments that intersect to form 90° angl

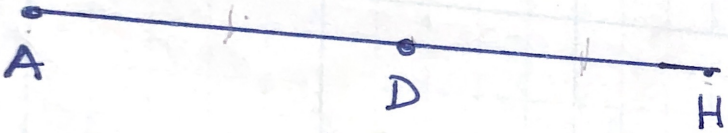
Two lines or rays or



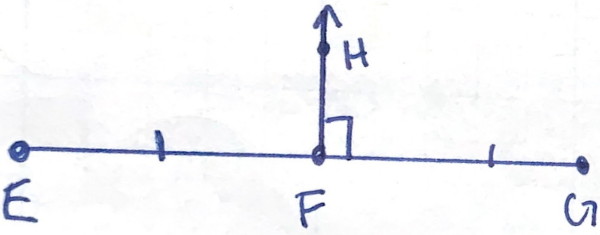
$\perp$ means perpendicular

hence $\overline{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{CD}$

MIDPOINT



IF D IS THE MIDPO
OF $\overline{AH}$, THEN $\overline{AD} \cong$ D
Conversely, if $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DH}$
THEN D IS THE MIDP
of $\overline{AH}$.



$\overrightarrow{FH}$ is a perpendicular bisector.