### Chapter 6 Relationships Within Triangles

- 6.1 Perpendicular and Angle Bisectors
- 6.2 Bisectors of Triangles
- 6.3 Medians and Altitudes of Triangles
- 6.4 The Triangle Midsegment Theorem
- 6.5 Indirect Proof and Inequalities in One Triangle
- 6.6 Inequalities in Two Triangles



## 6.3 Medians and Altitudes of TrianglesMedian: a segment from a vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side.



### 6.3 Medians and Altitudes of Triangles Centroid: the intersection of all the medians.





# 6.3 Medians and Altitudes of TrianglesPractice: If DC = 21, and XE = 4, solve for the length of CX and AE.



#### **Practice:**

Find the coordinates of the centroid of  $\triangle$ RST with vertices:

*R*(2,1) *S*(5,8) *T*(8,3)



**Altitude** (height) of a triangle is the perpendicular segment from a vertex to the line containing the opposite side.



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6.3 Medians and Altitudes of Triangles Orthocenter: the intersection of the altitudes of a triangle.



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#### **Locations of orthocenter P:**



Acute triangle *P* is inside triangle.





Obtuse triangle *P* is outside triangle.

#### **Practice:**

Find the coordinates of the orthocenter of  $\triangle XYZ$  with vertices:

X(-5,-1)Y(-2,4)Z(3,-1)



 The coincident points you should know right now ... and how to find each of these:

