

## Warm Up

1. Find the coordinates of the centroid of  $\triangle ABC$ .

$A(5, 5)$        $B(-1, 1)$        $C(11, -3)$

$(5, 1)$

2. What is true about the circumcenter of a triangle?

Equidistant from vertices

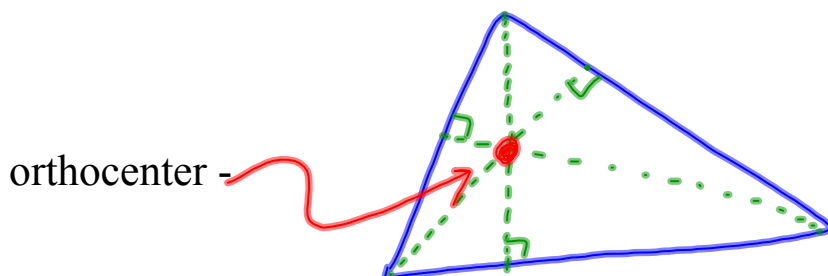
3. What is true about the incenter of a triangle?

Equidistant from sides

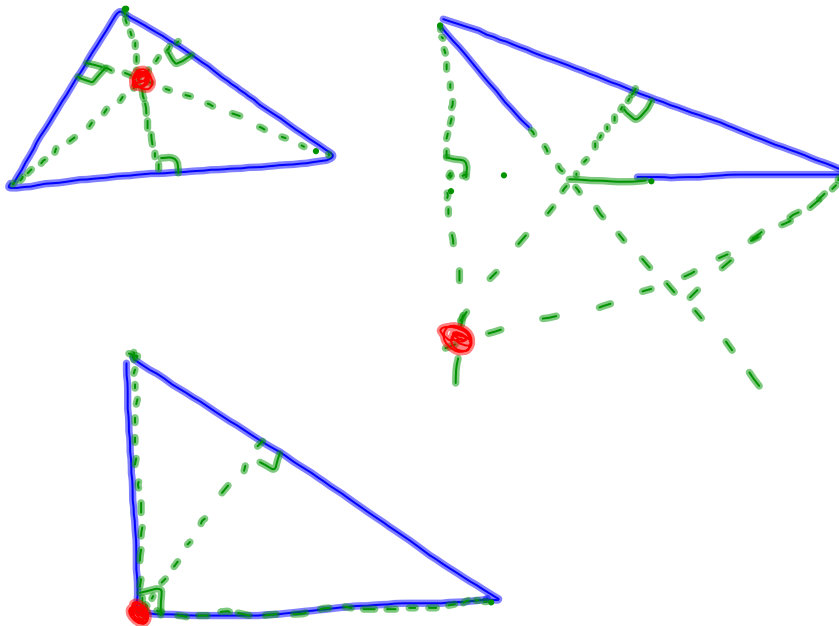
## 5-4 Using Altitudes

altitude of a triangle - height, must be perpendicular

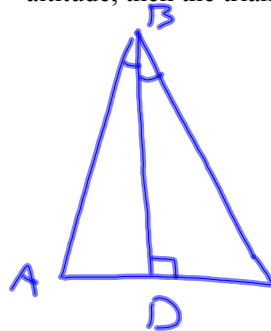
concurrency of the altitudes of a triangle -



Ex 1 Show that the orthocenter can be inside, on, or outside the triangle.



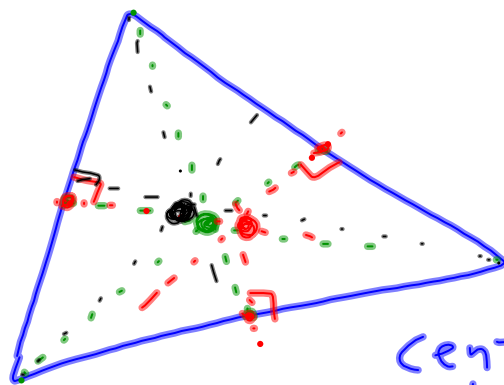
Ex 2 Prove that if an angle bisector of a triangle is also an altitude, then the triangle is isosceles.



Statements	Reasons
$\overline{DB}$ bisects $\angle ABC$	Given
$\overline{DB}$ is an altitude	
$\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$	Def. of bisector
$\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	Reflexive
$\angle ADB$ and $\angle CDB$ are rt. $\angle$ s	Def of altitude
$\angle ADB \cong \angle CDB$	Rt. $\angle$ $\cong$ thm.
$\triangle ADB \cong \triangle CDB$	ASA
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CB}$	CPCTC
$\triangle ABC$ is isosceles	Def. of isosceles

- Ex. 3 List the four types of concurrency introduced in this chapter, make a sketch of each, and explain what is true about each of these points.

- Ex. 4 Sketch a triangle. Sketch its centroid, circumcenter, and orthocenter. What do you notice about these three points?



centroid, circumcenter,  
and orthocenter are  
always in a straight line  
Euler Line

Euler line - the line containing the circumcenter, centroid, and orthocenter

The centroid divides the line segment in the ratio 2:1