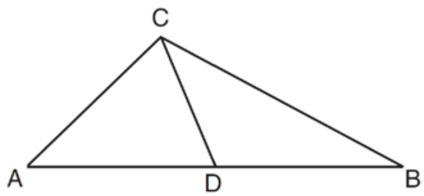
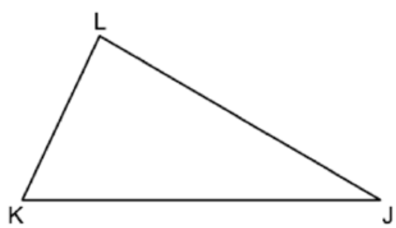
G.SRT.B.4: Medians, Altitudes and Bisectors

1 As shown in the diagram below, $\overline{CD}$ is a median of $\triangle ABC$.



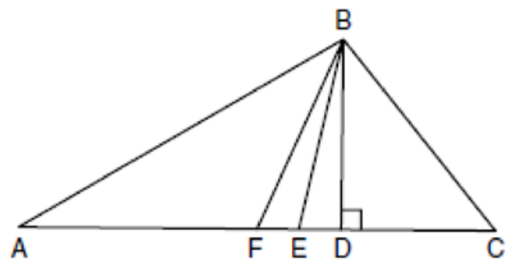
Which statement is *always* true?
1) $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DB}$
2) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AD}$
3) $\angle ACD \cong \angle CDB$
4) $\angle BCD \cong \angle ACD$

2 Scalene triangle JKL is drawn below.



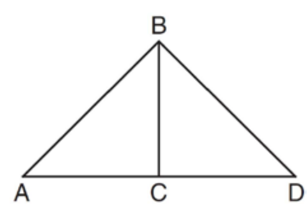
If median $\overline{LM}$ is drawn to side $\overline{KJ}$, which statement is always true?
1) $LM = KM$
2) $KM = \frac{1}{2}KJ$
3) $\overline{LM} \perp \overline{KJ}$
4) $\angle KLM \cong \angle JLM$

3 Given $\triangle ABC$ with base $\overline{AFEDC}$, median $\overline{BF}$, altitude $\overline{BD}$, and $\overline{BE}$ bisects $\angle ABC$, which conclusion is valid?



1) $\angle FAB \cong \angle ABF$
2) $\angle ABF \cong \angle CBD$
3) $\overline{CE} \cong \overline{EA}$
4) $\overline{CF} \cong \overline{FA}$

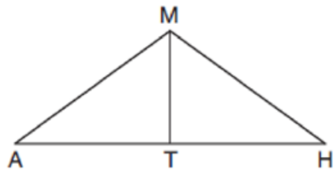
4 Given: $\triangle ABD$, $\overline{BC}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AD}$



Which statement can *not* always be proven?
1) $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DC}$
2) $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$
3) $\angle ACB \cong \angle DCB$
4) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$

Name: ________________________

5 In triangle MAH below, $\overline{MT}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AH}$.



Which statement is *not* always true?
1) $\triangle MAH$ is isosceles.
2) $\triangle MAT$ is isosceles.
3) $\overline{MT}$ bisects $\angle AMH$.
4) $\angle A$ and $\angle TMH$ are complementary.

6 In $\triangle ABC$, D is a point on $\overline{AC}$ such that $\overline{BD}$ is a median. Which statement must be true?
1) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$
2) $\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$
3) $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$
4) $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AC}$

7 Segment AB is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{CD}$ at point M. Which statement is always true?
1) $\overline{CB} \cong \overline{DB}$
2) $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{AB}$
3) $\triangle ACD \sim \triangle BCD$
4) $\triangle ACM \sim \triangle BCM$

8 In $\triangle ABC$, $\overline{BD}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{ADC}$. Based upon this information, which statements below can be proven?
I. $\overline{BD}$ is a median.
II. $\overline{BD}$ bisects $\angle ABC$.
III. $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.
1) I and II, only
2) I and III, only
3) II and III, only
4) I, II, and III

9 In isosceles $\triangle MNP$, line segment NO bisects vertex $\angle MNP$, as shown below. If $MP = 16$, find the length of $\overline{MO}$ and explain your answer.

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Answer Section

1 ANS: 1 REF: 011303ge
2 ANS: 2 REF: 012509geo
3 ANS: 4
Median $\overline{BF}$ bisects $\overline{AC}$ so that $\overline{CF} \cong \overline{FA}$.

REF: fall0810ge
4 ANS: 2 REF: 081301ge
5 ANS: 2 REF: 012012geo
6 ANS: 3 REF: 080608b
7 ANS: 1 REF: 012316geo
8 ANS: 4 REF: 081822geo
9 ANS:
$\triangle MNO$ is congruent to $\triangle PNO$ by SAS. Since $\triangle MNO \cong \triangle PNO$, then $\overline{MO} \cong \overline{PO}$ by CPCTC. So $\overline{NO}$ must divide $\overline{MP}$ in half, and $MO = 8$.

REF: fall1405geo