

# Unit 5

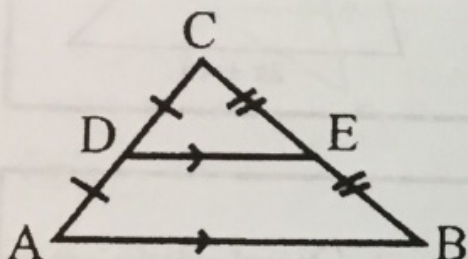
## Lesson 4

### Triangle Midsegment Theorem

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- ❖ The **mid-segment** of a triangle is the segment joining the **midpoints** of 2 sides of the triangle.
- ❖ The mid-segment is **parallel** to the third side and it is **half the length** of the third side.



DE is the mid-segment of  $\triangle ABC$

D is the midpoint of AC and E is the midpoint of BC

DE is parallel to AB and  $DE = \frac{1}{2} AB$  or  $AB = 2DE$

Examples:

1. If  $PQ = 8$ ,  $BC = \underline{16}$ .

2. If  $BC = 8$ ,  $PQ = \underline{4}$ .

3. If  $AP = 12$ ,  $PB = \underline{12}$  and  $AB = \underline{24}$ .

4. If  $BC = x + 9$  and  $PQ = 5x$ , then  $x = \underline{1}$ ,  $PQ = \underline{5}$ , and  $BC = \underline{10}$ .

5. If  $PQ = x + 12$  and  $BC = x^2$ , then  $x = \underline{6, -4}$ ,  $PQ = \underline{18, 8}$ , and  $BC = \underline{36, 16}$ .

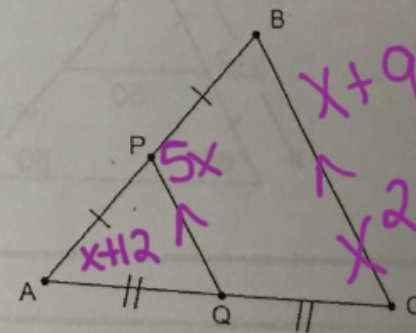
Handwritten work for example 4:

$$2(5x) = x + 9$$

$$10x = x + 9$$

$$-x \quad -x$$

$$9x = 9 \quad x = 1$$



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$$2(x+12) = x^2$$

$$2x + 24 = x^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2x \quad -24 \\ -2x \quad -24 \end{array}$$

$$0 = x^2 - 2x - 24$$

$$0 = (x-6)(x+4) \quad \text{A) } 6$$

$$x=6 \quad x=-4$$

$$\checkmark \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{B) } -4 \quad 2(-4+12) = (-4)^2$$

$$\text{C) } 3 \quad 2(8) = 16$$

$$\text{D) } 6 \text{ or } -4 \quad 16 = 16$$

$$2(6+12) = 6^2$$

$$2(18) = 36$$

$$36 = 36$$

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➤ DE is the mid-segment of  $\triangle ABC$

1. Solve for  $x$  given that  $DE = \frac{5}{2}x + 3$  and  $AB = 6x + 4$ .

$$2\left(\frac{5}{2}x + 3\right) = 6x + 4$$

$$5x + 6 = 6x + 4$$

$$-5x - 4 \quad -5x - 4$$

$$DE = 8 \quad \text{and} \quad AB = 16$$

2. Solve for  $x$  given that  $DE = \frac{7}{2}x + 2$  and  $AB = 3x + 6$ .

$$2\left(\frac{7}{2}x + 2\right) = 3x + 6$$

$$7x + 4 = 3x + 6$$

$$-3x - 4 \quad -3x - 4$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$DE = 3.75 \quad \text{and} \quad AB = 7.5 \quad x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)x + 2$$

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3.

$x = \underline{2} \quad y = \underline{6} \quad z = \underline{3}$

4.

$x = \underline{4} \quad y = \underline{6} \quad z = \underline{3}$

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1)  $x + 6 = 2(2x)$   
 $x + 6 = 4x$   
 $-x \quad -x$   
 $6 = 3x$   
 $2 = x$

2)  $4y + 1 = 6y - 11$   
 $-4y + 1 \quad -4y + 11$   
 $12 = 2y$   
 $y = 6$

3)  $10z - 16 = 3z + 5$   
 $-3z + 16 \quad -3z + 16$   
 $7z = 21$   
 $z = 3$

4)  $5y = 10z$   
 $\frac{5y}{5} = \frac{10z}{5}$   
 $y = 2z$

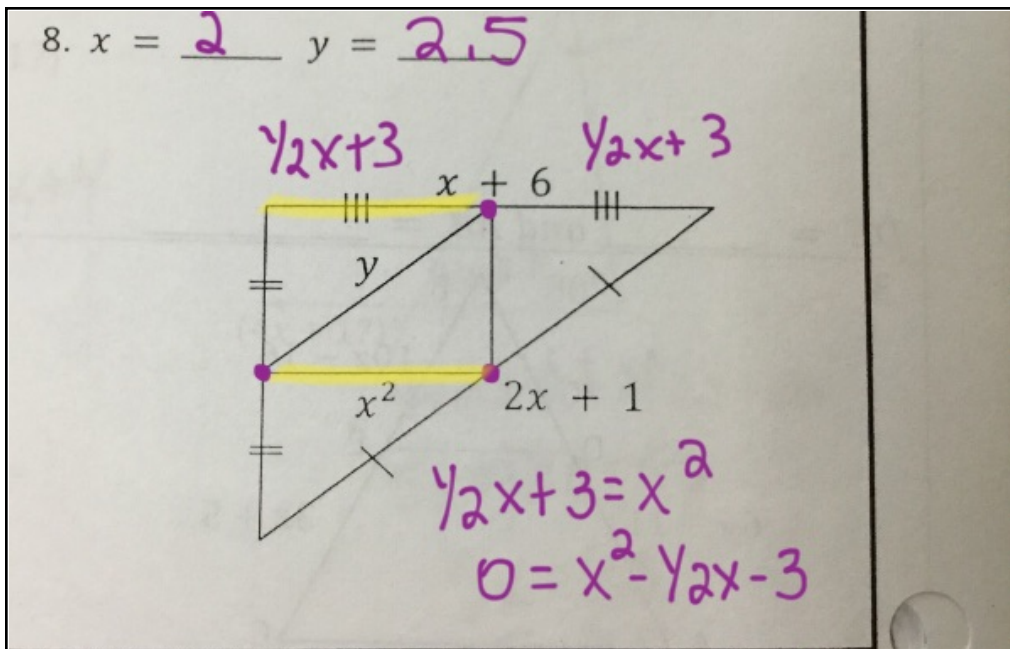
5)  $4z + 2 = 3z + 5$   
 $-3z - 2 \quad -3z - 2$   
 $z = 3$

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3)  $6x - 12 = 3x + 12$   
 $-3x + 12 \quad -3x$   
 $3x = 12 \quad x = 4$

4)  $y = 6$

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$2y = 5$   
 $y = 2.5$

$(x-2)(x+1.5) \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{(-\frac{1}{2})^2 - 4(1)(-3)}}{2}$

$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{12.25}}{2} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pm 3.5}{2} \quad x = 2 \quad x = \cancel{1.5}$

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