

5 2 bisectors of triangles answers

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5.2 Bisectors of Triangles

Question: The bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side into segments that are proportional to the lengths of the adjacent sides. Prove this.

Answer: Let ABC be a triangle with angle bisector AD. By the definition of angle bisector, we have

$$m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$$

By the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem, we have

$$m\angle BAD + m\angle CAD + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$ into the above equation, we get

$$2(m\angle BAD) + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$$

Similarly,

$$m\angle CAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$$

By the Law of Sines, we have

$$BD/AB = \sin(m\angle BAD)/\sin(m\angle ABD)$$

and

$$CD/AC = \sin(m\angle CAD)/\sin(m\angle ACD)$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$ and $m\angle CAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$ into the above equations, we get

$$BD/AB = \sin((180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2) / \sin((m\angle BAC)/2)$$

and

$$CD/AC = \sin((180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2) / \sin((m\angle BAC)/2)$$

Therefore,

$$BD/AB = CD/AC$$

Question: The bisectors of the base angles of an isosceles triangle intersect on the bisector of the vertex angle. Prove this.

Answer: Let ABC be an isosceles triangle with $AB = AC$. Let AD be the bisector of angle BAC, and let BE and CF be the bisectors of angles ABC and ACB, respectively.

By the definition of angle bisector, we have

$$m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$$

and

$$m\angle ABE = m\angle CBE$$

and

$$m\angle ACF = m\angle BCF$$

By the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem, we have

$$m\angle BAD + m\angle BAD + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle ABE + m\angle ABE + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle ACF + m\angle ACF + m\angle ACB = 180^\circ$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$, $m\angle ABE = m\angle CBE$, and $m\angle ACF = m\angle BCF$ into the above equations, we get

$$2(m\angle BAD) + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

$$2(m\angle ABE) + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$2(m\angle ACF) + m\angle ACB = 180^\circ$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC) / 2$$

$$m\angle ABE = (180^\circ - m\angle ABC) / 2$$

$$m\angle ACF = (180^\circ - m\angle ACB) / 2$$

Since $AB = AC$, we have $m\angle ABC = m\angle ACB$. Substituting $m\angle ABC = m\angle ACB$ into the above equations, we get

$$m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC) / 2$$

$$m\angle ABE = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC) / 2$$

$$m\angle ACF = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC) / 2$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAD = m\angle ABE = m\angle ACF$$

Hence, BE and CF intersect on AD.

Question: The bisectors of two of the angles of a triangle are congruent. Prove that the triangle is isosceles.

Answer: Let ABC be a triangle with angle bisectors AD and BE congruent. Suppose without loss of generality that $AD = BE$.

By the definition of angle bisector, we have

$$m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$$

and

$$m\angle ABE = m\angle CBE$$

By the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem, we have

$$m\angle BAD + m\angle CAD + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle ABE + m\angle CBE + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$ and $m\angle ABE = m\angle CBE$ into the above equations, we get

$$2(m\angle BAD) + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

$$2(m\angle ABE) + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$$

$$m\angle ABE = (180^\circ - m\angle ABC)/2$$

Since $AD = BE$, we have $m\angle BAD = m\angle ABE$. Substituting $m\angle BAD = m\angle ABE$ into the above equations, we get

$$(180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2 = (180^\circ - m\angle ABC)/2$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAC = m\angle ABC$$

Hence, $AB = BC$.

Question: The bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side into segments that are inversely proportional to the lengths of the other two sides. Prove this.

Answer: Let ABC be a triangle with angle bisector AD . By the definition of angle bisector, we have

$$m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$$

By the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem, we have

$$m\angle BAD + m\angle CAD + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$ into the above equation, we get

$$2(m\angle BAD) + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$$

Similarly,

$$m\angle CAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$$

By the Law of Sines, we have

$$BD/AB = \sin(m\angle BAD)/\sin(m\angle ABD)$$

and

$$CD/AC = \sin(m\angle CAD)/\sin(m\angle ACD)$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$ and $m\angle CAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$ into the above equations, we get

$$BD/AB = \sin((180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2)/\sin((m\angle BAC)/2)$$

and

$$CD/AC = \sin((180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2)/\sin((m\angle BAC)/2)$$

Therefore,

$$BD/AB = 1/CD/AC$$

Question: The bisectors of the three angles of a triangle are concurrent. Prove that the triangle is equilateral.

Answer: Let ABC be a triangle with angle bisectors AD, BE, and CF intersecting at point O. By the definition of angle bisector, we have

$$m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$$

$$m\angle ABE = m\angle CBE$$

$$m\angle ACF = m\angle BCF$$

By the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem, we have

$$m\angle BAD + m\angle CAD + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle ABE + m\angle CBE + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$m\angle ACF + m\angle BCF + m\angle ACB = 180^\circ$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = m\angle CAD$, $m\angle ABE = m\angle CBE$, and $m\angle ACF = m\angle BCF$ into the above equations, we get

$$2(m\angle BAD) + m\angle BAC = 180^\circ$$

$$2(m\angle ABE) + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$$

$$2(m\angle ACF) + m\angle ACB = 180^\circ$$

Therefore,

$$m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$$

$$m\angle ABE = (180^\circ - m\angle ABC)/2$$

$$m\angle ACF = (180^\circ - m\angle ACB)/2$$

Since AD, BE, and CF are concurrent, we have

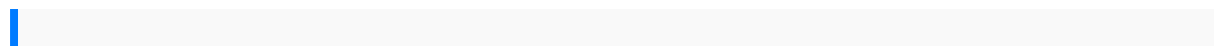
$$m\angle BAD + m\angle ABE + m\angle ACF = 180^\circ$$

Substituting $m\angle BAD = (180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2$, $m\angle ABE = (180^\circ - m\angle ABC)/2$, and $m\angle ACF = (180^\circ - m\angle ACB)/2$ into the above equation, we get

$$(180^\circ - m\angle BAC)/2 + (180^\circ - m\angle ABC)/2 + (180^\circ - m\angle ACB)/2 = 180^\circ$$

Simplifying the above equation, we get

$$m\angle BAC = m\angle ABC = m\angle ACB$$



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