

# Some notes from class

2018-02-02

# Theorems we know

## Theorem

Suppose a line  $\ell$  intersects  $\triangle PQR$  at a point  $S$  such that  $P - S - Q$ . Then  $\ell$  intersects  $\overline{PR}$  or  $\overline{RQ}$ .

## Theorem (Crossbar Theorem)

If  $X$  is a point in the *interior* of  $\triangle ABC$ , then  $\overrightarrow{AX}$  intersects  $\overline{BC}$  in a point  $Y$  such that  $B - Y - C$ .

## Theorem (Isosceles Triangle Theorem)

If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite those sides are congruent.

**Alternative Proof.** Let  $\triangle ABC$  be isosceles, with  $AB = AC$ . Draw the angle bisector of  $\angle A$ , and let  $D$  be the point where it meets side  $\overline{BC}$ . Then by SAS  $\triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAD$ .

# Perpendicular bisectors

## Theorem (Perpendicular Bisector Theorem)

*A point is on the perpendicular bisector of a line segment if and only if it is equidistant from the endpoints of the line segment.*

**Proof.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be distinct points.

We first prove that if a point  $P$  is on the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AB}$ , then  $PA = PB$ .

We next show that if a point  $P$  satisfies  $PA = PB$ , then  $P$  is on the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AB}$ .

# Exterior angles

**Def.** An exterior angle of a triangle is an angle that is both adjacent and supplementary to an angle in the triangle.

## Theorem (Exterior Angle Theorem)

*The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is greater than or equal to the measure of each non-adjacent interior angle of the triangle.*

**Proof.**

# ASA (beginning of Section 3.3)

## Theorem (ASA)

*If the angles of two triangles are in one-to-one correspondence in such a way that two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.*

**Proof.**

## Theorem (AAA)

*If the angles of two triangles are in one-to-one correspondence in such a way that two angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to the respective parts of the other triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.*

**Proof.**