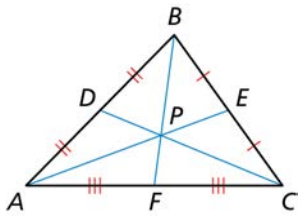
Vocabulary Flash Cards

altitude of a triangle *Chapter 6*	**centroid** *Chapter 6*
circumcenter *Chapter 6*	**concurrent** *Chapter 6*
equidistant *Chapter 6*	**incenter** *Chapter 6*
median of a triangle *Chapter 6*	**midsegment of a triangle** *Chapter 6*

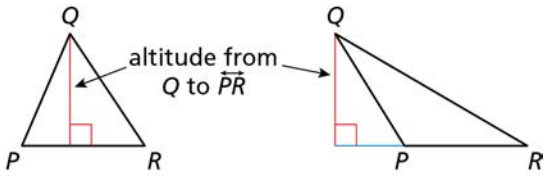
Vocabulary Flash Cards

The point of concurrency of the three medians of a triangle

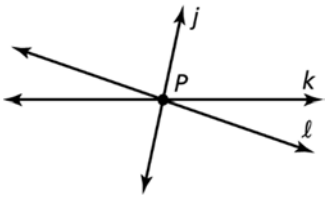


P is the centroid of $\triangle ABC$.

The perpendicular segment from a vertex of a triangle to the opposite side or to the line that contains the opposite side

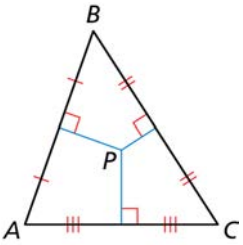


Three or more lines, rays, or segments that intersect in the same point



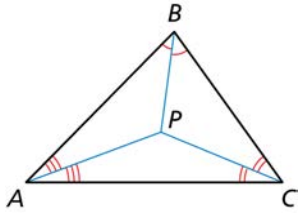
Lines j, k, and ℓ are concurrent.

The point of concurrency of the three perpendicular bisectors of a triangle



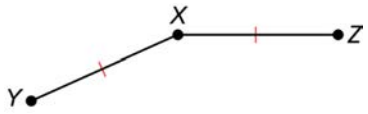
P is the circumcenter of $\triangle ABC$.

The point of concurrency of the angle bisectors of a triangle



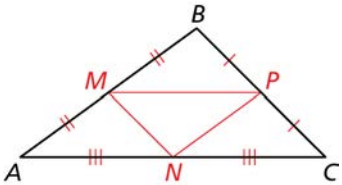
P is the incenter of $\triangle ABC$.

A point is equidistant from two figures when it is the same distance from each figure.



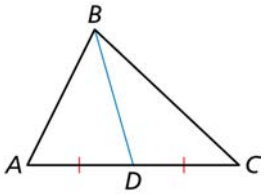
X is equidistant from Y and Z.

A segment that connects the midpoints of two sides of a triangle



The midsegments of $\triangle ABC$ are $\overline{MP}$, $\overline{MN}$, and $\overline{NP}$.

A segment from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side

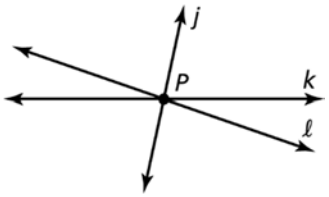
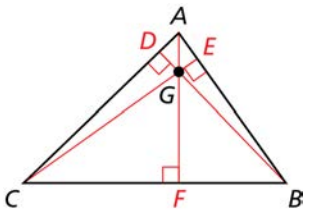


$\overline{BD}$ is a median of $\triangle ABC$.

Vocabulary Flash Cards

orthocenter *Chapter 6*	**point of concurrency** *Chapter 6*
proof by contradiction *Chapter 6*	

Vocabulary Flash Cards

The point of intersection of concurrent lines, rays, or segments  *P* is the point of concurrency for lines *j*, *k*, and ℓ.	The point of concurrency of the lines containing the altitudes of a triangle  *G* is the orthocenter of $\triangle ABC$.
	A style of proof in which you temporarily assume that the desired conclusion is false, then reason logically to a contradiction This proves that the original statement is true.