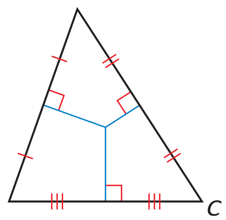
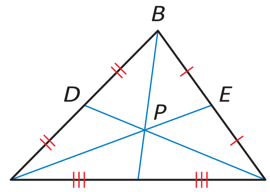
altitude of a triangle	**centroid**	**circumcenter**
concurrent	**equidistant**	**incenter**
median of a triangle	**midsegment of a triangle**	**orthocenter**
point of concurrency	**perpendicular bisector**	**angle bisector**
midpoint formula	**slope formula**	**how to find slope of a perpendicular line**

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



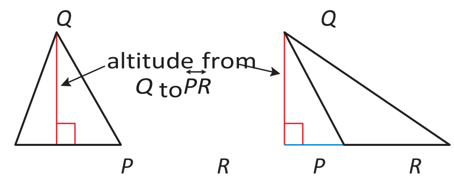
***P* is the circumcenter of *ABC*.**

The point of concurrency of the three medians of a triangle

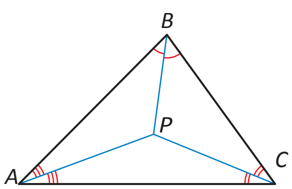


P* is the centroid of *ABC

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

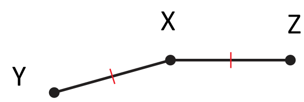


The point of concurrency of the angle bisectors of a triangle



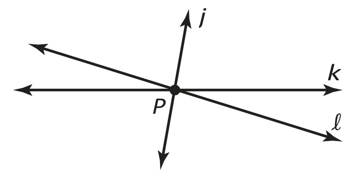
***P* is the incenter of *ABC*.**

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



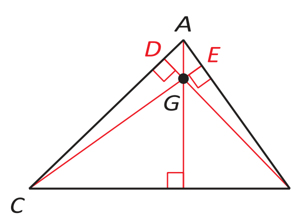
***X* is equidistant from *Y* and *Z*.**

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



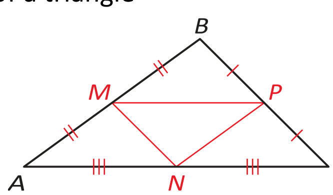
Lines *j*, *k*, and l are concurrent.

The point of concurrency of the lines containing the altitudes of a triangle



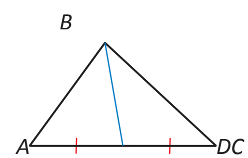
***G* is the orthocenter of *ABC*.**

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



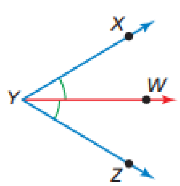
$\overline{MP}$, $\overline{MN}$, and $\overline{NP}$ are midsegments of ΔABC

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



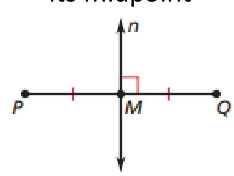
$\overline{BD}$ is a median of *ABC*.

A ray that divides an angle into two angles that are congruent



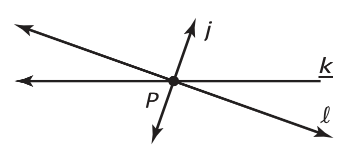
$\overrightarrow{YW}$ bisects ∠XYZ,
so ∠ XYW≅ ∠ZYW

A line that is perpendicular to a segment at its midpoint



Line n is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{PQ}$

The point of intersection of concurrent lines, rays, or segments



***P* is the point of concurrency for lines *j*, *k*, and l.**

Find the slope of the line by using m=$\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$ or by counting the $\frac{rise}{run}$. Then flip and negate the slope.

m=$\frac{y_2-y_1}{x_2-x_1}$ or count the $\frac{rise}{run}$.

The midpoint of points A(x_1, y_1) and B(x_2, y_2) can be found by $\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$