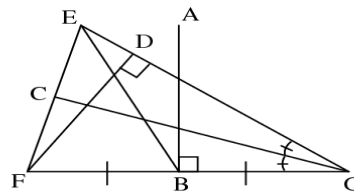


Use the figure at the right for Exercises 1–4.

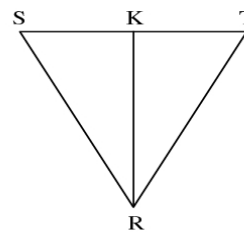
1. Name an angle bisector in $\triangle EFG$.
2. Name a median in $\triangle EFG$.
3. Name a perpendicular bisector in $\triangle EFG$.
4. Name an altitude in $\triangle EFG$.



5. Carefully draw an isosceles triangle. Then draw the altitude, the median, and the angle bisector from the vertex to the base. Make any conjectures that you can. Explain why your conjectures must be true.

Use the triangle at the right for Exercises 6–8.

6. If K is the midpoint of \overline{ST} , then \overline{RK} is called a(n) _____ of $\triangle RST$.
7. If $\overline{RK} \perp \overline{ST}$, then \overline{RK} is called a(n) _____ of $\triangle RST$.
8. If K is the midpoint of \overline{ST} and $\overline{RK} \perp \overline{ST}$, then \overline{RK} is called a(n) _____ of \overline{ST} .



9. Name an angle bisector in $\triangle MHI$.
10. Name a median in $\triangle MHI$.
11. Name a perpendicular bisector in $\triangle MHI$.
12. Name an altitude in $\triangle MHI$.

