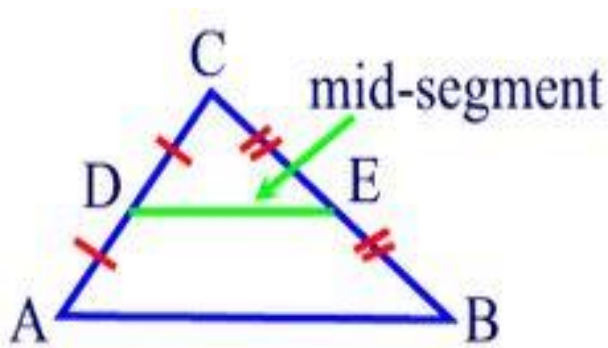


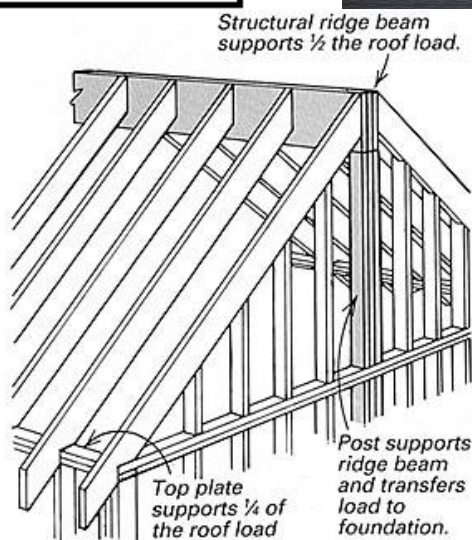
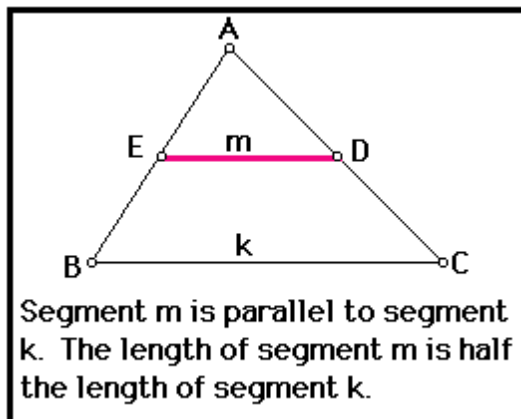
Triangle Mid-segment & Trapezoid Mid-segment with Theorems



By: Jordan Young Period 1

Triangle Mid-segment

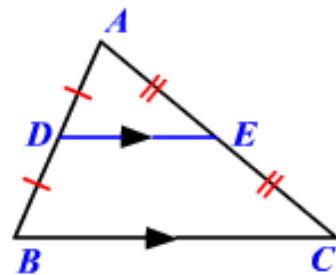
Triangle Mid-segment- A segment connecting the midpoints of two sides of a triangle. This segment has two special properties, it's always parallel to the third side, and the length of the mid-segment is half the length of the third side. This is important in real life because it is used in architecture when building and when making blueprints for the buildings. Click the link below to learn how to use the conjecture.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59wiwrcNMuo>

Triangle Mid-segment Theorem

Triangle Mid-segment Theorem- A mid-segment connecting two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and is half as long. It is used in real life because geologists use it to find distances of sinkholes.



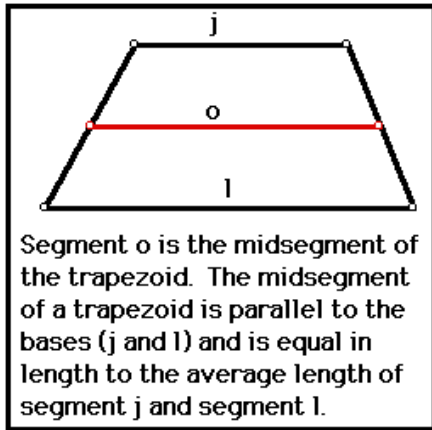
A geologist needed to find the distance of the sink hole so they used the Triangle Mid-segment theorem. To see how it is used click to link below.

If $AD = DB$ and $AE = EC$
then $DE \parallel BC$ and $DE = \frac{1}{2}BC$

<https://www.schooltube.com/video/39c7dc6de7d44379adda/Using%20the%20Triangle%20Midsegment%20Theorem>

Trapezoid Mid-segment

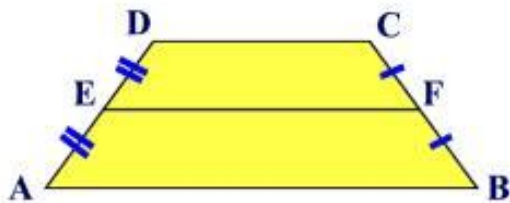
Trapezoid Mid-segment- Is parallel to the bases and is equal in length to the average of the lengths of the two bases. It is important in real life because it is used in archeology to give buildings “personality” especially through windows and shape. To see how it is used click link below.



<https://prezi.com/hfih2l0ps6gv/real-life-proof/>

Trapezoid Mid-segment Theorem

Trapezoid Mid-segment Theorem- The median or mid-segment of a trapezoid is parallel to each base and its length is one half the sum of the lengths of the bases. (True for ALL trapezoids). It is important in real life because it is used in archeology when building buildings or giving buildings a unique look. To learn how to use theorem or to see examples click link below.



$$\overline{EF} \parallel \overline{DC} ; \overline{EF} \parallel \overline{AB}$$

$$EF = \frac{1}{2}(DC + AB)$$



<http://math.tutorvista.com/geometry/trapezoid-midsegment-theorem.html>