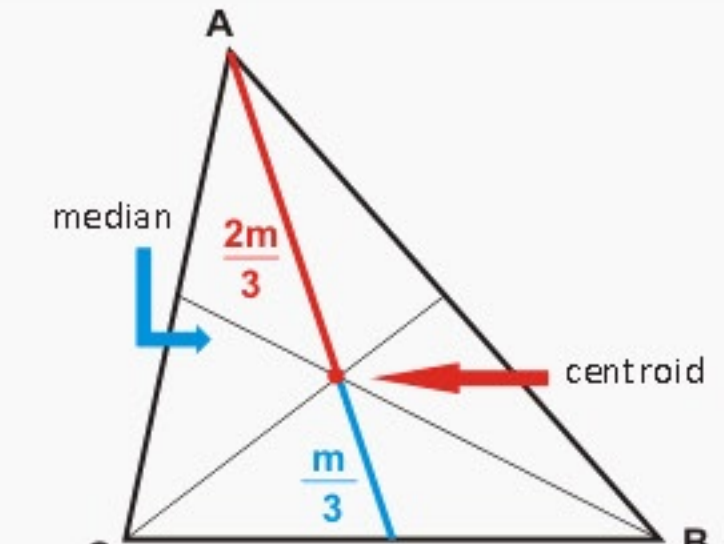
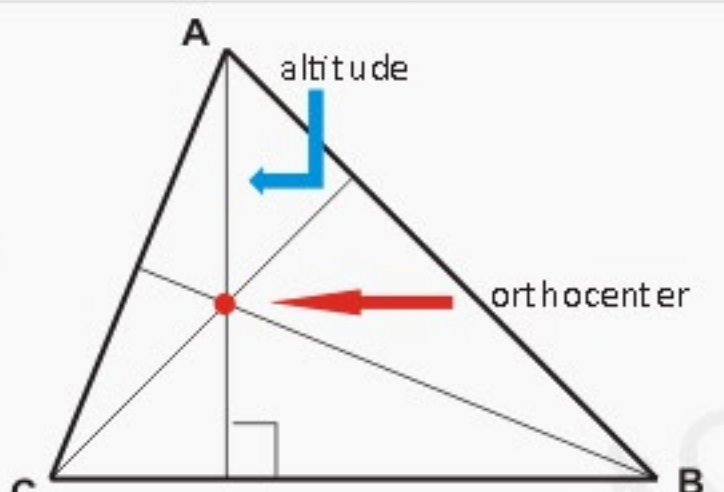


Name	Image	Point	Curiosities
Orthocenter	 <p>The diagram shows a triangle with vertices A, B, and C. Three altitudes are drawn from each vertex perpendicular to the opposite side. The point where these three altitudes intersect is marked with a red dot and labeled 'orthocenter'. A blue arrow points to one of the altitudes, and another blue arrow points to the orthocenter. A right-angle symbol is shown at the base of one altitude.</p>	<p>Intersection point of the 3 altitudes.</p>	<p>The orthocenter is in the inner region of the triangle if this is an acute triangle, coincides with the vertex of the right angle if it is a right triangle and lies outside the triangle in the case of this being an obtuse triangle.</p>
Incenter	 <p>The diagram shows a triangle with vertices A, B, and C. Three angle bisectors are drawn from each vertex to the opposite side. The point where these three bisectors intersect is marked with a red dot and labeled 'incenter'. A blue arrow points to one of the angle bisectors. A red circle is inscribed within the triangle, touching all three sides, with its center at the incenter.</p>	<p>Intersection point of the 3 angle bisectors</p>	<p>The incenter is the center of a circle inscribed in the triangle. Therefore, it is at the same distance from all its sides.</p>
Centroid	 <p>The diagram shows a triangle with vertices A, B, and C. Three medians are drawn from each vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side. The point where these three medians intersect is marked with a red dot and labeled 'centroid'. A blue arrow points to one of the medians. The segment from vertex A to the centroid is labeled $\frac{2m}{3}$ in red, and the segment from the centroid to the midpoint of the opposite side is labeled $\frac{m}{3}$ in blue.</p>	<p>Intersection point of the 3 medians</p>	<p>The centroid is the center of gravity of the triangle. If we suspend a triangle through its centroid, it stays in balance. This point is at a distance of two-thirds from the median to the corresponding vertex.</p>
Circumcenter	 <p>The diagram shows a triangle with vertices A, B, and C. Three perpendicular bisectors are drawn from the midpoint of each side, perpendicular to that side. The point where these three bisectors intersect is marked with a red dot and labeled 'Circumcenter'. A blue arrow points to one of the perpendicular bisectors. A red circle is circumscribed around the triangle, passing through all three vertices, with its center at the circumcenter. A right-angle symbol is shown at the midpoint of one side.</p>	<p>Intersection point of the 3 perpendicular bisectors</p>	<p>The circumcenter is the center of a circumference circumscribed in the triangle. Therefore, it is at the same distance from the three vertices.</p>

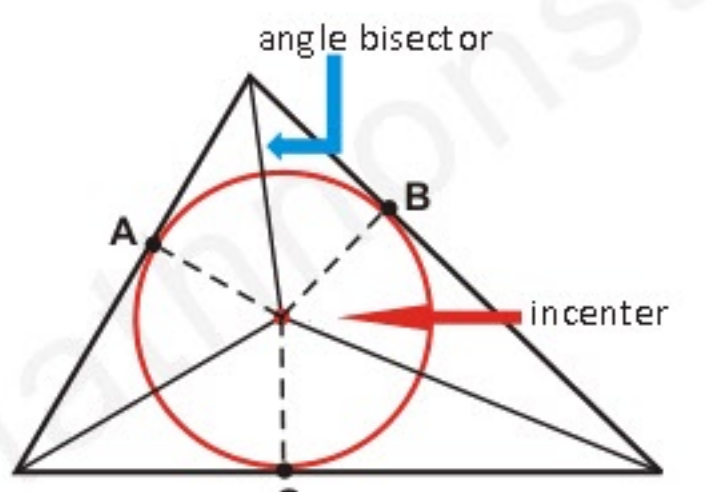
Orthocenter



Intersection point of the 3 altitudes.

The orthocenter is in the inner region of the triangle if this is an acute triangle, coincides with the vertex of the right angle if it is a right triangle and lies outside the triangle in the case of this being an obtuse triangle.

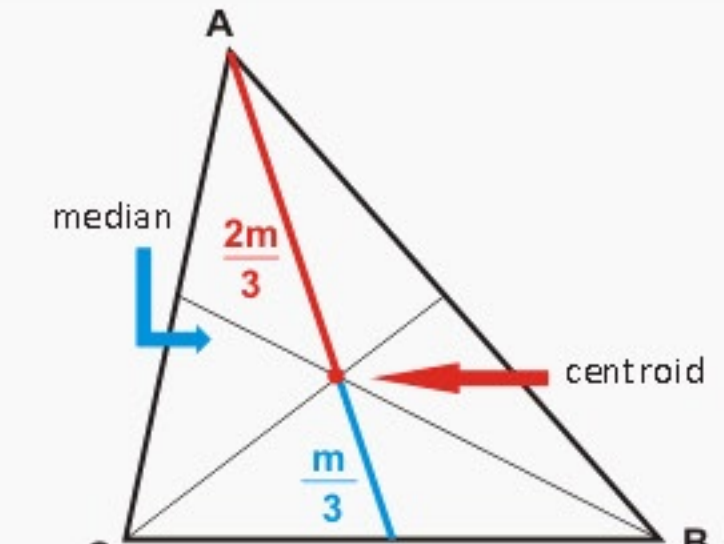
Incenter



Intersection point of the 3 angle bisectors

The incenter is the center of a circle inscribed in the triangle. Therefore, it is at the same distance from all its sides.

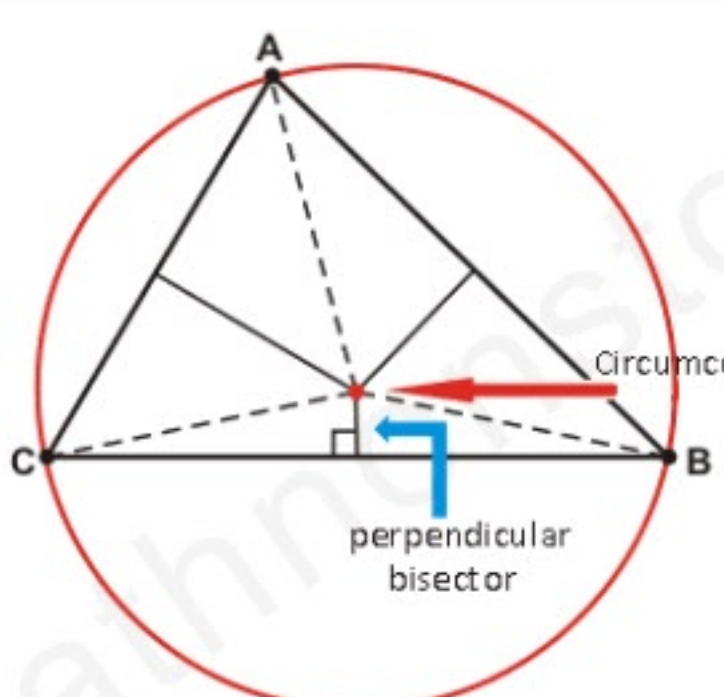
Centroid



Intersection point of the 3 medians

The centroid is the center of gravity of the triangle. If we suspend a triangle through its centroid, it stays in balance. This point is at a distance of two-thirds from the median to the corresponding vertex.

Circumcenter



Intersection point of the 3 perpendicular bisectors

The circumcenter is the center of a circumference circumscribed in the triangle. Therefore, it is at the same distance from the three vertices.