

# Triangle Similarity Notes

Similarity: Triangles that have same shape, but maybe not same size. Corresponding angles are congruent ( $\cong$ ), and corresponding sides are proportional.

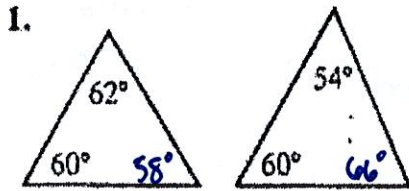
There are 3 ways to tell whether two triangles are similar.

AA Triangle Similarity Theorem: If 2 corresponding angles are  $\cong$ , the triangles are similar ( $\sim$ ).

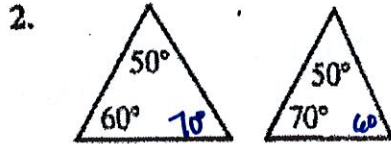
SAS Triangle Similarity Theorem: If 2 corresponding sides are proportional and the included angle is  $\cong$ , triangles are  $\sim$ . \*included angle is angle between the corresponding proportional sides.

SSS Triangle Similarity Theorem: If 3 corresponding sides are proportional, the triangles are  $\sim$ .

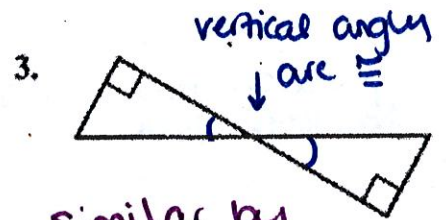
Tell whether the triangles are similar or not similar. If they are similar, what postulate or theorem can we use? If a scale factor can be found, list it from smaller triangle to larger.



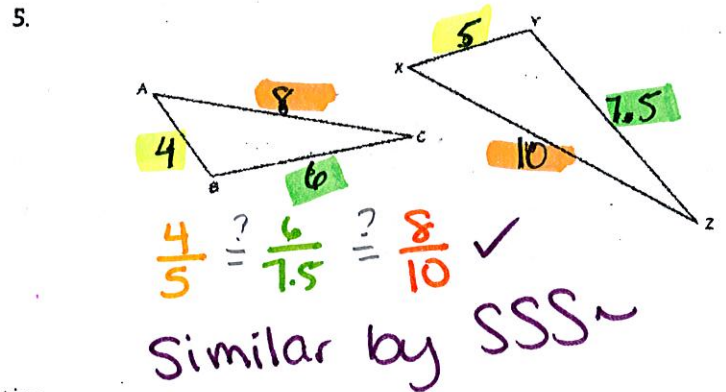
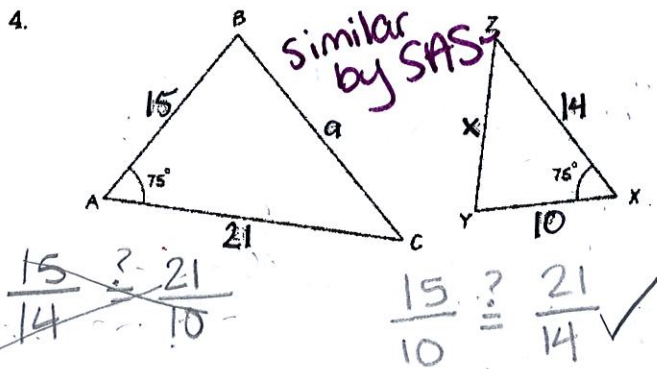
not similar



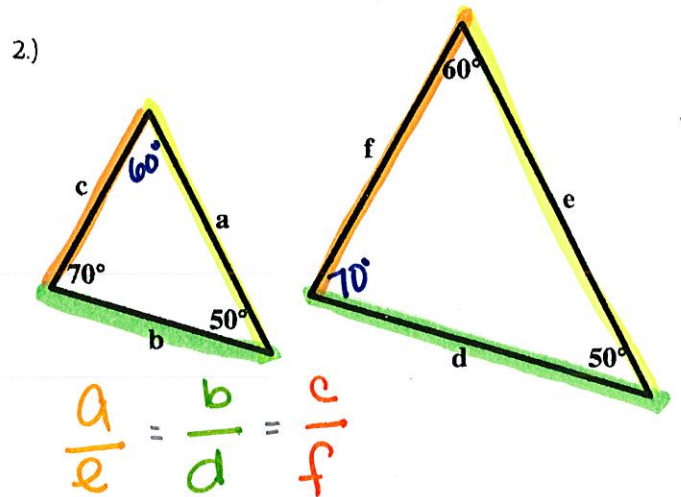
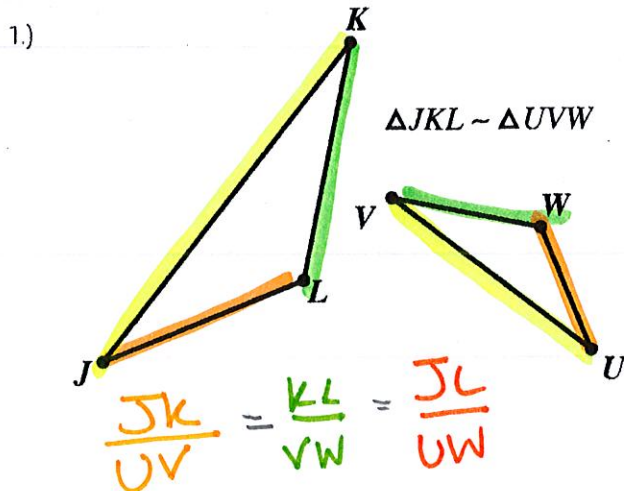
Similar by AA  $\sim$

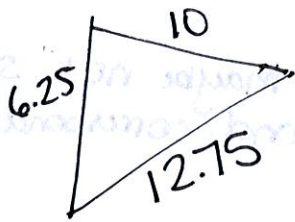
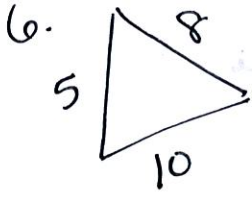


Similar by AA  $\sim$



Given the triangles are similar, state the three similarity ratios

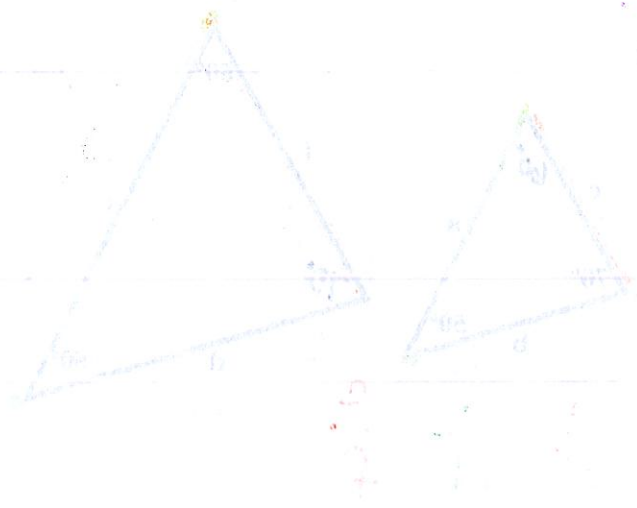
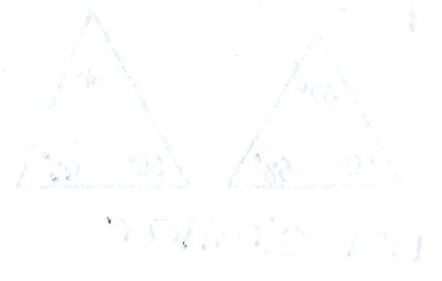
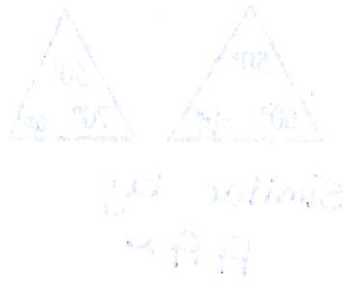
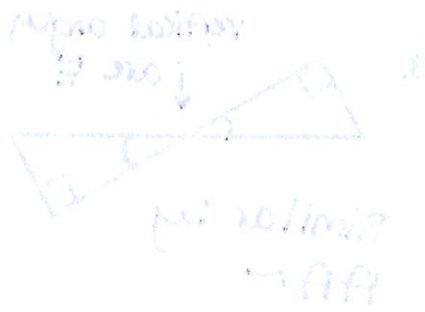




$$\frac{5}{6.25} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{8}{10} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{10}{12.75}$$

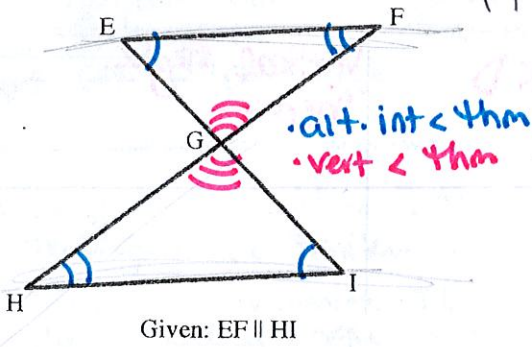
X

not similar



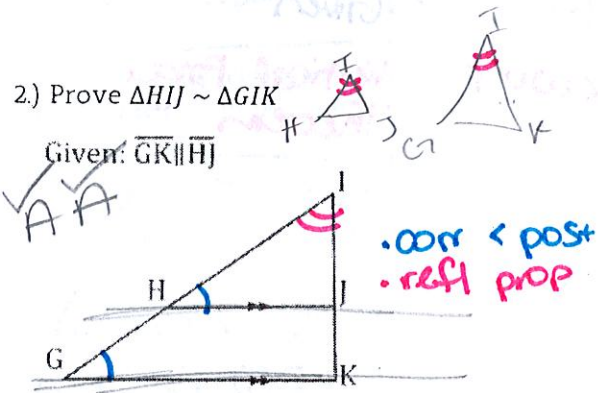
# Proving Triangle Similarity Notes

1.) Prove  $\triangle EFG \sim \triangle IHG$



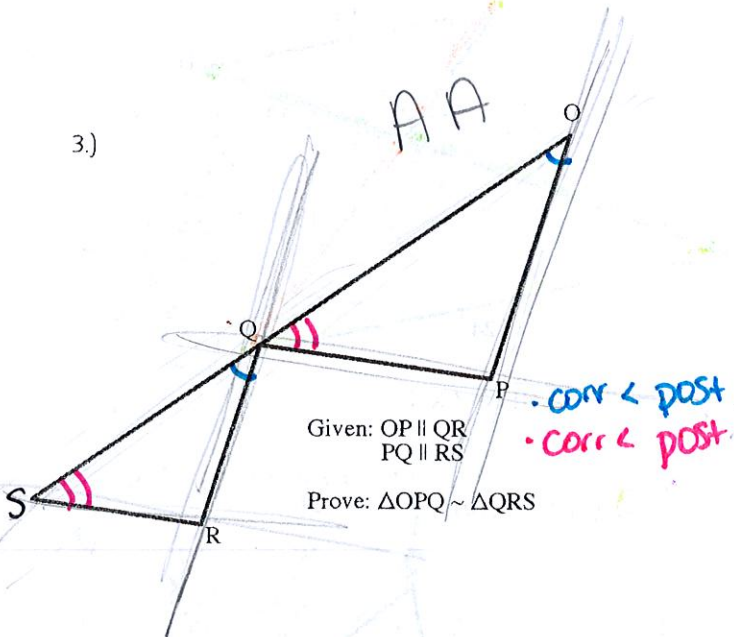
Statement	Reason
$EF \parallel HI$	Given
$\angle E \cong \angle I, \angle F \cong \angle H$	Alternate Interior Angle Theorem
$\angle EGF \cong \angle IGH$	Vertical Angle Theorem
$\triangle EFG \sim \triangle IHG$	AA $\sim$

2.) Prove  $\triangle HIJ \sim \triangle GIK$



Statement	Reason
$\overline{GK} \parallel \overline{HJ}$	Given
$\angle I H J \cong \angle I G K$	Corresponding Angle Postulate
$\angle H I J \cong \angle G I K$	Reflexive Property
$\triangle HIJ \sim \triangle GIK$	AA $\sim$

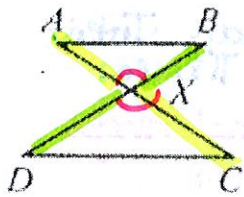
3.)



Statement	Reason
$OP \parallel QR, PQ \parallel RS$	Given
$\angle O \cong \angle S$ $\angle P \cong \angle R$	Corresponding Angle Postulate
$\triangle OPQ \sim \triangle QRS$	AA $\sim$

4.) Given:  $\frac{AX}{XC} = \frac{BX}{XD}$

Prove  $\triangle ABX \sim \triangle CDX$



SAS  
vert  $\angle$  thm

Statement

$\frac{AX}{XC} = \frac{BX}{XD}$

Reason

Given

$\angle AXB \cong \angle CXD$

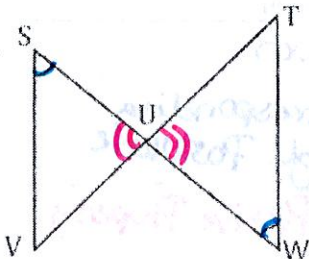
Vertical Angle Theorem

$\triangle ABX \sim \triangle CDX$

SAS

5.) Given  $\angle S \cong \angle W$

Prove  $\triangle SUV \sim \triangle WUT$



AA  
VAT

Statement

$\angle S \cong \angle W$

Reason

Given

$\angle SUV \cong \angle WUT$

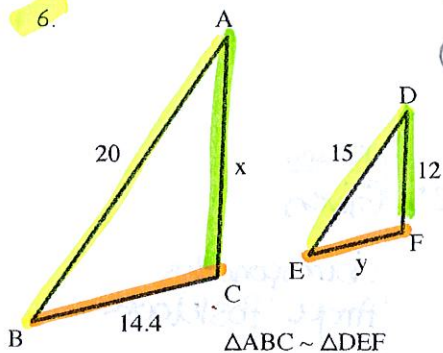
Vertical Angle Theorem

$\triangle SUV \sim \triangle WUT$

AA

For questions 6 - 9, solve for the variables.

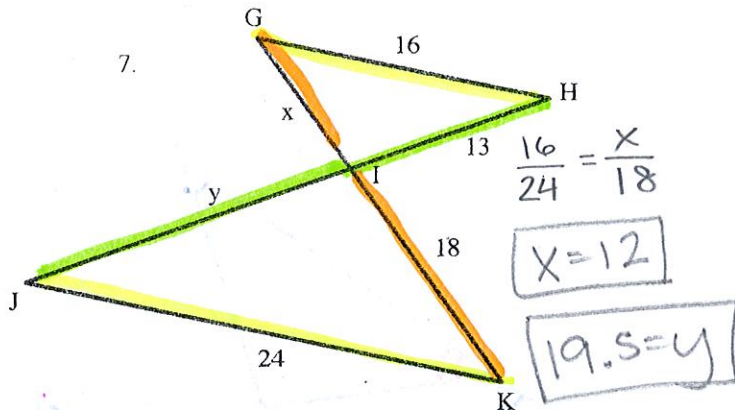
6.



$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

$\frac{20}{15} = \frac{x}{12}$   
 $\frac{240}{15} = \frac{15x}{15}$   
 $16 = x$   
 $y = 10.8$

7.



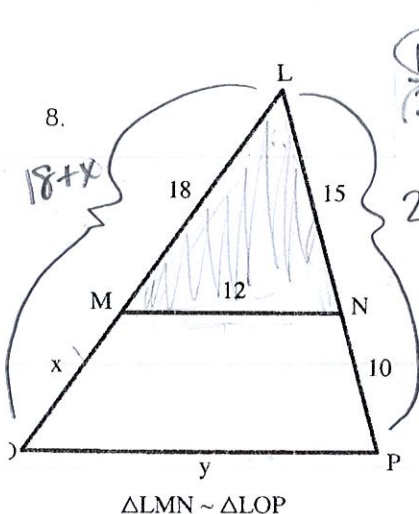
$\triangle GHI \sim \triangle KJI$

$\frac{16}{24} = \frac{x}{18}$

$x = 12$

$19.5 = y$

8.



$\triangle LMN \sim \triangle LMP$

$\frac{15}{25} = \frac{18}{18+x}$   
 $450 = 270 + 15x$   
 $25 - 270 = 15x - 270$   
 $180 = 15x$   
 $12 = x$

$\frac{15}{25} = \frac{12}{y}$   
 $15y = 300$   
 $y = 20$

9.  $\triangle TVS \sim \triangle QRP$



$x = 6$

$y = 10.5$

$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{x}{9}$   
 $36 = 6x$   
 $4 = x$   
 $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{7}{y}$   
 $4y = 42$   
 $y = 10.5$