

Triangle Similarity Notes

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

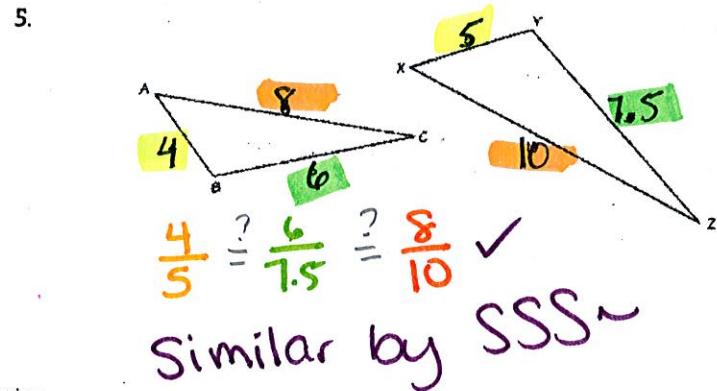
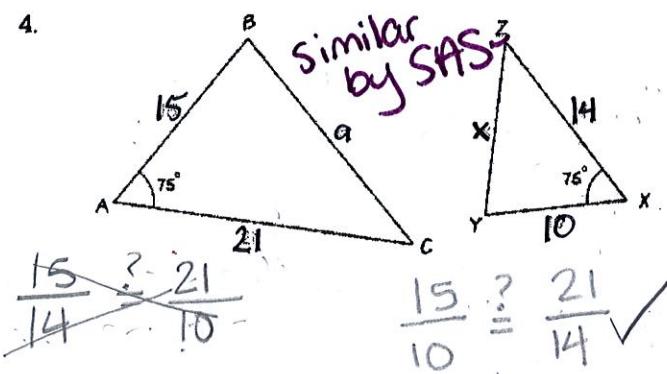
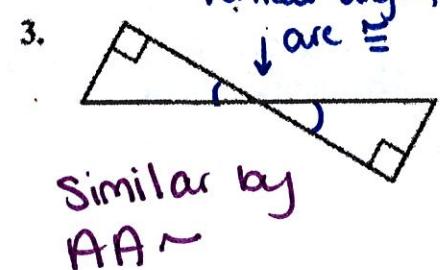
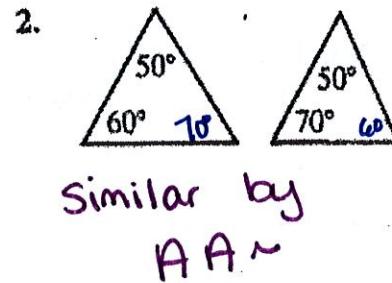
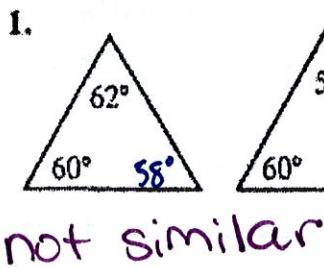
There are 3 ways to tell whether two triangles are similar.

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

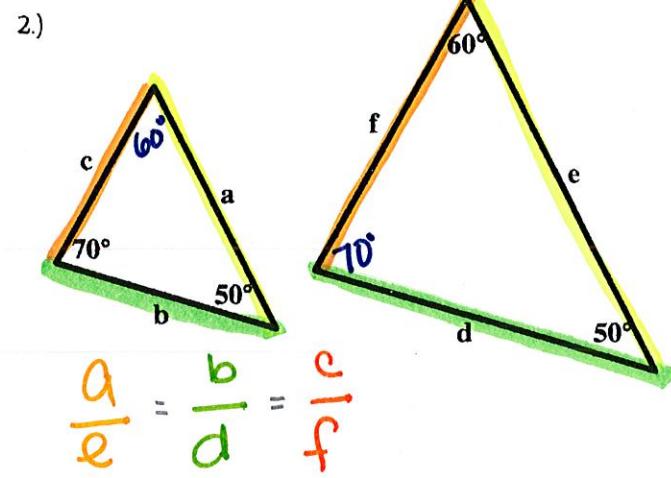
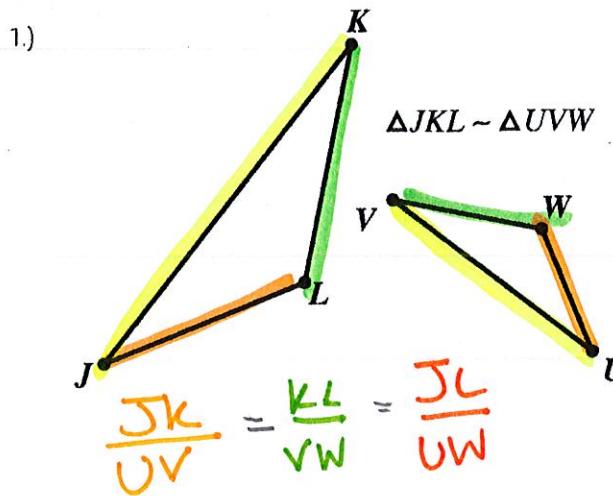
SAS Triangle Similarity Theorem: If 2 corresponding sides are proportional and the included angle is \cong , triangles are \sim . * included angle is angle between the corresponding proportional sides.

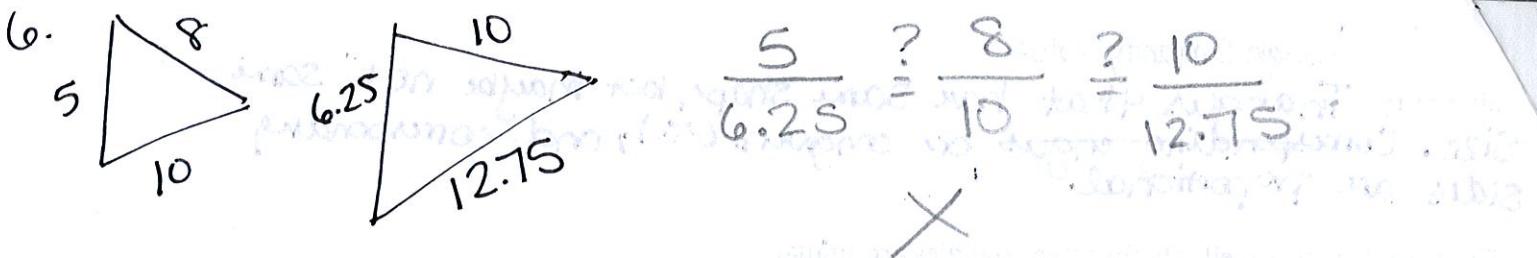
SSS Triangle Similarity Theorem: If 3 corresponding sides are proportional, the triangles are \sim .

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.



Given the triangles are similar, state the three similarity ratios

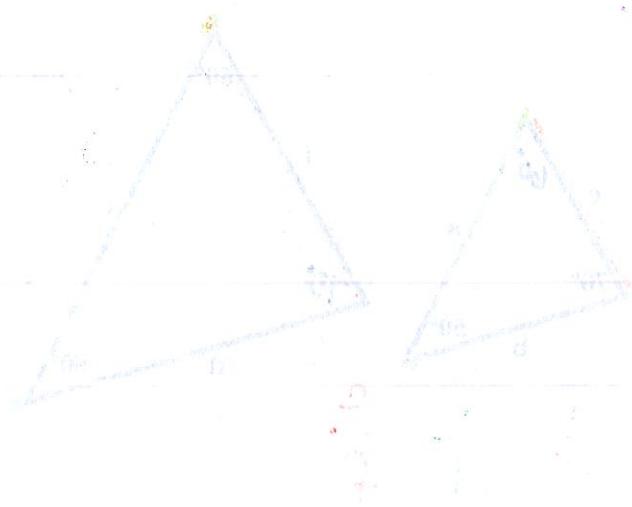
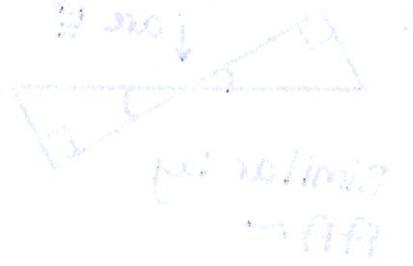




lengths, in which guarantees a 7% increase in all three dimensions of the object. This is equivalent to the original relationship with base 100% + 7% = 107%. Similarly, if the enlargement is 100% or more, then the lengths will increase with, lengthening the entire

final product resulting in increasing value and area up to the point of becoming too large to fit in the original volume of the container, or even

overflowing.



with individual vertices and midpoints colored in blue.

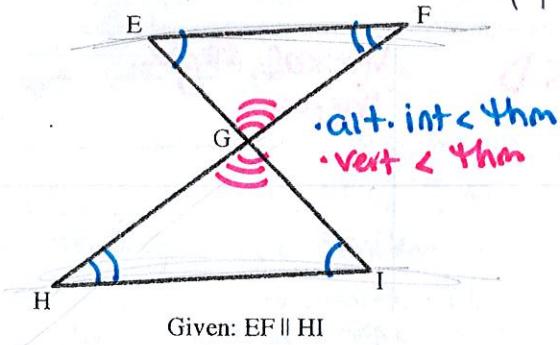
(a)



(b)

Proving Triangle Similarity Notes

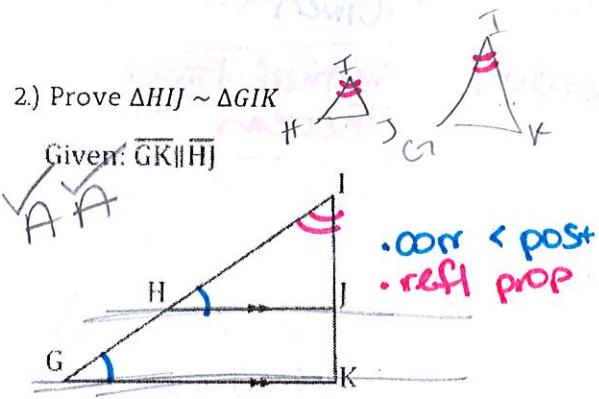
1.) Prove $\triangle EFG \sim \triangle IHG$



Given: $EF \parallel HI$

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

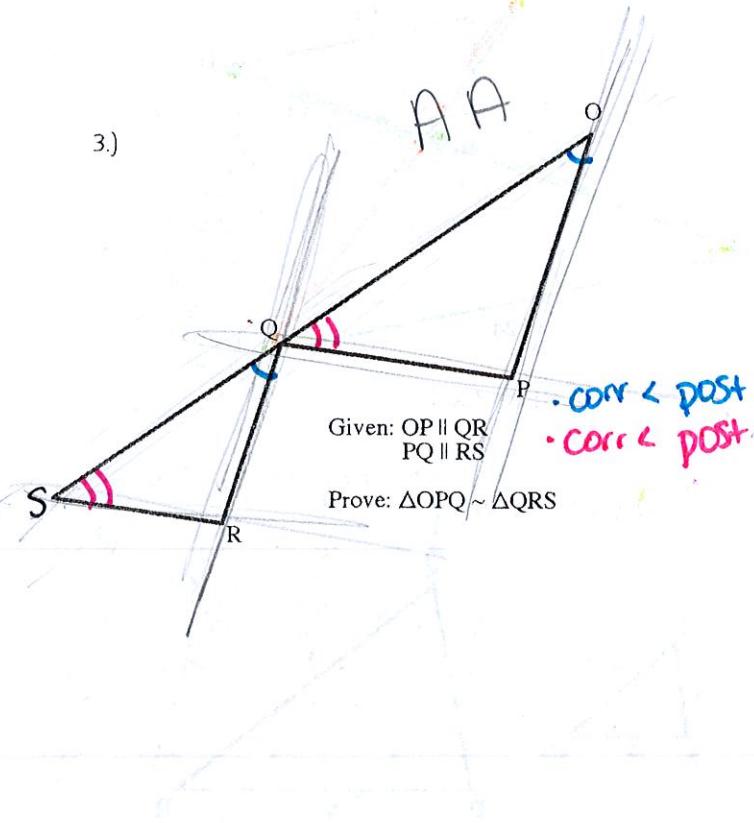
2.) Prove $\triangle HIJ \sim \triangle GIK$



Given: $GK \parallel HJ$

Statement	Reason
$GK \parallel HJ$	Given
$\angle IHJ \cong \angle IGR$	Corresponding Angle Postulate
$\angle HIJ \cong \angle GIK$	Reflexive Property
$\triangle HIJ \sim \triangle GIK$	AA ~

3.)

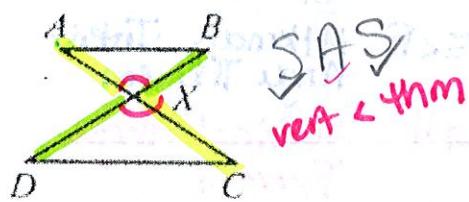


Given: $OP \parallel QR, PQ \parallel RS$
Prove: $\triangle OPQ \sim \triangle QRS$

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

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

Prove Prove $\triangle ABX \sim \triangle CDX$



Statement

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

Reason

Given

$$\angle AXB \cong \angle CXD$$

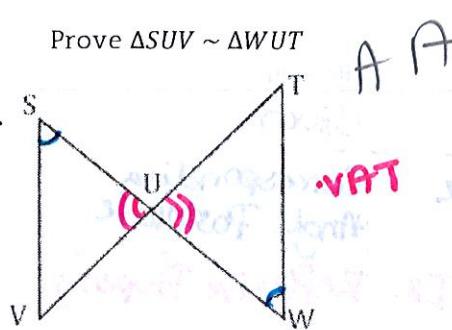
$$\triangle ABX \sim \triangle CDX$$

Vertical Angle
Theorem

SAS

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

Prove $\triangle SUV \sim \triangle WUT$



Statement

$$\angle S \cong \angle W$$

Reason

Given

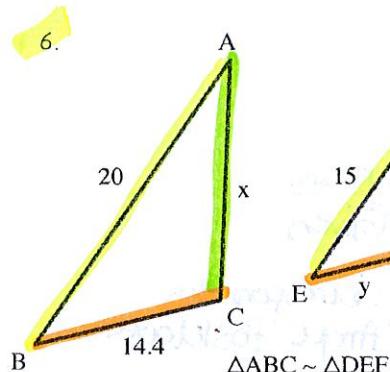
$$\angle SVU \cong \angle WUT$$

$$\triangle SUV \sim \triangle WUT$$

Vertical Angle
Theorem

AAS

For questions 6 – 9, solve for the variables.

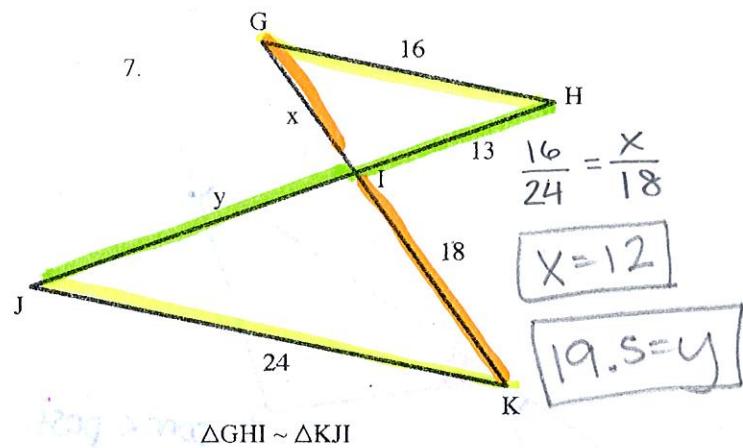


$$\frac{20}{15} = \frac{x}{12}$$

$$\frac{240}{15} = \frac{15x}{15}$$

$$16 = x$$

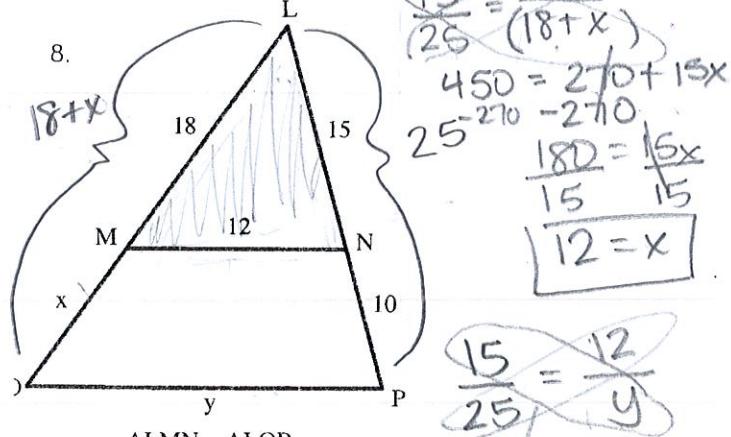
$$y = 10.8$$



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

$$X = 12$$

$$19.5 = y$$



$$\frac{15}{25} = \frac{18}{18+x}$$

$$450 = 270 + 15x$$

$$25 - 270 = 270$$

$$\frac{180}{15} = \frac{15x}{15}$$

$$12 = x$$

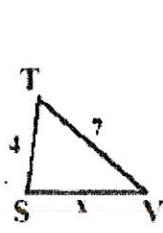
$$\frac{15}{25} = \frac{12}{y}$$

$$15y = 300$$

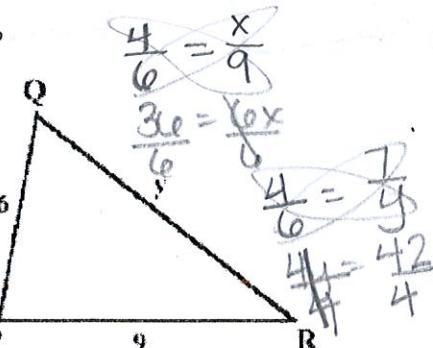
$$\frac{15}{15} = \frac{300}{15}$$

$$y = 20$$

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



$$X = 6$$



$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{x}{9}$$

$$\frac{3x}{6} = \frac{10x}{9}$$

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$4 = \frac{40}{9}$$

$$4 = \frac{40}{9}$$

$$Y = 10.5$$