

Module 2c: Side Lengths of Similar Triangles

Math Practice(s):

- Reason abstractly & quantitatively
- Construct viable arguments & critique the reasoning of others

Learning Target(s):

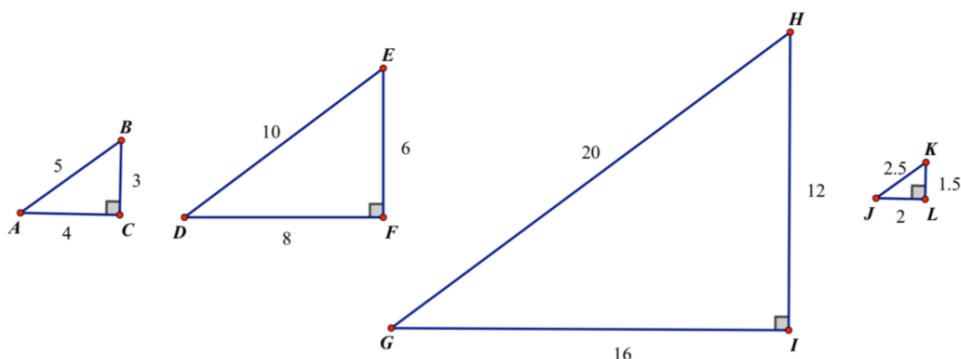
- Use proportions in similar triangles.

Homework:

HW #9: 2c #1-5

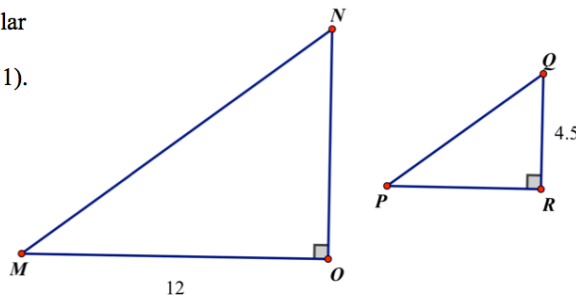
Warm-up

1. All four right triangles below are similar to each other. With a partner, discuss the questions that follow and then write a complete sentence to answer each question.



- A. What do you notice about the side lengths for $\triangle DEF$ relative to the corresponding side lengths of $\triangle ABC$?
 The side lengths for $\triangle DEF$ are 2 times the length of the side lengths in $\triangle ABC$.
- B. How are the side lengths for $\triangle GHI$ related to the corresponding side lengths of $\triangle ABC$?
 The side lengths for $\triangle GHI$ are 4 times the length of the side lengths in $\triangle ABC$.
- C. How are the side lengths for $\triangle GHI$ related to the corresponding side lengths of $\triangle DEF$?
 The side lengths for $\triangle GHI$ are 2 times the length of the side lengths in $\triangle DEF$.
- D. How are the side lengths of $\triangle GHI$ related to the corresponding side lengths of $\triangle JKL$?
 The side lengths for $\triangle GHI$ are 8 times the length of the side lengths in $\triangle JKL$.
- E. How are the side lengths for $\triangle JKL$ related to the corresponding side lengths of $\triangle DEF$?
 The side lengths for $\triangle JKL$ are 4 times the length of the side lengths in $\triangle DEF$.
- F. Notice that the ratio of the shortest to longest leg lengths in $\triangle ABC$ is $\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{3}{4}$. What do you notice about the corresponding ratios in the other three triangles?
 The ratios of the shortest to longest leg in each of the other triangles is also $\frac{3}{4}$.

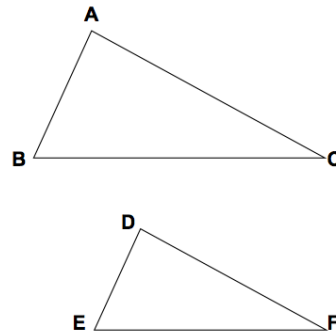
$\triangle MNO$ and $\triangle PQR$ (shown below) are similar to each other AND are similar to the four triangles on the previous page (in question 1).



Side-Lengths Similarity (#THM)

$\triangle ABC$ is similar to $\triangle DEF$ if and only if there sides are proportional.

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{CA}{FD}$$



→ In your own words, explain what the theorem above means.

In similar \triangle s, the lengths of the sides of one \triangle will always be to scale with the lengths in the other triangle.

Proportional side lengths allow each pair of similar triangles to have a similarity ratio.

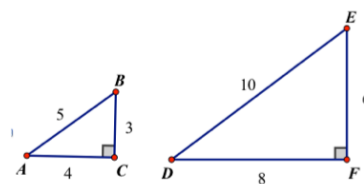
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$$

$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{CA}{FD} \rightarrow \frac{5}{10} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

OR

$$\triangle DEF \sim \triangle ABC$$

$$\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{FD}{CA} \rightarrow \frac{10}{5} \rightarrow \frac{2}{1}$$



*The order of the similarity statement will determine how the similarity ratio is written.

2. Consider the following proportion: $\frac{K}{L} = \frac{7}{2}$

a. If $K = 7$, then $L = \underline{2}$. $\frac{7}{L} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $7L = 14$ $L = 2$

b. If $K = 14$, then $L = \underline{4}$. $\frac{14}{L} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $7L = 28$ $L = 4$

c. If $K = 15$, then $L = \underline{\frac{30}{7}}$. $\frac{15}{L} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $7L = 30$ $L = \frac{30}{7}$

d. If $K = 1$, then $L = \underline{\frac{2}{7}}$. $\frac{1}{L} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $7L = 2$ $L = \frac{2}{7}$

e. If $L = 4$, then $K = \underline{14}$. $\frac{K}{4} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $2K = 28$ $K = 14$

f. If $L = 5$, then $K = \underline{\frac{35}{2}}$. $\frac{K}{5} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $2K = 35$ $K = \frac{35}{2}$

g. If $L = 1$, then $K = \underline{\frac{7}{2}}$. $\frac{K}{1} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $2K = 7$ $K = \frac{7}{2}$

3. Solve for x such that $\frac{25}{5} = \frac{x}{12}$.

$$5x = 300$$

$$\boxed{x = 60}$$

4. Solve for x such that $\frac{15}{x} = \frac{12}{8}$.

$$12x = 120$$

$$\boxed{x = 10}$$

Practice

5. Given: $\frac{A}{B} = \frac{4}{5}$

a. If A = 12 then B = 15.

b. If A = 4 then B = 5.

c. If A = 2 then B = $\frac{5}{2}$.

d. If A = $\frac{4}{5}$ then B = 1.

e. If B = 5 then A = 4.

f. If B = 1 then A = $\frac{4}{5}$.

g. If B = $\frac{3}{5}$ then A = $\frac{12}{25}$.

h. If B = $\frac{5}{3}$ then A = $\frac{4}{3}$.

$5A = 4$

$\frac{A}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{4}{5}$

6. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle JKL$ (which is not shown). If the similarity ratio ~~is~~ ^{is} $\frac{1}{7}$, determine the lengths of all three sides of $\triangle JKL$.

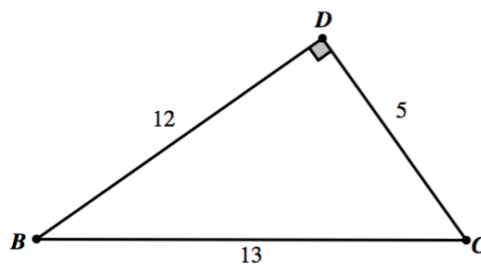
$\frac{BC}{JK} = \frac{CD}{KL} = \frac{BD}{JL} = \frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{BC}{JK} = \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{CD}{KL} = \frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{13}{JK} = \frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{5}{KL} = \frac{1}{7}$

$JK = 91 \text{ units}$

$KL = 35 \text{ units}$



$\frac{BD}{JL} = \frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{12}{JL} = \frac{1}{7}$

$JL = 84 \text{ units}$

7. $\triangle GRE \sim \triangle CHP$ with a similarity ratio of $\frac{1}{4}$. If $CH = 28$, $RE = 8.5$ and $EG = \frac{13}{4}$, determine the lengths of the following sides.

a. $GR = 7 \text{ units}$

b. $HP = 34 \text{ units}$

c. $PC = 13 \text{ units}$

$\frac{GR}{CH} = \frac{RE}{HP} = \frac{EG}{PC} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{EG}{PC} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{GR}{28} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{RE}{HP} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{\frac{13}{4}}{PC} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{GR}{28} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{8.5}{HP} = \frac{1}{4}$

$PC = \frac{4 \cdot 13}{4}$

$4(GR) = 28$

$HP = 34 \text{ units}$

$PC = \frac{52}{4}$

$GR = 7 \text{ units}$

$PC = 13 \text{ units}$