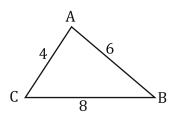
Similar Triangles

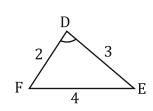
The same but not quite....

Triangle similarity and triangle congruence are almost the same thing. That's a big "almost" though. Congruent triangles have the same size and shape, and similar triangles have the same shape but DIFFERENT sizes.

Triangle similarity also has "DNA tests" (Just like congruence had SSS, SAS, ASA, etc.) to tell whether or not they are in fact similar. They are AAA, AA, SAS, and SSS. We will of course go over these now and explain the difference between them and their congruency counterparts.

<u>SSS</u> is first. It means that if all three sides of two triangles have the same RATIO then the triangles are similar. Let's see...



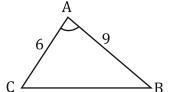


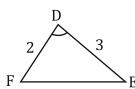
$$\frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ So...} \frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{EF}{BC}$$

$$\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$
So... $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ by
$$\frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$
SSS

By the way, "~" means "similiar" or "is similar to."

<u>SAS</u> is next. It means that if two sides of two triangles have the same RATIO and the angle between the sides are CONGRUENT, then the triangles are similar. Let's see...





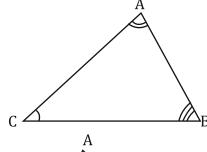
$$\frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{So...} \frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{DE}{AB}$$

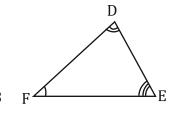
$$\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{and...} \angle A \cong \angle D$$

$$\text{So...} \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \text{ by SAS}$$

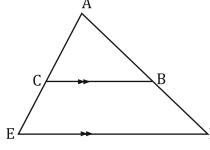
I can't stress enough that the angles that are congruent must be BETWEEN the sides that have equal ratios. If not, you get ASS and its backward evil twin SSA, and they don't work for similarity either!

AAA and AA go together. If all three angles of one triangle are congruent to all three angles of another then the triangles are similar. But what about AA? Well, if you have two angles inside a triangle can you not solve for the third because their sum is 180°? Of course you can! So having 2 angles is the same as having three angles for similarity. I like to always use AA but sometimes you will see people use AAA. It's unnecessary, but I thought I would warn you. Let's see this one...





$$\angle C\cong \angle F$$
 $\triangle ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ by AAA $\angle A\cong \angle D$ or... $\angle B\cong \angle E$ $\triangle ABC \sim \Delta DEF$ by AA

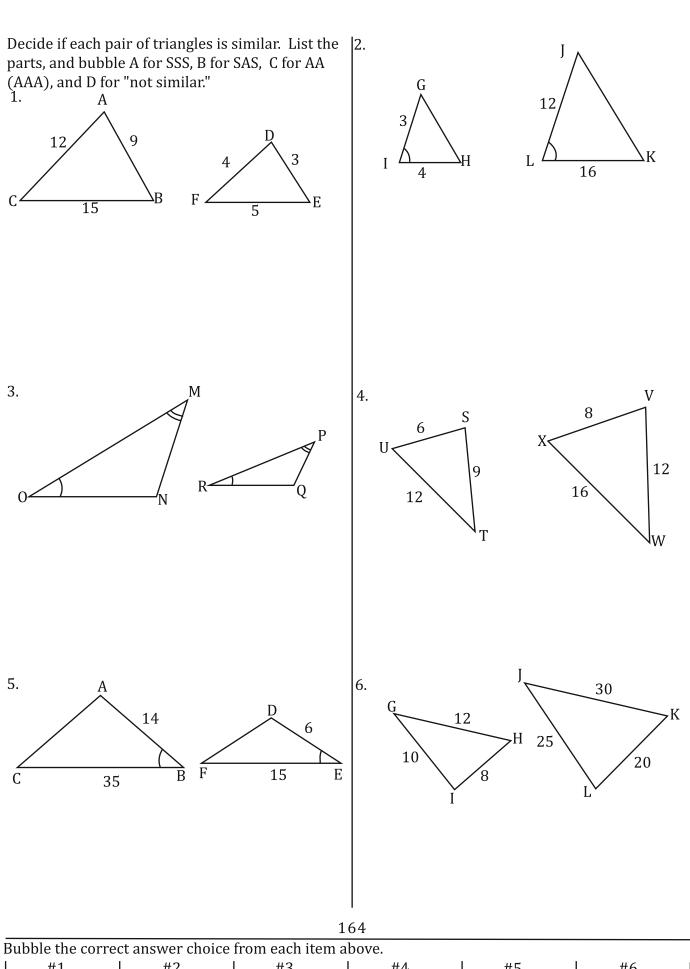


∠ABC≅∠ADE Corresponding Angles

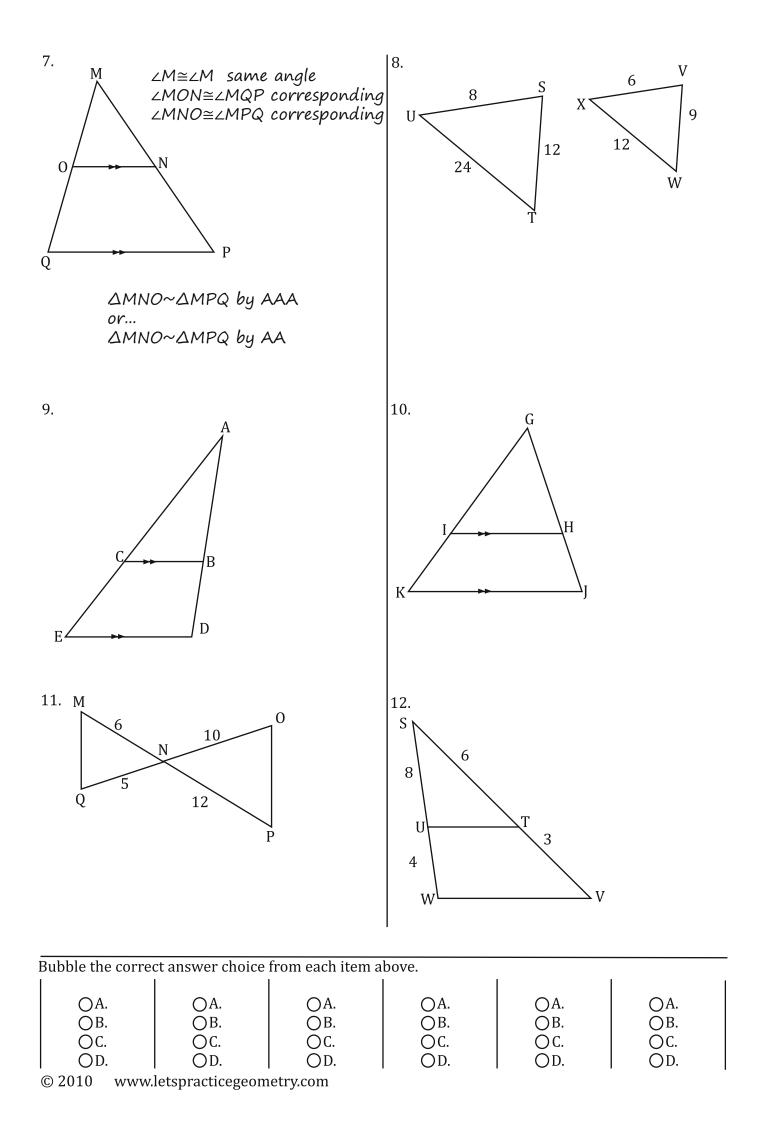
∠ACB≅∠AED Corresponding Angles

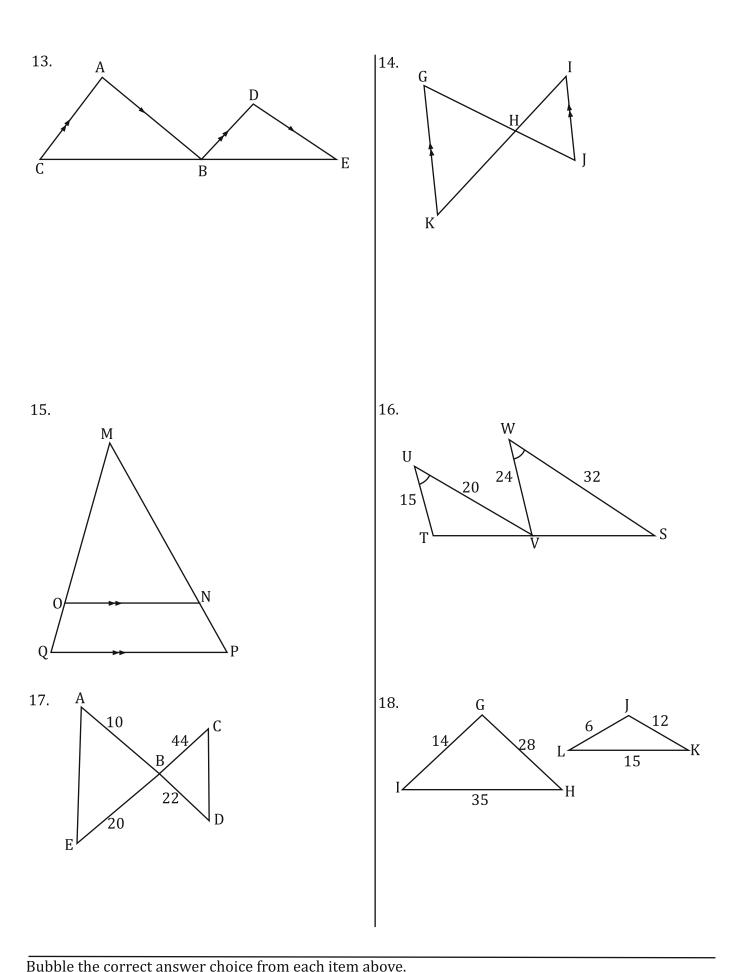
ΔABC~ΔADE by AA

To the similarity mobile! Let's practice...



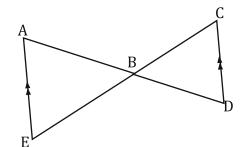
#1.	#2.	#3.	#4.	#5.	#6.
O A.	OA.	O A.	OA.	O A.	OA.
OB.	OB.	OB.	OB.	OB.	OB.
OC.	OC.	O C.	Oc.	OC.	Oc.
OD.	OD.	OD.	OD.	OD.	OD.



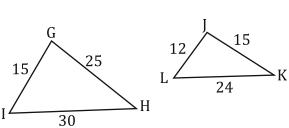


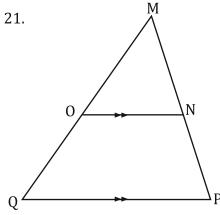
bubble the corre	ct answer choice	ii oiii cacii itciii a	DOVC.			
OA.	OA.	OA.	OA.	OA.	OA.	
OB.	OB.	OB.	OB.	OB.	OB.	
OC.	OC.	OC.	OC.	│ ○ C.	OC.	
OD.	DD.	DD.	OD.	l Od.	l Od.	1

19.

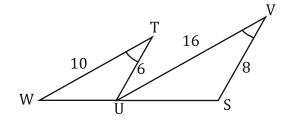


20.

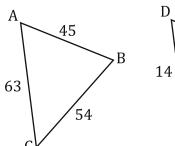




22.

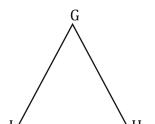


23.

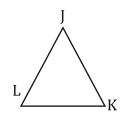


10

12



24. Δ GHI and Δ JKL are both equilateral.



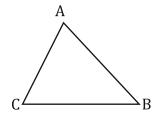
Bubble the correct answer choice from each item above.

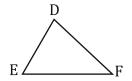
#19.	#20.	#21.	#22.	#23.	#24.
OD.	OD.	OD.	OD.	OD.	OD.

Choose the best choice.

25. $\frac{AB}{DF} = \frac{BC}{EF}$ What additional information

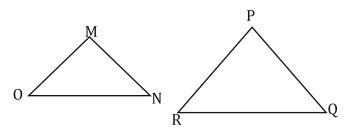
is necessary to show ΔABC~ΔDEF by SSS?



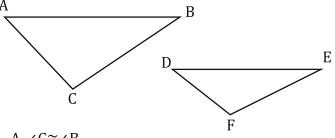


- A. $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BC}{EF}$ C. $\frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{AC}{EF}$ B. $\frac{AC}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF}$ D. $\frac{CB}{AB} = \frac{EF}{DF}$

- 27. \angle M \cong \angle P. What additional information is necessary to show that Δ MNO \sim Δ PQR by AA?

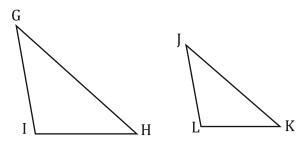


- A.∠M≅∠O
- $B. \angle P \cong \angle R$
- C.∠N≅∠P
- D. ∠N≅∠Q
- 29. ∠C≅∠F. What additional information is necessary to show $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ by AA?



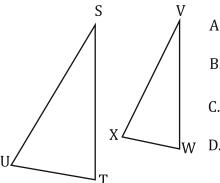
- A. ∠C≅∠B
- $B. \angle E \cong \angle F$
- C. ∠A≅∠D
- D. ∠E≅∠C

 $26.\overline{GI} = \overline{IH}$ What additional information is necessary to show ΔGHI~ΔJKL by SAS?

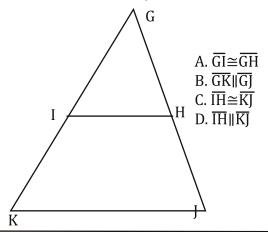


- A. ∠G≅∠J
- B. ∠H≅∠K
- C. ∠I≅∠L
- D. ∠G≅∠H
- 28. $\frac{SU}{VX} = \frac{UT}{VW}$ What additional information

is necessary to show ΔSTU~ΔVWX by SSS?



- A. $\frac{ST}{VW} = \frac{SU}{VX}$
- B. $\frac{ST}{VW} = \frac{SU}{ST}$
- $C. \frac{SU}{ST} = \frac{ST}{SU}$
- V_{W} D. $\frac{VW}{VV} = \frac{VX}{VV}$
- 30. What additional information is necessary to show $\Delta GHI \sim \Delta GJK$ by AA?

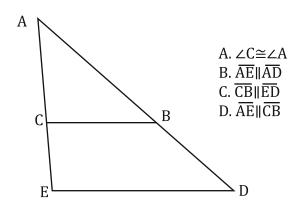


Bubble the correct answer choice from each item above

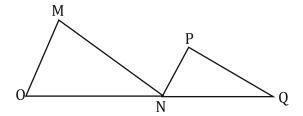
#25. OA.	#26. ○A.	#27. OA.
ŎВ.	ŎB.	OB.
OC.	OC.	OC.
J OD. J	Ο D.	Ο D.

ve.		
#28. OA.	#29. OA.	#30. OA.
ŎB.	ŎB.	ŎB.
OC.	Оc.	Оc.
OD.	OD.	OD.

© 2010 www.letspracticegeometry.com 31. What additional information is necessary to show ΔABC~ΔADE by AA?



33. OM||NP. What additional information is necessary to show ΔMNO~ΔPQN by SAS?



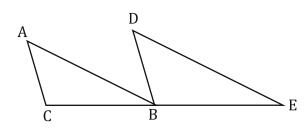
A.
$$\frac{MN}{PQ} = \frac{NO}{QN}$$
 C. $\frac{OM}{NP} = \frac{MN}{PQ}$

C.
$$\frac{OM}{NP} = \frac{MN}{PQ}$$

B.
$$\frac{OM}{MN} = \frac{NP}{NQ}$$
 D. $\frac{OM}{NP} = \frac{ON}{NQ}$

$$D.\frac{OM}{NP} = \frac{ON}{NQ}$$

35. AB||DE. What additional information is necessary to show ΔABC~ΔDEF by SAS?



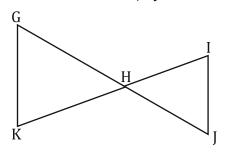
A.
$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EB}$$

$$\frac{BC}{EB} = \frac{AC}{DB}$$

B.
$$\frac{AC}{DB} = \frac{AB}{DE}$$

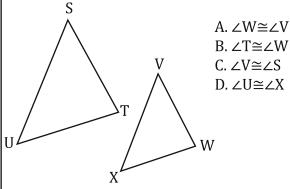
$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{BD}{DE}$$

32. What additional information is necessary to show $\Delta GHK \sim \Delta IHI$ by AA?

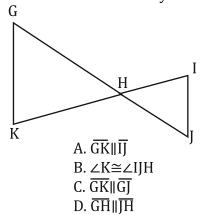


- A. ∠G≅∠IHJ
- B.∠K≅∠G
- C. GK||IK
- D. $\overline{GK} \parallel \overline{I} \overline{I}$
- 34. $\frac{ST}{VW} = \frac{TU}{WX}$ What additional information

is necessary to show ΔSTU~ΔVWX by SAS?



36. What additional information is necessary to show ΔABC~ΔDEF by AA?



Bubble the correct answer choice from each item above.

#31.	#32.	#33.	#34.	#35.	#36.
	OA.	OA.	OA.	OA.	OA.
○B.	○B.	○B.	○B.	○B.	○B.
○C.	○C.	○C.	○C.	○C.	○C.
○D.	○D.	○D.	○D.	○D.	○D.