



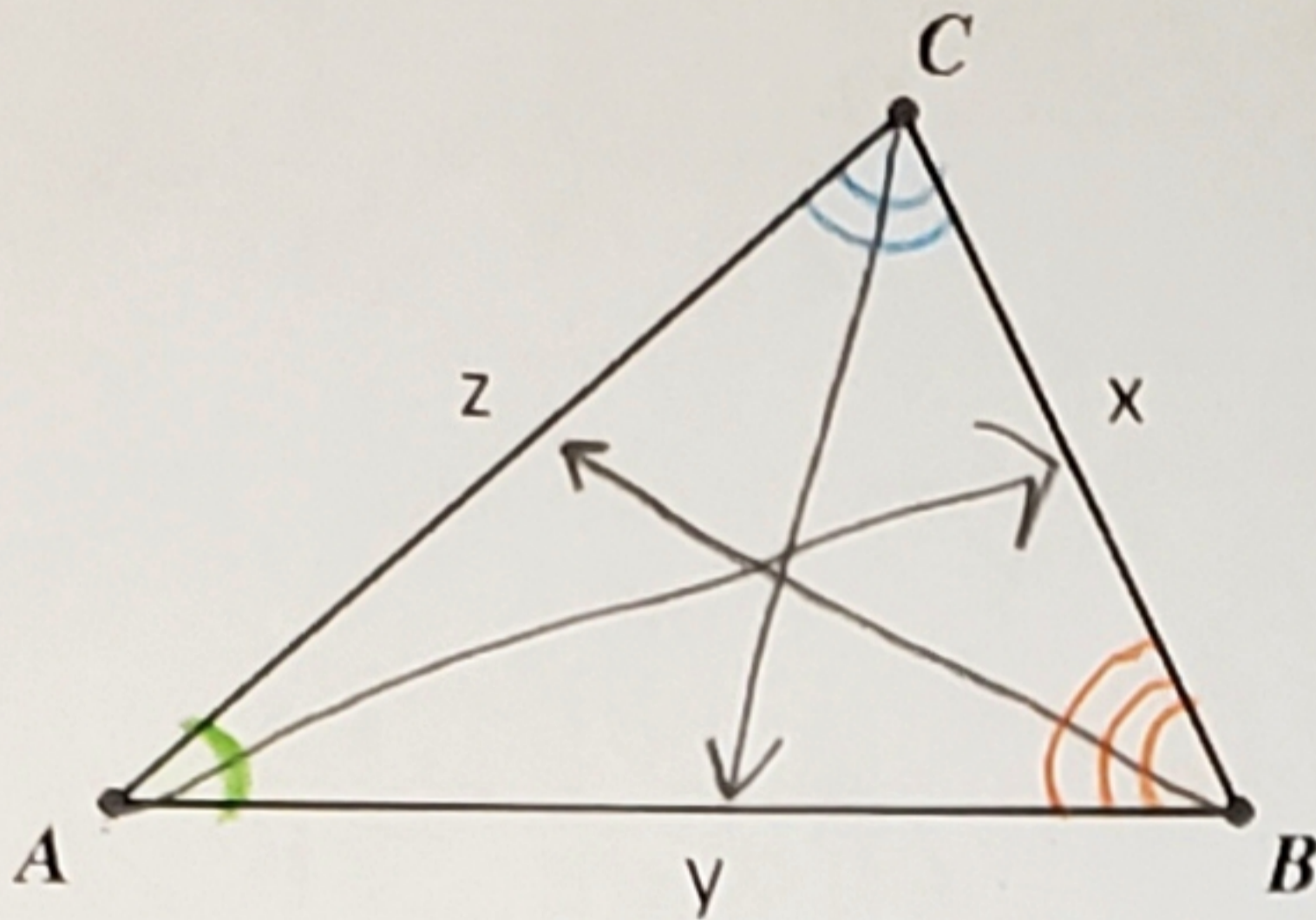
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IM2 - (7.2b Notes) Similarity: Intro to Similar Triangles

Review

- Triangle Naming – Triangles can be named 6 different ways.
 - Start with any angle (vertex) letter, and name the triangle in either direction (clockwise or counterclockwise).



Angles

$\angle CAB$
 $\angle A \angle BAC$
 $\angle CBA$
 $\angle B \angle ABC$
 $\angle BCA$
 $\angle C \angle ACB$

Sides

x: $\overline{CB}, \overline{BC}$
 y: $\overline{AB}, \overline{BA}$
 z: $\overline{AC}, \overline{CA}$

Name the Above Triangle 6 Different Ways

$\triangle ABC$

$\triangle ACB$

$\triangle BCA$

$\triangle BAC$

$\triangle CAB$

$\triangle CBA$

Opposite Angles & Sides

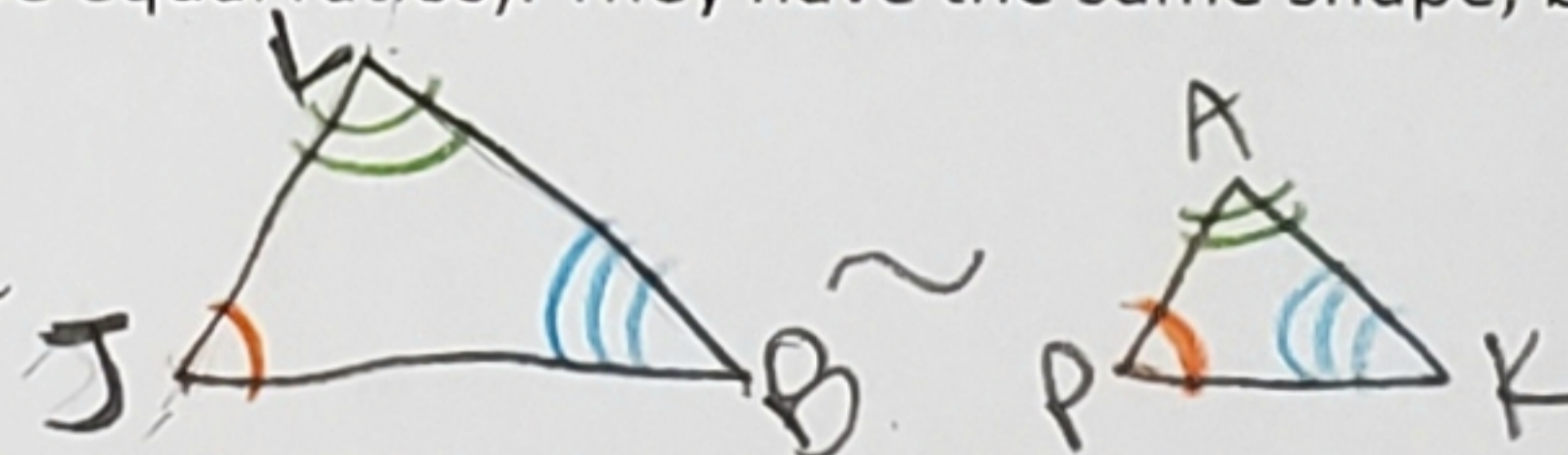
$\angle A$ is opposite side $x: \overline{CB}, \overline{BC}$

$\angle B$ is opposite side $z: \overline{CA}, \overline{AC}$

$\angle C$ is opposite side $y: \overline{AB}, \overline{BA}$

Key Terms

- Similar Triangles** - Two triangles are similar if their **corresponding angles are congruent** and their **corresponding sides are proportional** (have equal ratios). They have the same shape, but not necessarily the same size.



- Similarity Symbol – This squiggly mark: \sim

- Corresponding Parts – A mapping of congruent angles and proportional sides of two or more figures.
 - The corresponding parts are based on the naming direction and transformations of the figures.
 - If all 3 corresponding angles are congruent, the triangles will have the same shape, $\therefore \sim$

- Consecutive – Side by side, Next

$\angle J \rightarrow \overline{JL} \rightarrow \angle L \rightarrow \overline{LB} \rightarrow \angle B \rightarrow \overline{BJ}$
 Angle \rightarrow Side \rightarrow Angle \rightarrow Side \rightarrow Angle \rightarrow Side

• Included Angle – An angle between two consecutive sides.

Side → Angle → Side
 $\overline{AB} \rightarrow \angle B \rightarrow \overline{BC}$

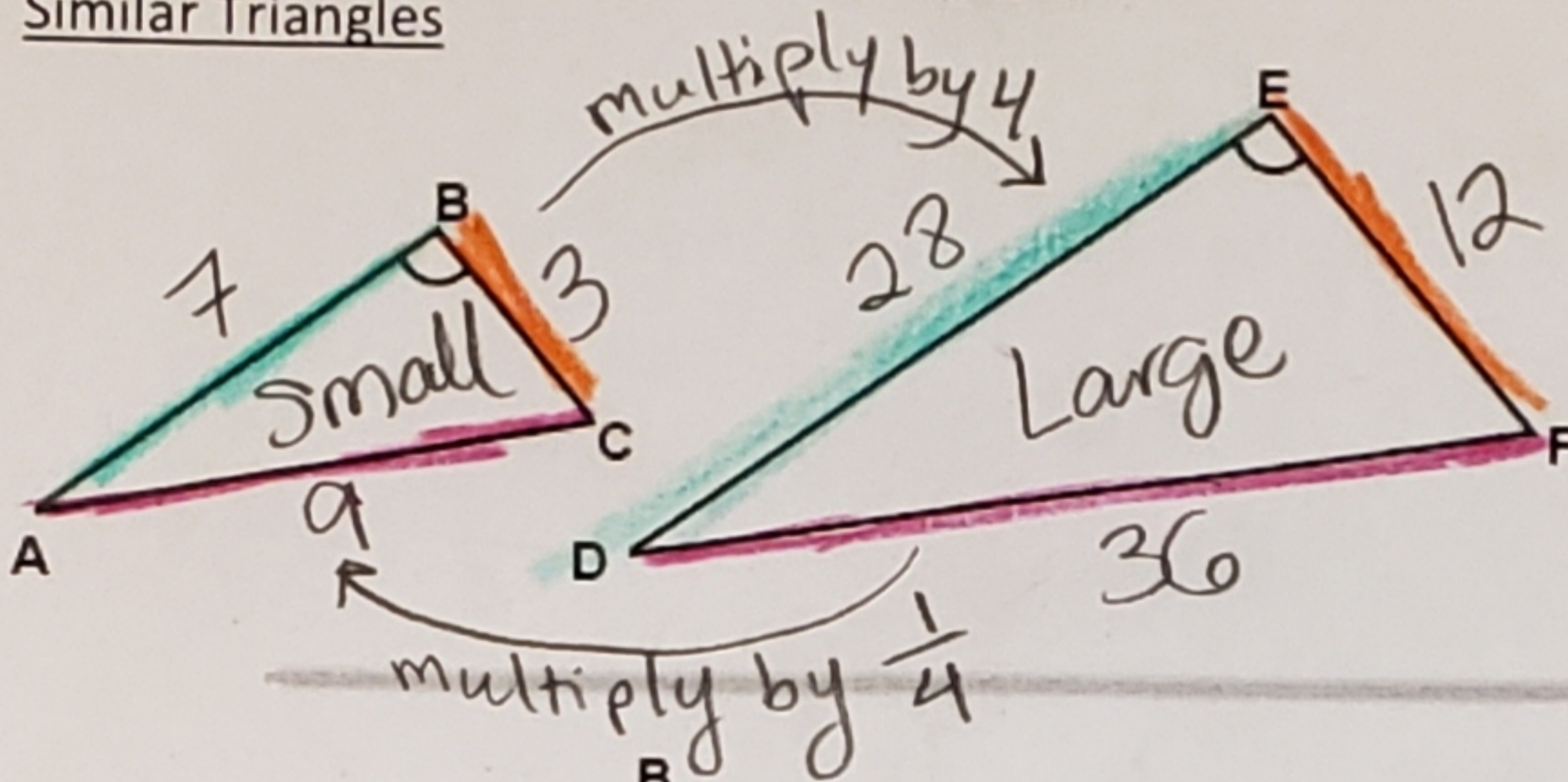
• Included Side – A side between two consecutive angles.

$\angle E \rightarrow \overline{EF} \rightarrow \angle F$ Angle-Side-Angle

• Scale Factor – the common ratio between all pairs of proportional sides.

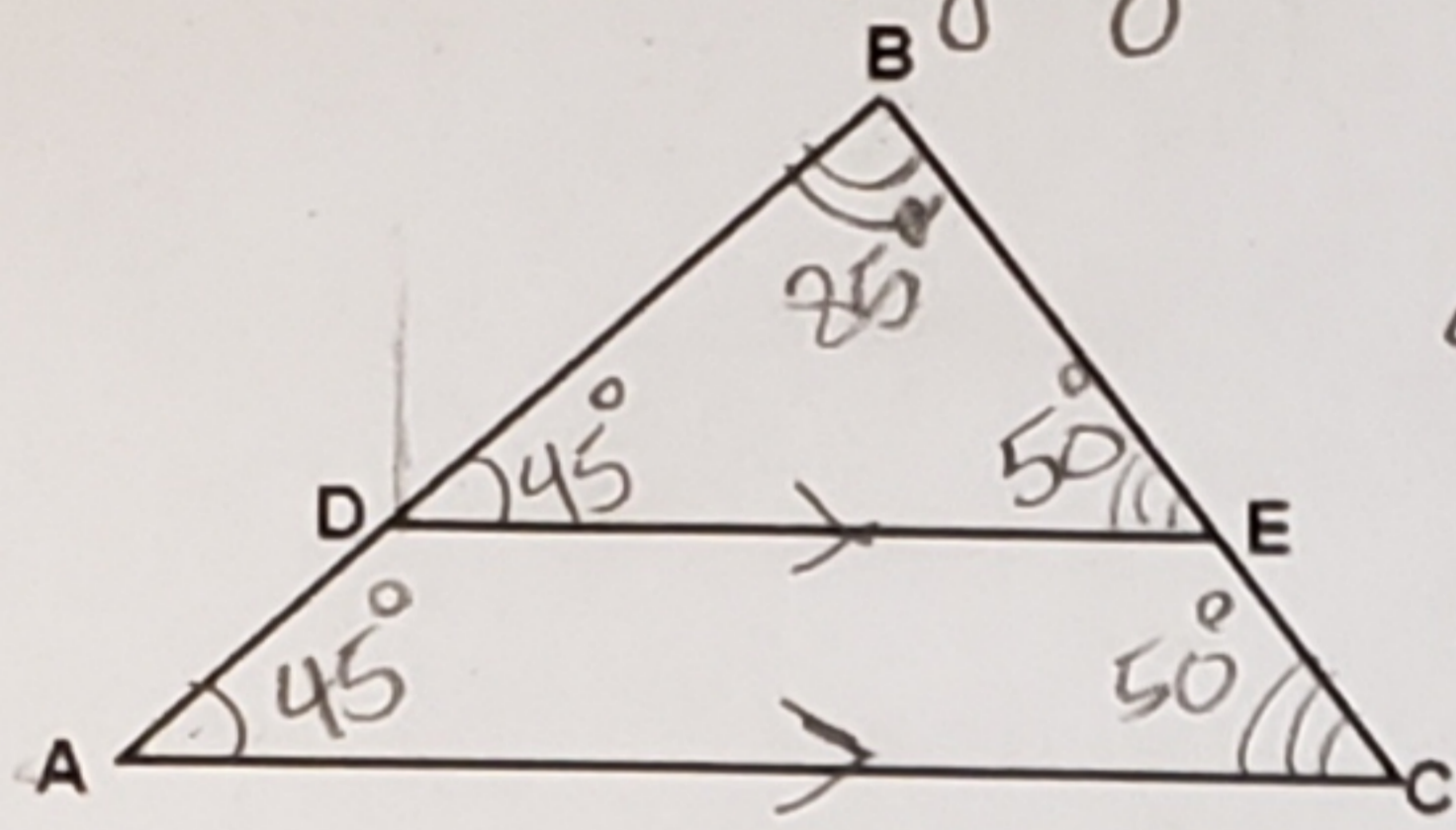
Fraction

Similar Triangles



Proportional Sides

$$\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{DE}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{EF}} = \frac{\overline{CA}}{\overline{FD}} = \frac{7}{28} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{9}{36} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

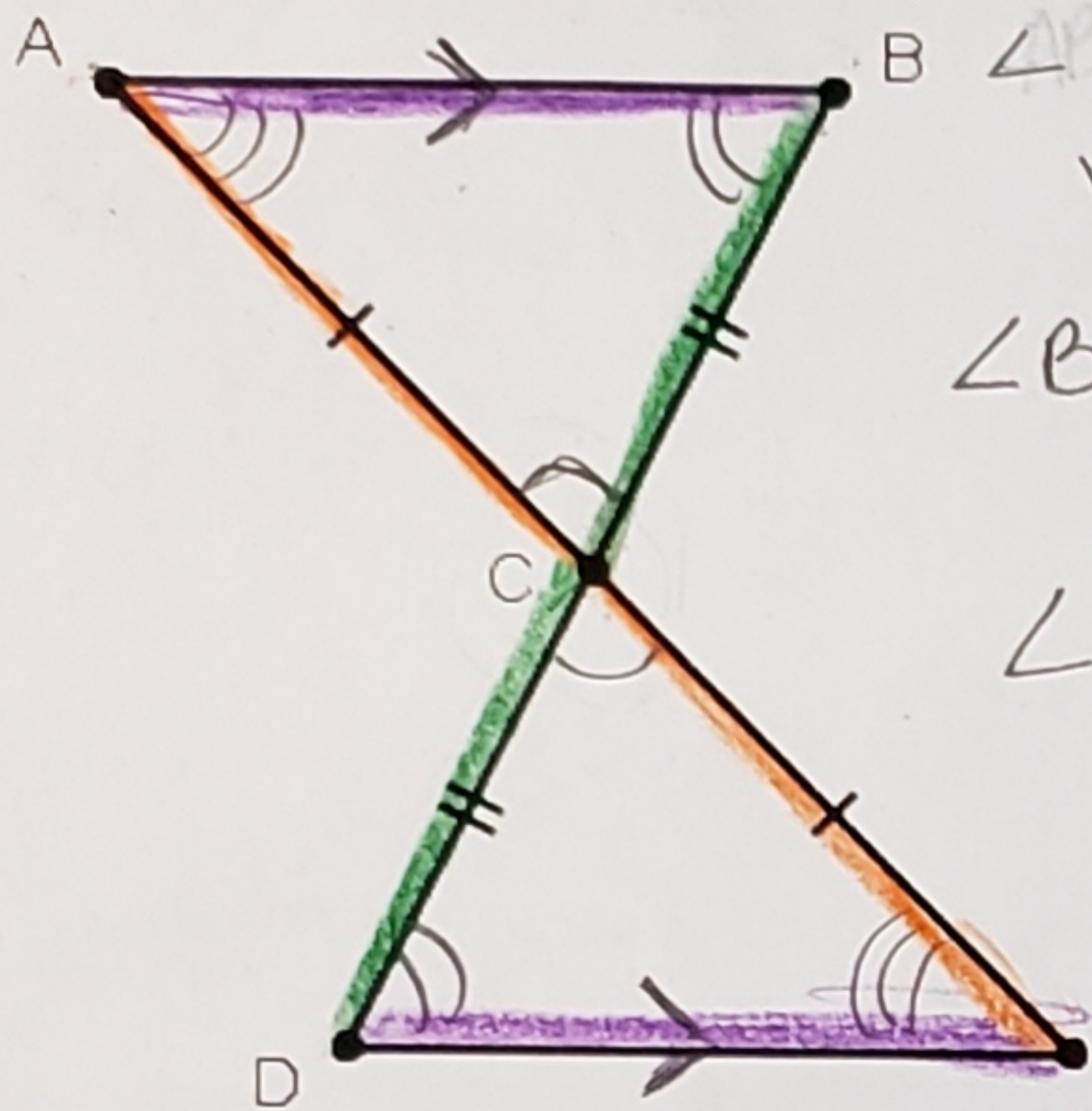


$\triangle DEB$
 $\triangle ACB$

Proportional Sides

$$\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{DB}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{BE}} = \frac{\overline{CA}}{\overline{ED}}$$

$\angle B \cong \angle B$
 Reflexive



$\triangle ACB \cong \triangle ECD$
 Vertical \angle 's

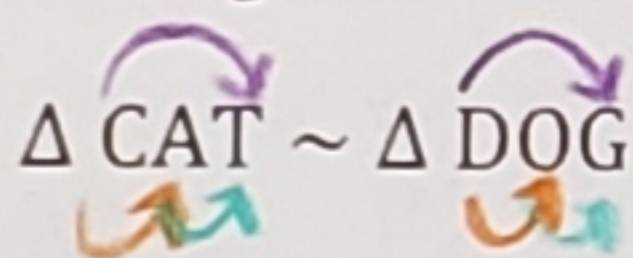
Proportional Sides

$$\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{ED}} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{EC}} = \frac{\overline{BC}}{\overline{DC}}$$

$\angle B \cong \angle D$
 Alt. Int. \angle 's

$\angle A \cong \angle E$
 Alt. Int. \angle 's

Triangles without Diagrams



Proportional Sides

Ex. 1

$$\frac{\overline{CT}}{\overline{DG}} = \frac{\overline{AT}}{\overline{OG}} = \frac{\overline{CA}}{\overline{DO}}$$

Ex. 2

$$\frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{OD}} = \frac{\overline{TC}}{\overline{GD}} = \frac{\overline{TA}}{\overline{GO}}$$

