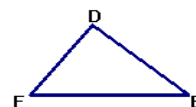
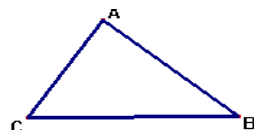


8.4 Congruences and Proportions In Similar Triangles

Given: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$



There are three things that we can prove AFTER we have two similar triangles:

1. Corresponding SIDES of similar triangles are proportional (CSSTP)

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \\ 2. \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{CB}{FE} \end{array}$$

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Given} \\ 2. \text{ CSSTP} \end{array}$$

2. Corresponding ANGLES of similar triangles are congruent (CASTC)

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \\ 2. \angle A \cong \angle D \end{array}$$

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Given} \\ 2. \text{ CASTC} \end{array}$$

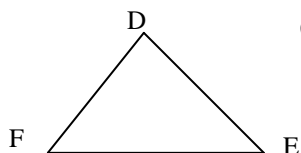
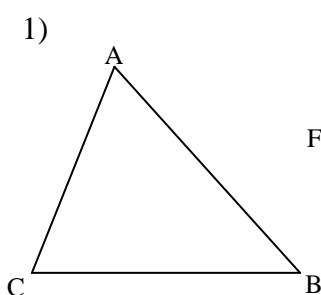
3. Products of sides are equal – Reason: means Extremes Th^m

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF \\ 2. \frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{CB}{FE} \\ 3. AB \cdot FE = DE \cdot CB \end{array}$$

- $$\begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Given} \\ 2. \text{ CSSTP} \\ 3. \text{ Means Extremes Th}^m \end{array}$$

Examples: State the reason for the prove statement

1)

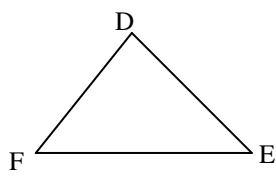
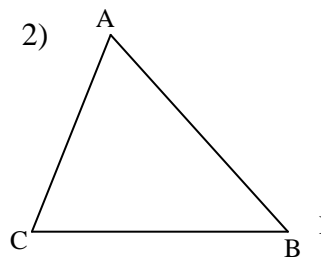


Given: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

Prove: $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{AC}{DF}$

Reason: Corresponding sides of similar Δ 's are proportional

2)

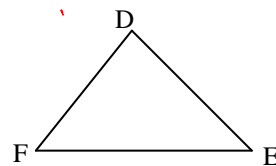
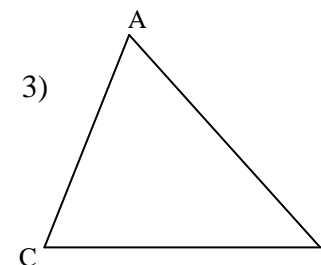


Given: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

Prove: $AB \cdot DF = DE \cdot AC$

Reason: Means Extremes Th^m

3)



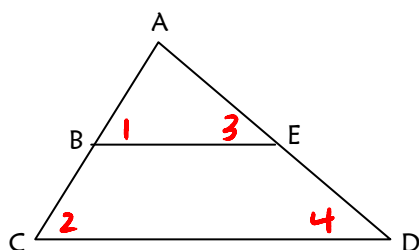
Given: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$

Prove: $\angle ABC \cong \angle DEF$

Reason: Corresponding angles of similar Δ 's are congruent

4. Given: $\overline{BE} \parallel \overline{CD}$

Prove: $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{CD}$



1. $\overline{BE} \parallel \overline{CD}$
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$
3. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$
4. $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle ACD$
5. $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BE}{CD}$

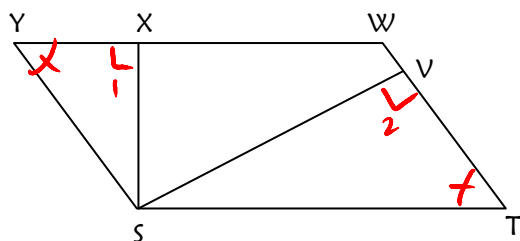
1. Given
2. If \parallel lines \rightarrow corr \angle 's \cong
3. "
4. AA~
5. CSSTP

5. Given: $\square YSTW$

$\overline{SX} \perp \overline{YW}$

$\overline{SV} \perp \overline{WT}$

Prove: $SX \cdot ST = SV \cdot SY$

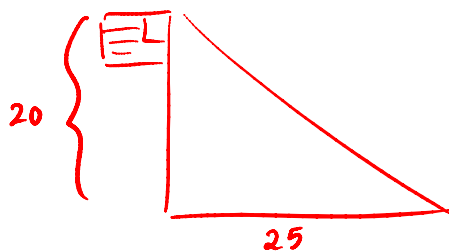
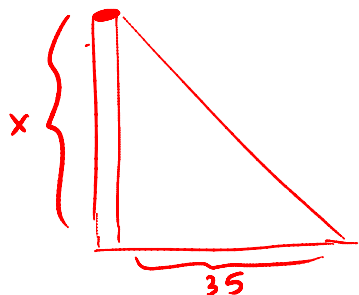


1. $\square YSTW$
2. $\overline{SX} \perp \overline{YW}$
3. $\overline{SV} \perp \overline{WT}$
4. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are \perp
5. $\angle Y \cong \angle T$
6. $\triangle YXS \sim \triangle TVS$
7. $\frac{SX}{SV} = \frac{SY}{ST}$
8. $SX \cdot ST = SV \cdot SY$

1. Given
2. "
3. "
4. If 2 segs $\perp \rightarrow$ form \perp
5. If $\square \rightarrow$ opp \angle 's \cong
6. AA~
7. CSSTP
8. Means Extremes Thm

SHADOW PROBLEMS

6. While strolling one morning to get a little sun, Sean and Danny noticed that a 20-m flagpole cast a 25-m shadow. Nearby was a telephone pole that cast a 35-m shadow. How tall was the telephone pole?

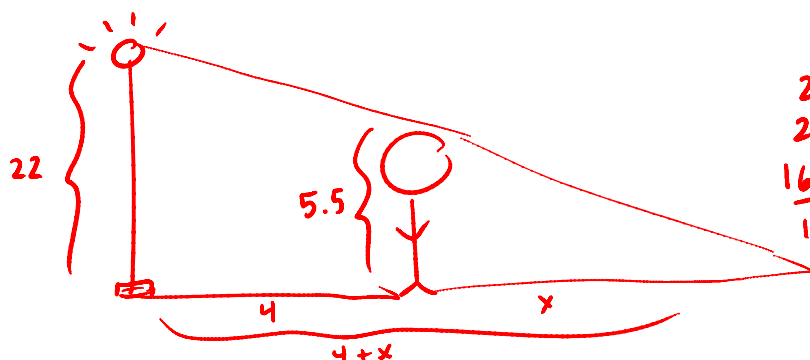


$$\frac{x}{20} = \frac{35}{25}$$

$$25x = 700$$

$$x = 28$$

7. Maddie, who is 5 1/2 feet tall, is standing 4 feet from a light post which is 22 feet tall. How long is Maddie's shadow? (draw ONE picture only)



$$\frac{22}{5.5} = \frac{4+x}{x}$$

$$22x = 5.5(4+x)$$

$$22x = 22 + 5.5x$$

$$\frac{16.5x}{16.5} = \frac{22}{16.5}$$

$$x \approx 1.33$$

