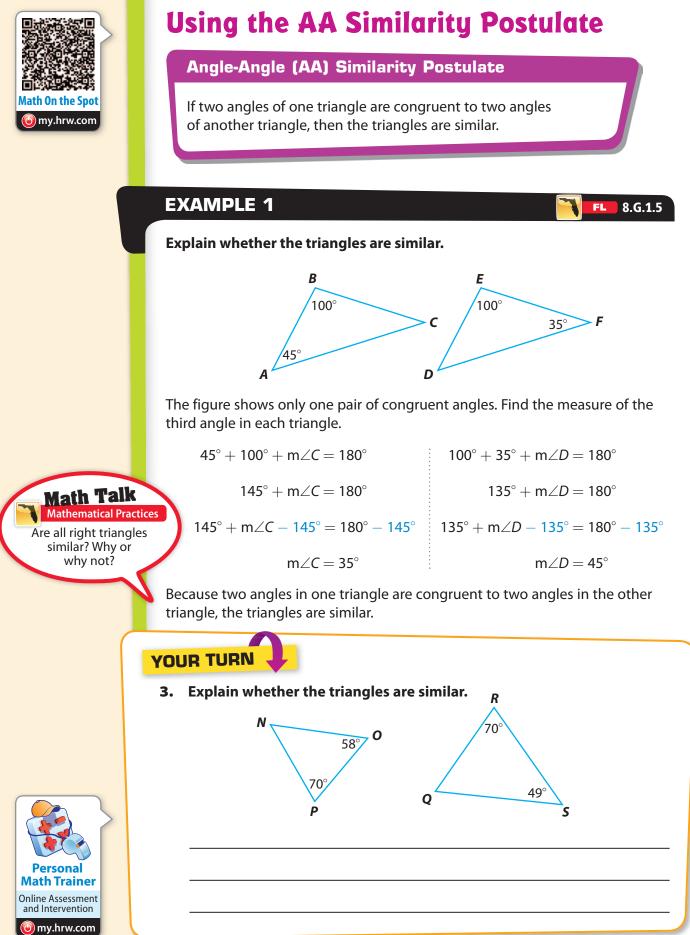
## LESSON Angle-Angle **11.3** Similarity FL 8.G.1.5 Use informal arguments to establish facts about ... the angle-angle criterion for similarity of triangles. Also 8.EE.2.6, 8.EE.3.7 **ESSENTIAL QUESTION** How can you determine when two triangles are similar? **EXPLORE ACTIVITY 1 FL** 8.G.1.5 **Discovering Angle-Angle Similarity** Similar figures have the same shape but may have different sizes. Two triangles are **similar** if their corresponding angles are congruent and the lengths of their corresponding sides are proportional. A Use your protractor and a straightedge to draw a triangle. Make one angle measure 45° and another angle measure 60°. **B** Compare your triangle to those drawn by your classmates. How are the triangles the same? How are they different? Use the Triangle Sum Theorem to find the measure of the third angle of your triangle.

## Reflect

- 1. If two angles in one triangle are congruent to two angles in another triangle, what do you know about the third pair of angles?
- 2. Make a Conjecture Are two pairs of congruent angles enough information to conclude that two triangles are similar? Explain.



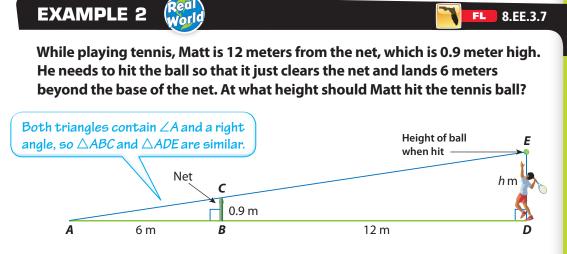
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# **Finding Missing Measures in Similar Triangles**

Because corresponding angles are congruent and corresponding sides are proportional in similar triangles, you can use similar triangles to solve real-world problems.



8.EE.3.7



In similar triangles, corresponding side lengths are proportional.

 $\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{DE}{BC} \longrightarrow \frac{6+12}{6} = \frac{h}{0.9}$ Substitute the lengths from the figure.  $0.9 \times \frac{18}{6} = \frac{h}{0.9} \times 0.9$ Use properties of equality to get h by itself.  $0.9 \times 3 = h$ Simplify. 2.7 = h Multiply.

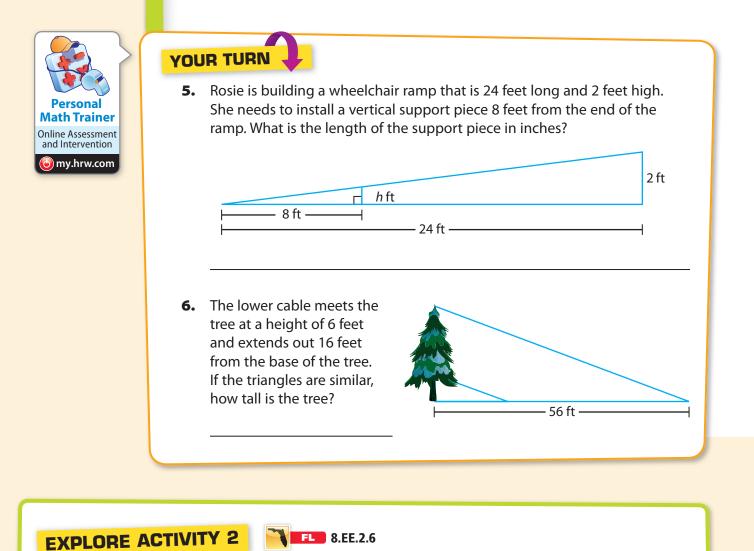
Matt should hit the ball at a height of 2.7 meters.

### Reflect

**4.** What If? Suppose you set up a proportion so that each ratio compares parts of one triangle, as shown below.

height of  $\triangle ABC \longrightarrow \underline{BC} = \underline{DE} \longleftarrow$  height of  $\triangle ADE$ base of  $\triangle ABC \longrightarrow \overline{AB} = \underline{DE} \longleftarrow$  base of  $\triangle ADE$ 

Show that this proportion leads to the same value for *h* as in Example 2.



# **Using Similar Triangles to Explain Slope**

You can use similar triangles to show that the slope of a line is constant.

A Draw a line  $\ell$  that is not a horizontal line. Label four points on the line as *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*.

You need to show that the slope between points *A* and *B* is the same as the slope between points *C* and *D*.

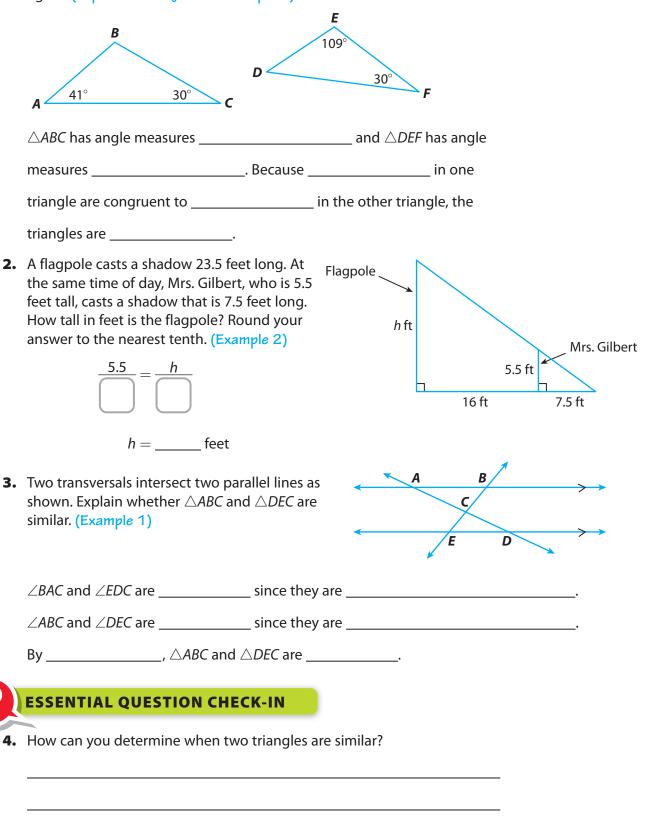
<b>B</b> Draw the rise and run for the slope between points <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> . Label the intersection as point <i>E</i> . Draw the rise and run for the slope between points <i>C</i> and <i>D</i> . Label the intersection as point <i>F</i> .
C Write expressions for the slope between <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> and between <i>C</i> and <i>D</i> . Slope between <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> : $\frac{BE}{CF}$ Slope between <i>C</i> and <i>D</i> : $\frac{CF}{CF}$
<b>D</b> Extend $\overrightarrow{AE}$ and $\overrightarrow{CF}$ across your drawing. $\overrightarrow{AE}$ and $\overrightarrow{CF}$ are both horizontal lines, so they are parallel. Line $\ell$ is a that intersects parallel lines.
<ul> <li>Complete the following statements:</li> <li>∠BAE and are corresponding angles and are</li> <li>∠BEA and are right angles and are</li> </ul>
<b>F</b> By Angle–Angle Similarity, $\triangle ABE$ and are similar triangles.
<b>G</b> Use the fact that the lengths of corresponding sides of similar triangles are proportional to complete the following ratios: $\frac{BE}{DF} = \frac{CF}{CF}$
<b>H</b> Recall that you can also write the proportion so that the ratios compare parts of the same triangle: $\frac{DF}{AE} = \frac{DF}{DF}$
<b>I</b> The proportion you wrote in step <b>H</b> shows that the ratios you wrote in <b>C</b> are equal. So, the slope of line $\ell$ is constant.

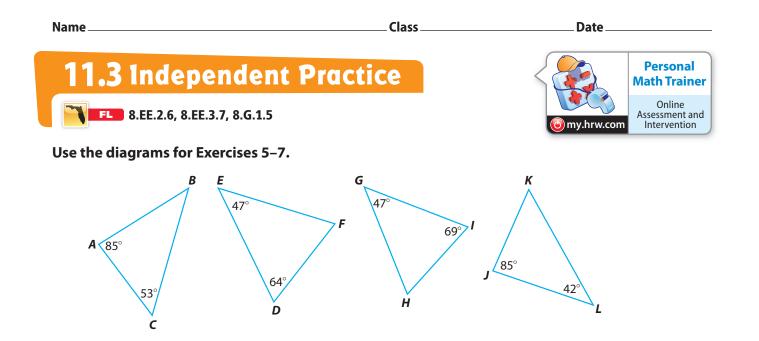
## Reflect

7. What If? Suppose that you label two other points on line  $\ell$  as G and H. Would the slope between these two points be different than the slope you found in the Explore Activity? Explain.

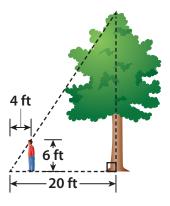
## **Guided Practice**

1. Explain whether the triangles are similar. Label the angle measures in the figure. (Explore Activity 1 and Example 1)





- 5. Find the missing angle measures in the triangles.
- 6. Which triangles are similar?
- **7.** Analyze Relationships Determine which angles are congruent to the angles in  $\triangle ABC$ .
- **8. Multistep** A tree casts a shadow that is 20 feet long. Frank is 6 feet tall, and while standing next to the tree he casts a shadow that is 4 feet long.
  - a. How tall is the tree? \_\_\_\_\_
  - **b.** How much taller is the tree than Frank? \_\_\_\_\_
- **9. Represent Real-World Problems** Sheila is climbing on a ladder that is attached against the side of a jungle gym wall. She is 5 feet off the ground and 3 feet from the base of the ladder, which is 15 feet from the wall. Draw a diagram to help you solve the problem. How high up the wall is the top of the ladder?
- **10.** Justify Reasoning Are two equilateral triangles always similar? Explain.



## **11.** Critique Reasoning Ryan calculated the missing measure in the

diagram shown. What was his mistake?

$$\frac{3.4}{6.5} = \frac{h}{19.5}$$

$$19.5 \times \frac{3.4}{6.5} = \frac{h}{19.5} \times 19.5$$

$$\frac{66.3}{6.5} = h$$

$$6.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$19.5 \text{ cm}$$

FOCUS ON HIGHER ORDER THINKING

10.2 cm = h

**12.** Communicate Mathematical Ideas For a pair of triangular earrings, how can you tell if they are similar? How can you tell if they are congruent?

**13. Critical Thinking** When does it make sense to use similar triangles to measure the height and length of objects in real life?

**14.** Justify Reasoning Two right triangles on a coordinate plane are similar but not congruent. Each of the legs of both triangles are extended by 1 unit, creating two new right triangles. Are the resulting triangles similar? Explain using an example.

#### Work Area