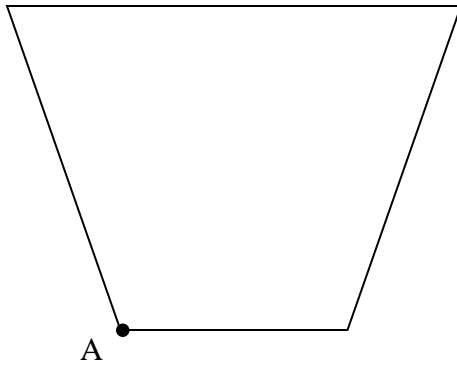


Name: _____ Section: _____ Date: _____
 Geometry: Unit 7 Review (2016-17): Similarity

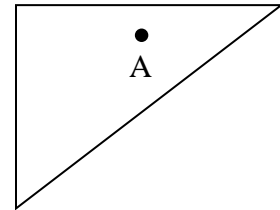
1. Write 3 statements that are equivalent to $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$

2. Construct each of the dilations:

a) $D_{A, \frac{1}{2}}$

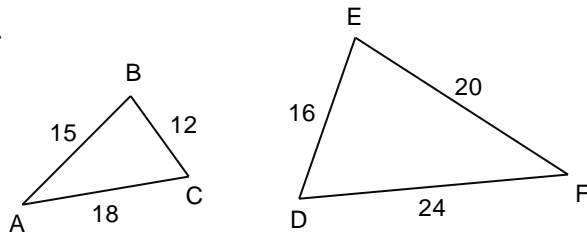


b) $D_{A, 2}$

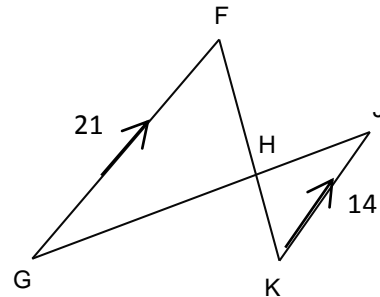


For 3-6, Determine whether the figures are similar. If the figures are similar, write the statement of similarity and the ratio of similarity.

3.



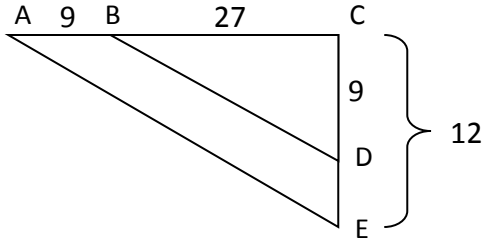
4.



Similar? Yes No
 If so, why (AA~,SSS~,SAS~)? _____
 Statement of Similarity: $\triangle ABC \sim$ _____
 Ratio of Similarity: _____
 Scale Factor: _____

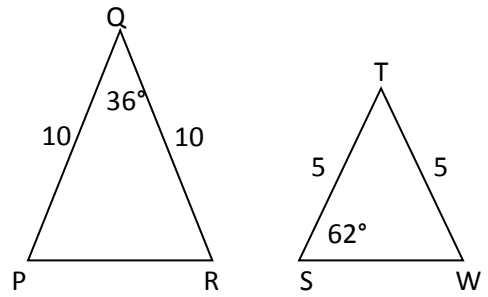
Similar? Yes No
 If so, why (AA~,SSS~,SAS~)? _____
 Statement of Similarity: $\triangle FGH \sim$ _____
 Ratio of Similarity: _____
 Scale Factor: _____

5.



Similar? Yes No
 If so, why (AA~,SSS~,SAS~)? _____
 Statement of Similarity: $\triangle BCD \sim$ _____
 Ratio of Similarity: _____
 Scale Factor: _____

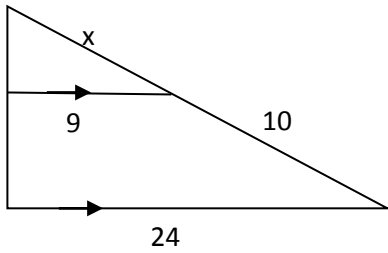
6.



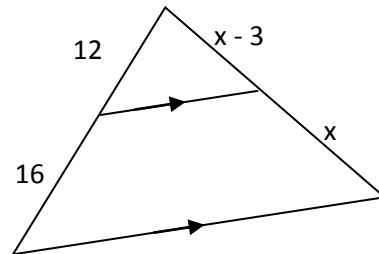
Similar? Yes No
 If so, why (AA~,SSS~,SAS~)? _____
 Statement of Similarity: $\triangle PQR \sim$ _____
 Ratio of Similarity: _____
 Scale Factor: _____

For 7, find the value of x.

7. a.



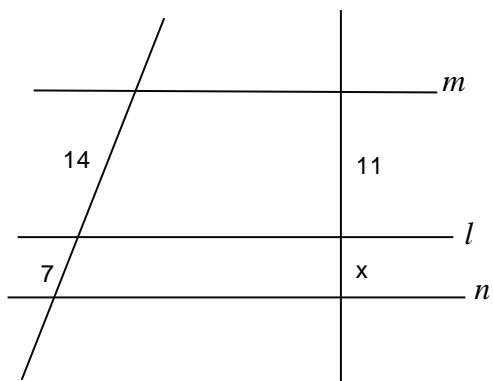
b.



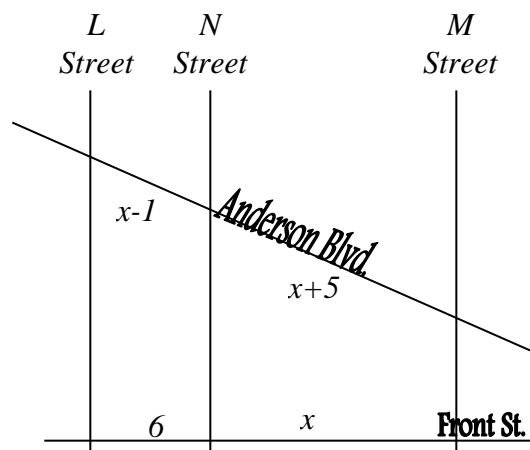
c. For which question could you use side splitter (if you want to)? _____

For 8 and 9, Determine the value of x that makes the lines m, l and n parallel. Only an algebraic solution will be accepted. Show all work.

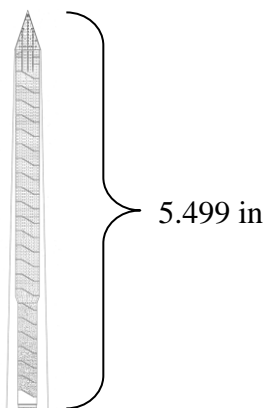
8.



9.



10. In 1884, the Washington Monument was completed, more than 30 years after it was begun. At the time it was the tallest structure in the world. The scale drawing of the Washington Monument shown below is drawn so that 1 inch=101 feet. How tall is the Washington Monument to the nearest foot?

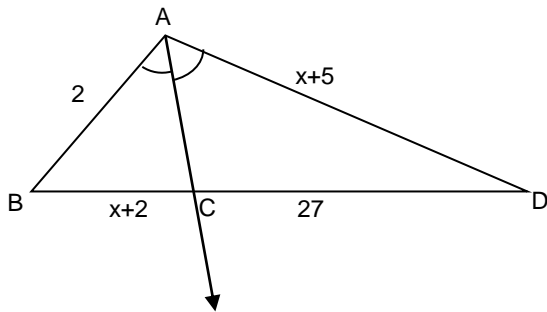


11. Two triangles are similar to each other with a similarity ratio of 3:5. The smaller triangle has a perimeter of 21 inches and an area of 36 in^2 . What is the perimeter and area of the larger triangle?

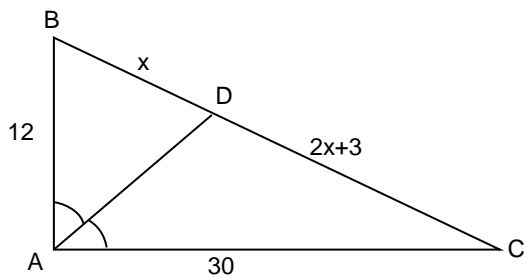
12. $\triangle RST \sim \triangle UVW$. If the area of $\triangle RST$ is 48 ft^2 and the the area of $\triangle UVW$ is 75 ft^2 , determine the similarity ratio (*make sure it corresponds with the similarity statement*).

For 13 and 14, Find BD.

13.

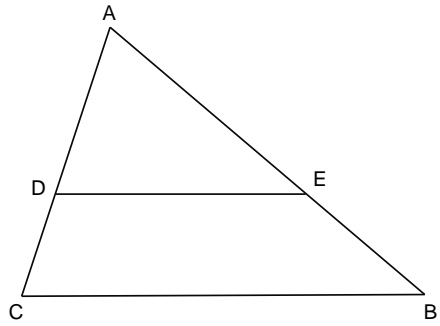


14.



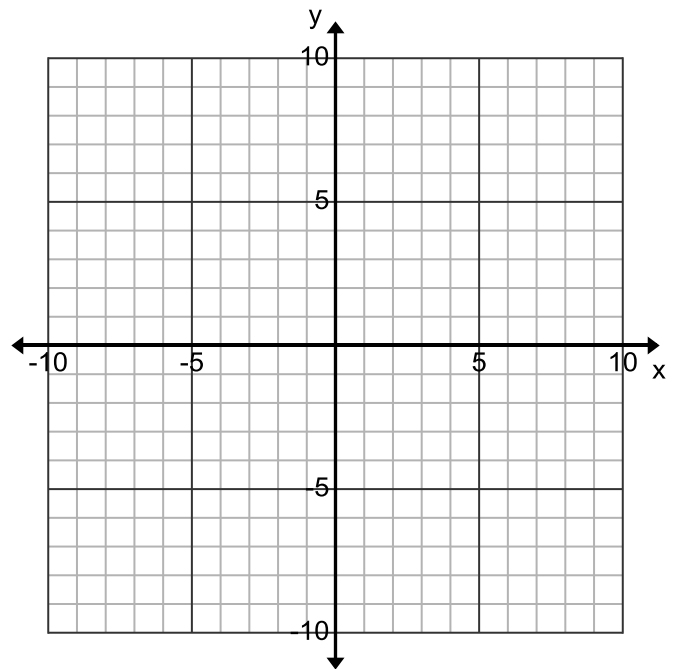
15. Given: Triangle ABC with $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{CB}$

Prove: $AD \cdot CB = AC \cdot DE$



16. Given: A(0, 0), B(6, 2), C(6, 6), D(9, 3), E(9, 9)

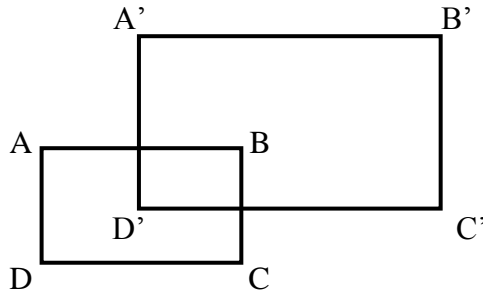
Prove: $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ using coordinate geometry



17. Dilations preserve all of the following properties except: (circle your answer)

- a. Parallelism b. Perpendicularity c. Angle Measure d. Distance e. Orientation

18. Find the value of the scale factor as a ratio used to dilate rectangle ABCD.

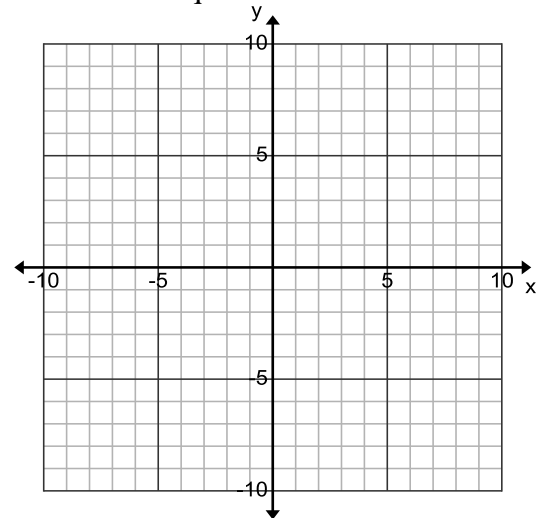


19. If the coordinates of point A are $(-2, 3)$, what is the image of A under

$r_{y\text{-axis}}(D_{origin, 3})$? (Use of the grid is optional)

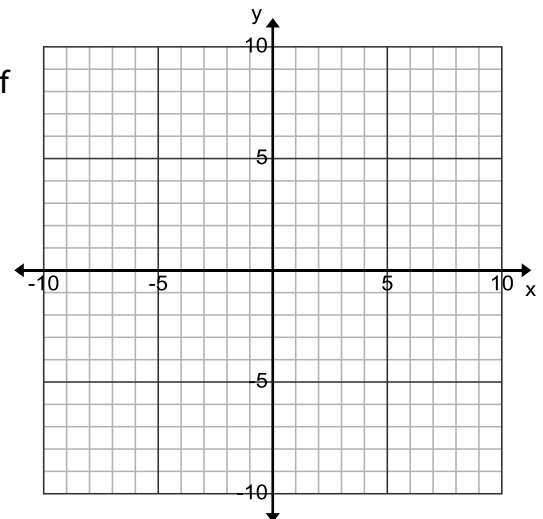
- 1) $(-6, -9)$
- 2) $(9, -6)$
- 3) $(5, 6)$
- 4) $(6, 9)$

Use for questions 19 and 20.



20. Dilate point $C(6, -1)$ from the point $(10, 0)$ by a scale factor of 5. State the coordinates.

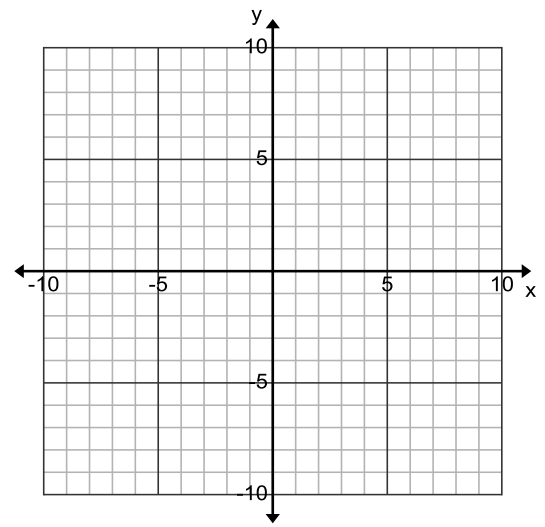
21. Given the points $T(-4, -1)$ and $U(10, 6)$ on directed line segment \overline{TU} , find point Q that divides \overline{TU} into the ratio of 2 to 5. (Use of the grid is optional).



22.

22. Given line h with the equation $5x + y = 8$ maps onto line j after a dilation centered at the origin by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$, answer the following:

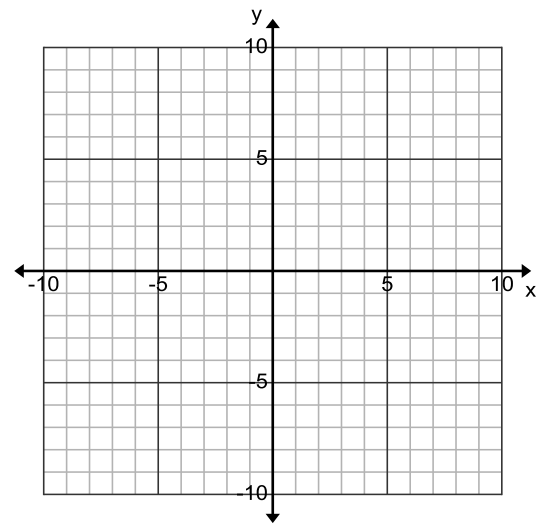
a. Write an equation for line j .



b. Determine the relationship between lines h and j . _____

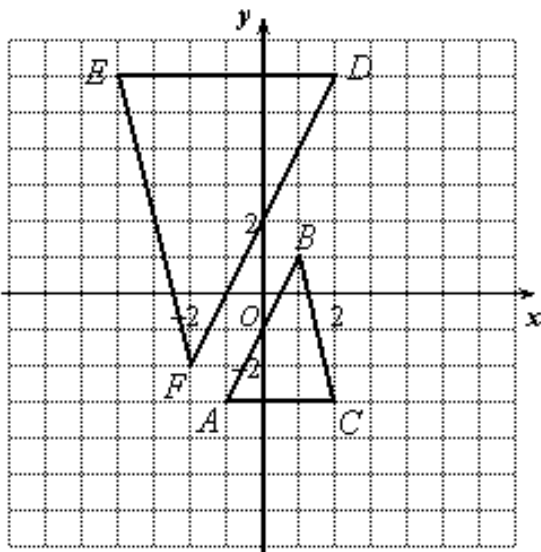
23. Given line f with the equation $y = \frac{1}{3}x$ maps onto line g after a dilation centered at the origin by a scale factor of 3, answer the following:

a. Write an equation for line g .



b. Determine the relationship between lines f and g . _____

24. Identify a precise sequence of transformations that maps $\triangle DFE$ onto $\triangle ABC$.



GEO Unit 7 Review ANSWERS 2016-17

<p>1. $bc = ad, \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{c},$ $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{c}, \frac{c}{a} = \frac{a}{b}$</p>	<p>2. Constructions</p>														
<p>3. Yes, they are similar by $SSS \sim$ $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle FED$ Sim Ratio: $\frac{3}{4}$ Scale Factor: $\frac{4}{3}$</p>	<p>4. Yes, they are similar by $AA \sim$ $\triangle FGH \sim \triangle KJH$ Sim Ratio: $\frac{3}{2}$ Scale Factor $\frac{2}{3}$</p>	<p>5. Yes, they are similar by $SAS \sim$ $\triangle ABCD \sim \triangle ACE$ Sim Ratio: $\frac{3}{4}$ Scale Factor $\frac{4}{3}$</p>													
<p>6. No, they are not similar (the included angles are not congruent)</p>	<p>7. A. $x = 6$ (similar triangles) B. $x = 12$ C. Only B</p>														
<p>8. $x = 5.5$</p>	<p>9. $x = 10$ (reject $x = -3$)</p>	<p>10. $\approx 555 \text{ ft}$</p>													
<p>11. $P = 35 \text{ in}; A = 100 \text{ in}^2$</p>	<p>12. $\frac{4}{5}$ or 4:5</p>	<p>13. $BD = 33$</p>	<p>14. $BD = 6$</p>												
<p>15.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"> <p>2. $\angle ADE \cong \angle ACB$ $\angle AED \cong \angle ABC$</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%;"> <p>1. $DE \parallel CB$ 1. given 2. \parallel lines $\rightarrow \cong$ corresponding $\angle s$</p> </td> <td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Note: could also use $AA \sim$ with one set as reflexive</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>3. $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle ACB$</p> </td> <td> <p>3. $AA \sim AA$ (steps 2,2)</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>4. $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{DE}{CB}$</p> </td> <td> <p>4. $\sim \triangle s \rightarrow \cong \angle s$ and proportional sides</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>5. $AD \cdot CB = AC \cdot DE$</p> </td> <td> <p>5. cross products property</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				<p>2. $\angle ADE \cong \angle ACB$ $\angle AED \cong \angle ABC$</p>	<p>1. $DE \parallel CB$ 1. given 2. \parallel lines $\rightarrow \cong$ corresponding $\angle s$</p>	<p>Note: could also use $AA \sim$ with one set as reflexive</p>	<p>3. $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle ACB$</p>	<p>3. $AA \sim AA$ (steps 2,2)</p>		<p>4. $\frac{AD}{AC} = \frac{DE}{CB}$</p>	<p>4. $\sim \triangle s \rightarrow \cong \angle s$ and proportional sides</p>		<p>5. $AD \cdot CB = AC \cdot DE$</p>	<p>5. cross products property</p>	
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<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>16. Method 1 $m_{BC} = \text{undefined} = m_{ED}$</p> <p>Since slopes of \overline{BC} and \overline{ED} are both undefined, they are both vertical and therefore parallel. Since they are parallel lines cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent, so $\angle ABC \cong \angle ADE$ and $\angle ACB \cong \angle AED$. Therefore $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ by $AA \sim$.</p> <p>Method 3: Use the same calculations as method 2</p> <p>Since $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{AC}{AE}$ have the same similarity ratio, then they are proportional. Since the included angle $\angle A \cong \angle A$ by reflexive, then $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ by $SAS \sim$.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Method 2 $AB = 2\sqrt{10}$ $AC = 6\sqrt{2}$ $BC = 4$ $AD = 3\sqrt{10}$ $AE = 9\sqrt{2}$ $DE = 6$</p> <p>$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3\sqrt{10}}$ $\frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{9\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{4}{6}$</p> <p>$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BC}{DE}$</p> <p>Since all 3 set of corresponding sides have the same similarity ratio of $\frac{2}{3}$, then they are proportional. Therefore $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ by $SSS \sim$.</p> </td> </tr> </table>				<p>16. Method 1 $m_{BC} = \text{undefined} = m_{ED}$</p> <p>Since slopes of \overline{BC} and \overline{ED} are both undefined, they are both vertical and therefore parallel. Since they are parallel lines cut by a transversal, then corresponding angles are congruent, so $\angle ABC \cong \angle ADE$ and $\angle ACB \cong \angle AED$. Therefore $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ by $AA \sim$.</p> <p>Method 3: Use the same calculations as method 2</p> <p>Since $\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{AC}{AE}$ have the same similarity ratio, then they are proportional. Since the included angle $\angle A \cong \angle A$ by reflexive, then $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ by $SAS \sim$.</p>	<p>Method 2 $AB = 2\sqrt{10}$ $AC = 6\sqrt{2}$ $BC = 4$ $AD = 3\sqrt{10}$ $AE = 9\sqrt{2}$ $DE = 6$</p> <p>$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{3\sqrt{10}}$ $\frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{9\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{BC}{DE} = \frac{4}{6}$</p> <p>$\frac{AB}{AD} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{AC}{AE} = \frac{BC}{DE}$</p> <p>Since all 3 set of corresponding sides have the same similarity ratio of $\frac{2}{3}$, then they are proportional. Therefore $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ by $SSS \sim$.</p>										
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<p>17. d. Distance is not preserved under a dilation</p>	<p>18. $\frac{A'B'}{AB} = k$ Scale Factor = $\frac{3}{2}$</p> <p>Transformation: $D_{\frac{3}{2}}(ABCD)$</p>	<p>19. 4) $A'(6,9)$</p> <p>20. $C'(-10,-5)$</p> <p>21. $Q(0,1)$</p>	<p>22. $j: y = -5x + 4$ h & j are parallel</p> <p>23. $g: y = \frac{1}{3}x$ f & g are coincident</p>												
<p>25. Example: 1) First dilate $\triangle DFE$ by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ centered at D to map $D \rightarrow D, F \rightarrow F', E \rightarrow E'$. 2) Translate down 9 and left 3 $\langle -3, -9 \rangle$ to map $D \rightarrow A, F' \rightarrow F'', E' \rightarrow E''$. 3) Reflect into point A or rotate 180° around A to map $A \rightarrow A, F'' \rightarrow B, E'' \rightarrow C$.</p>															

