

## Unit 6 Notes: Similarity of Figures (pages 253-287)

### 6.1 – Similar Polygons

Remember the concepts used in Unit 1: **ratio**, **rate**, and **proportional reasoning**?

**Ratio:** comparison between two numbers measured in the same units.

**Rate:** comparison between two numbers measured in different units.

**Proportional:** a fractional statement of equality between two ratios/rates.

**Practice** which of the following would be a ratio, rate, or proportion. \*

$$\frac{3 \text{ cups}}{5 \text{ cups}}$$

$$\frac{\$1}{100g} = \frac{\$1.50}{150g}$$

$$\frac{7 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ml}}$$

$$\frac{6 \text{ ml}}{10s}$$

$$\frac{2m}{1hr} = \frac{6m}{3hr}$$

$$\frac{\$1.45}{8g}$$

When dealing with **similar figures** (or similar polygons) we use proportions to determine whether they are indeed similar or not.

There are two types of similar figures:

1. **Enlargement** – a shape that is *larger* than the original, and has the same proportions as the original.
2. **Reduction** – a shape that is *smaller* than the original, and has the same proportions as the original.

Both types need to have the same proportions. This means for figures to be similar:

1. Corresponding angles must be the same size <sup>equal</sup>
2. Corresponding sides must be in the same proportion

(See example below for a visual)

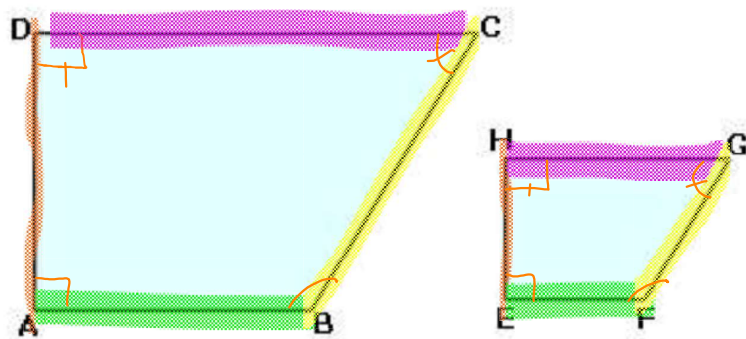
#! Corresponding angles must be the same size:

$$\angle A = \angle E$$

$$\angle B = \angle F$$

$$\angle C = \angle G$$

$$\angle D = \angle H$$

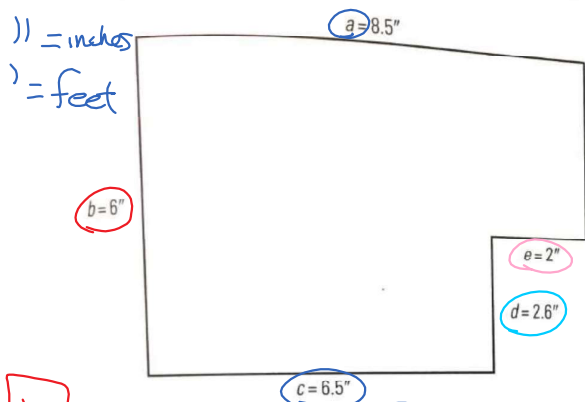


Corresponding sides must be in the same proportions means:

$$\frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{BC}{FG} = \frac{CD}{GH} = \frac{DA}{HE}$$

**Example 1:**

Tara has drawn a scale diagram of her bedroom so that she can sketch different arrangements of her furniture. On her diagram, the walls of the following lengths:



\* If the longest wall in her room is actually 12.75', how long are the other walls?

longest wall = a  
in diagram = 8.5" in real = 12.75'

PROPORTION  $\rightarrow \frac{\text{diagram measurement}}{\text{real measurement}} = \frac{8.5''}{12.75'}$

b  $\frac{8.5''}{12.75'} = \frac{6''}{9}$

c  $\frac{8.5''}{12.75'} = \frac{6.5''}{9.75'}$

d  $\frac{8.5''}{12.75'} = \frac{2.6''}{3.9'}$

e  $\frac{8.5''}{12.75'} = \frac{2''}{3'}$

f  $\frac{8.5''}{12.75'} = \frac{3.4''}{5.1'}$

\*\*Complete Build Your Skills #1-3 on pages 257-258.

**Example 2:**

If  $\triangle RST$  is similar to  $\triangle LMN$  and angle measures of  $\triangle LMN$  are as follows, what are the angle measures of  $\triangle RST$ ?

$\angle L = 85^\circ$

$\angle M = 78^\circ$

$\angle N = 17^\circ$

Similar polygons corresponding angles are equal

$\angle T = \angle N$

$\angle T = 17^\circ$

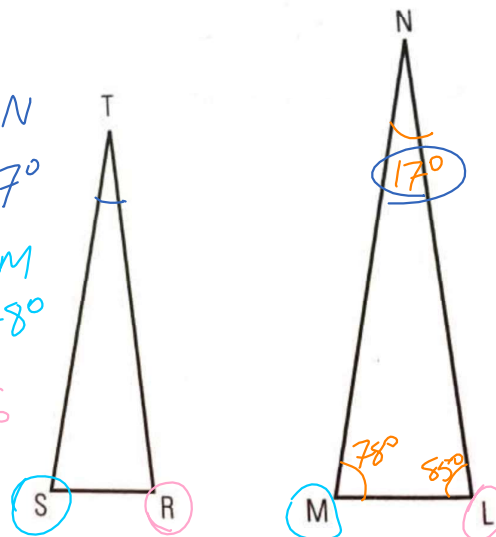
$\angle S = \angle M = 78^\circ$

$\angle R = \angle L = 85^\circ$

\*\*Could you have solved this without being given  $\angle N$ ? Explain?

Yes sum of all 3 angles of a triangle =  $180^\circ$

$\angle L + \angle M + \angle N = 180^\circ$



\*\*Complete Build Your Skills #4-6 on pages 259-260.

**Example 3:**

Jason wants to build a model of his house. He will build the model using a scale where 5 cm represents 2 m. If one room is 6.5 m long, 4.8 m wide, and 2.8 m tall, what will its dimensions be in the model?

$$\text{Scale} \rightarrow \frac{5\text{cm}}{2\text{m}}$$

$$\text{length} \rightarrow \frac{5\text{cm}}{2\text{m}} = \frac{\boxed{16.25\text{cm}}}{6.5\text{m}}$$

$$\text{width} \rightarrow \frac{5\text{cm}}{2\text{m}} = \frac{\boxed{12\text{cm}}}{4.8\text{m}}$$

$$\text{Height} \rightarrow \frac{5\text{cm}}{2\text{m}} = \frac{\boxed{7\text{cm}}}{2.8\text{m}}$$

**\*\*Complete Build Your Skills #7-9 on pages 261-262.**

**\*\*Complete Practise Your New Skills #1-5 on pages 262-264.**