

# Similarity

*Short-answer problems about similarity.*

**Question 1 Definition.** Under a **dilation** about center  $O$  and scale factor  $r > 0$ , the image of  $P$  is a point  $Q$  so that  $Q$  lies on (segment / ray ✓ / line)  $\overline{OP}$  and  $OQ = rOP$ . The image of  $O$  is  $\boxed{O}$ .

**Question 2** Describe, both informally and formally, what it means to say two figures are congruent.

**Free Response:**

**Hint: Informally:** Two figures are congruent if one can be “placed upon” the other so that the figures match exactly. This is called the “principle of superposition.”

**Formally:** Two figures are congruent if there is a sequence of basic rigid motions that maps one onto the other.

**Question 3** Describe, both informally and formally, what it means to say two figures are similar.

**Free Response:**

**Hint: Informally:** Two figures are similar if they have the same shape. With moving and scaling (zooming in or out), one can be placed on another so that the figures match exactly.

**Formally:** Two figures are similar if there is a sequence of basic rigid motions and dilations that maps one onto the other.

**Question 4** Compare and contrast the ideas of equal triangles, congruent triangles, and similar triangles.

**Free Response:**

Learning outcomes:  
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**Hint:** Two triangles are equal if they are the same sets of points. For example, you could write  $\triangle ABC = \triangle BCA$  because they are the same triangle, but this notation is misleading and rarely used.

Congruence and similarity are defined above. Two triangles that are congruent have the same angles measures and side lengths. Two triangles that are similar, it turns out, have the same angle measures.

**Question 5** A student says that any two rectangles are similar because all the angles are the same. Is the student correct? (Yes. / No. ✓/ Not enough information.) Explain.

**Free Response:**

**Feedback(attempt):** Two rectangles are similar only if there is a single scale factor (two words) that works for both the length and width. Angles alone are not enough for quadrilaterals.

**Question 6** Suppose  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle XYZ$ . Complete the following equation relating ratios **within** the figures:

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{\boxed{XY}}{YZ}.$$

Complete the following equation relating ratios **between** (or across) the figures:

$$\frac{AB}{\boxed{XY}} = \frac{\boxed{BC}}{YZ}.$$

A ratio between (or across) corresponding lengths from two similar figures is called a scale factor.

**Question 7** Are all equilateral triangles are similar to each other? (Yes. ✓/ No. / It depends.) Explain.

**Free Response:**

**Feedback(correct):** Equilateral triangles have interior angles that all measure 60 degrees. So all equilateral triangles are similar to one another by AAA similarity.

**Question 8** Are all isosceles right triangles similar to each other? (Yes. ✓/ No. / It depends.) Explain.

**Free Response:**

**Feedback(correct):** Isosceles right triangles have interior angles that measure  $\boxed{45}$ ,  $\boxed{45}$ , and 90 degrees. So all equilateral triangles are similar to one another by AAA similarity.

**Question 9** Explain why when given a right triangle, the altitude of the right angle divides the triangle into two smaller triangles each similar to the original right triangle.

**Free Response:**

**Hint:** Each of the two smaller triangles has a right angle and shares an acute angle with the original triangle. By AA similarity, each of the smaller triangles is similar to the large triangle, and thus the three triangles must be similar to one another.

**Question 10** The following sets contain lengths of sides of similar triangles. Solve for all unknowns—give all solutions. In each case explain your reasoning.

(a)  $\{3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $\{6, 8, \boxed{10}\}$

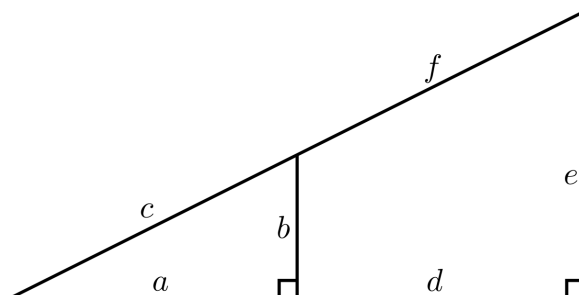
(b)  $\{3, 3, 5\}$ ,  $\{9, 9, \boxed{15}\}$

**Question 11** A *Pythagorean Triple* is a set of three positive integers  $\{a, b, c\}$  such that  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . Write down an infinite list of Pythagorean Triples. Explain your reasoning and justify all claims.

**Free Response:**

**Hint:** Scale any Pythagorean triple by an integer scale factor greater than 1, and you have another Pythagorean triple. For example,  $\{3, 4, 5\}$  is a Pythagorean triple, and so is  $\{3n, 4n, 5n\}$  if  $n \geq 1$  is an integer.

**Question 12** Here is a right triangle, **not** drawn to scale:



Solve for all unknowns in the following cases. Note: To enter, say,  $\sqrt{3}$ , type `sqrt(3)` or use the Math Editor.

- (a)  $a = 3, b = \boxed{1}, c = \boxed{\sqrt{10}}, d = 12, e = 5, f = \boxed{4\sqrt{10}}$
- (b)  $a = \boxed{12/5}, b = 3, c = \boxed{3\sqrt{41}/5}, d = 8, e = 13, f = \boxed{2\sqrt{41}}$
- (c)  $a = 7, b = 4, c = \boxed{\sqrt{65}}, d = \boxed{49/4}, e = 11, f = \boxed{7\sqrt{65}/4}$
- (d)  $a = 5, b = 2, c = \boxed{\sqrt{29}}, d = 6, e = \boxed{22/5}, f = \boxed{6\sqrt{29}/5}$

**Question 13** Suppose you have two similar triangles. What can you say about the area of one in terms of the area of the other? Be specific and explain your reasoning.

**Free Response:**

**Hint:** If the triangles are similar with a scale factor of  $r$ , then the ratio of their areas is  $\boxed{r^2}$ .

**Question 14** During a solar eclipse we see that the apparent diameter of the Sun and Moon are nearly equal. If the Moon is around 240,000 miles from Earth, the Moon's diameter is about 2000 miles, and the Sun's diameter is about 865,000 miles how far is the Sun from the Earth?

Distance to sun  $\approx \boxed{(865000/2000)240000}$  miles.

**Question 15** When jets fly above 8,000 meters in the air they form a vapor trail. Cruising altitude for a commercial airliner is around 10,000 meters. One day I reached my arm into the sky and measured the length of the vapor trail with my hand—my hand could just span the entire trail. If my hand spans 9 inches and my arm extends 25 inches from my eye, how long is the vapor trail in **kilometers**?

Length of vapor trail  $\approx \boxed{(10/25)9}$  km.

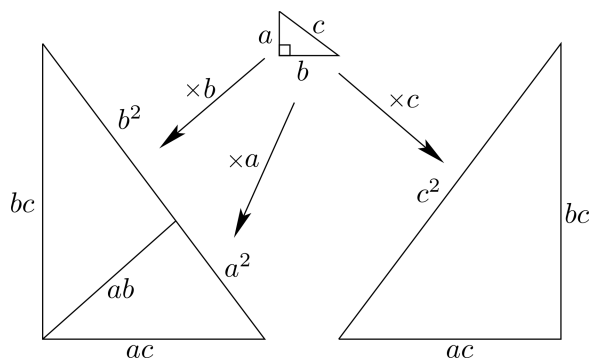
**Question 16** Use the definition of similarity (in terms of transformations) to prove that all circles are similar.

**Free Response:**

**Hint:** Comment: We need to find a sequence of basic rigid motions and dilations that maps one circle onto the other. There are many ways to go about this, but here is one straightforward way that always works:

Sketch of proof: Translate one circle by the vector between the centers so that centers coincide. Dilate about the (now common) center by the ratio of the radii. Then the circles will coincide.

**Question 17** Explain how the following picture “proves” the Pythagorean Theorem.



**Free Response:**

**Hint:** We are given a small right triangle with legs  $a$  and  $b$  and hypotenuse  $c$ . We want to show that  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

Sketch of proof: The arrows represent scaling of that triangle by scale factors  $b$ ,  $a$ , and  $c$ , resulting in three right triangles with side lengths as labeled. The segments of

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length  $a^2$  and  $b^2$  are collinear (why?), which implies the two medium-sized triangles make a single large triangle on the left. The large triangle on the left is a right triangle. (Why?) The two large triangles are congruent. (Why?) Then  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . (Why?)

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