

TRIANGLES

PPT-6

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER NUMBER: 06
CHAPTER NAME : TRIANGLES

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE TEST

Two triangles are similar if either of the following three criterion's are satisfied:

- 1.AAA similarity Criterion. If two triangles are equiangular, then they are similar.
- 2.Corollary(AA similarity). If two angles of one triangle are respectively equal to two angles of another triangle, then the two triangles are similar.
- 3.SSS Similarity Criterion. If the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, then they are similar.
- 3.SAS Similarity Criterion. If in two triangles, one pair of corresponding sides are proportional and the included angles are equal, then the two triangles are similar.

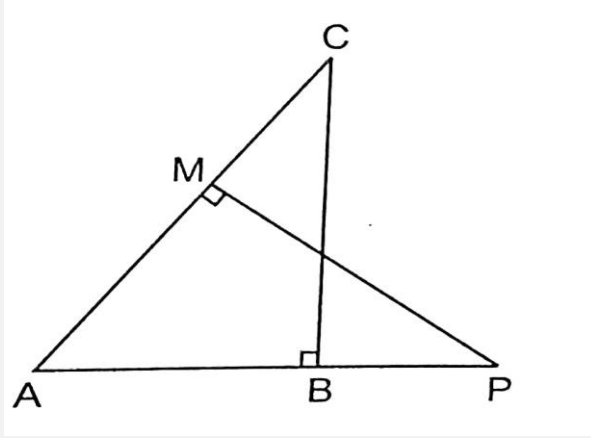
- **Results in Similar Triangles based on Similarity Criterion:**

- 1.Ratio of corresponding sides = Ratio of corresponding perimeters
- 2.Ratio of corresponding sides = Ratio of corresponding medians
- 3.Ratio of corresponding sides = Ratio of corresponding altitudes
- 4.Ratio of corresponding sides = Ratio of corresponding angle bisector segments

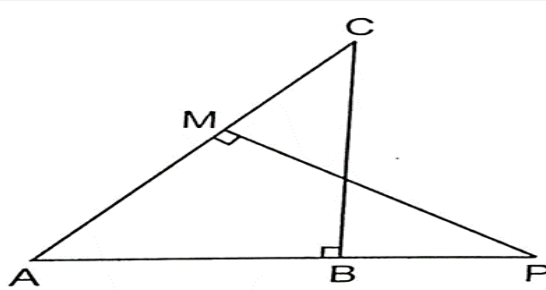
LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Students will be able to know the Criteria for similarity of triangles. (AAA, SSS, & SAS)
2. Students will be able to prove problems involving AAA, SSS, & SAS similarity criteria.
3. Students will be able to solve problems based on similarity of triangles.

1. In Fig. ABC and AMP are two right triangles, right angled at B and M respectively. Prove that: (i) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AMP$ (ii) $CA/PA = BC/MP$



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Sol. (i) In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle AMP$,

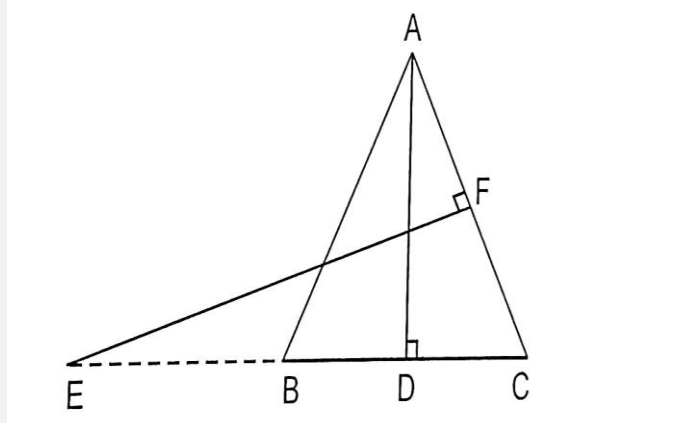
$$\angle B = \angle AMP \quad [\text{Each } 90^\circ]$$
$$\angle A = \angle A \quad [\text{Common}]$$
$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \sim \triangle AMP \quad [\text{AA}]$$

(ii) $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AMP$ [proved above]

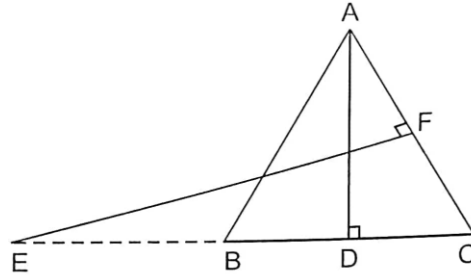
$$\Rightarrow \frac{CA}{PA} = \frac{CB}{PM}$$

[Ratio of the Corresponding sides of similar Δ s]

2. In Fig. E is a point on side CB produced of an isosceles triangle ABC with $AB = AC$. If $AD \perp BC$ and $EF \perp AC$, prove that $\triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECF$.



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Sol. In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ECF$,

$$\angle ADB = \angle EFC \quad [\text{Each } 90^\circ]$$

$$\angle B = \angle C$$

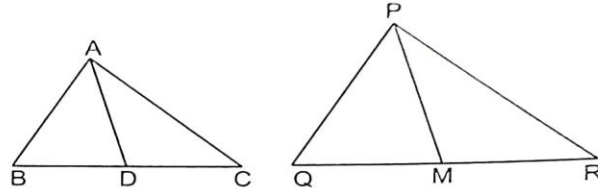
[angles opposite to equal sides are equal]

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABD \sim \triangle ECF \quad [AA]$$

3. Sides AB and BC and median AD of a triangle ABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ and QR and median PM of $\triangle PQR$. Show that $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$.



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Sol. In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} = \frac{AD}{PM} \quad \text{[Given]}$$

or
$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}BC}{\frac{1}{2}QR} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BD}{QM} = \frac{AD}{PM}$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle ABD \sim \triangle PQM \quad \text{[SAS]}$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle Q$$

[Corresponding angles of similar triangles]

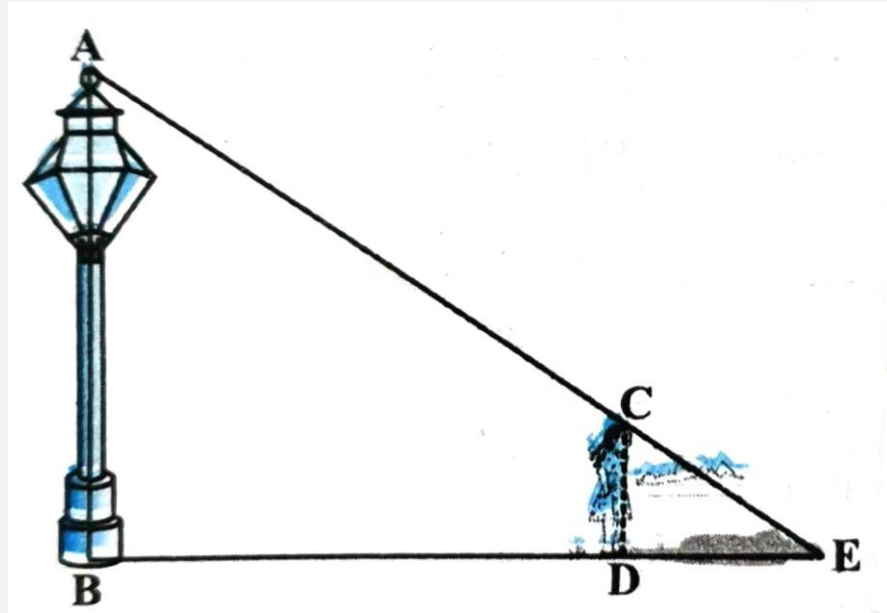
In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$,

$$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QR} \quad \text{[Given]}$$

$$\angle B = \angle Q \quad \text{[As proved]}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR \quad \text{[SAS]}$$

4. A girl of height 90 cm is walking away from the base of a lamp-post at a speed of 1.2 m/s. If the lamp is 3.6 m above the ground, find the length of her shadow after 4 seconds.



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Let AB denote the lamp-post and CD the girl after walking for 4 seconds away from the lamp-post. From the figure, DE is the shadow of the girl. Let DE be x meters.

Now, $BD = 1.2 \text{ m} \times 4 = 4.8 \text{ m}$. in $\triangle ABE$ and $\triangle CDE$,

$\angle B = \angle D$ (Each is of 90° because lamp-post as well as the girl are standing vertical to the ground) and $\angle E = \angle E$ (Same angle)

So, $\triangle ABE \sim \triangle CDE$ (AA similarity criterion)

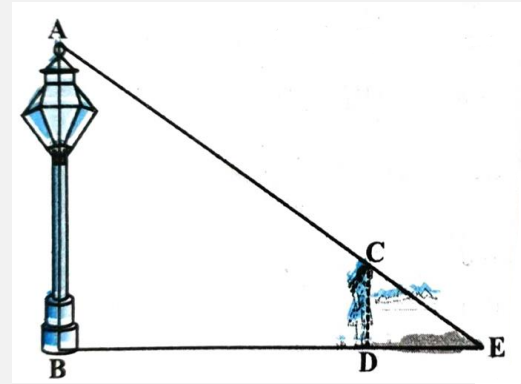
Therefore, $BE/DE = AB/CD$

i.e., $(4.8 + x)/x = 3.6/0.9$ (90 cm = 0.9 m)

i.e., $4.8 + x = 4x$

i.e., $3x = 4.8$

i.e., $x = 1.6$ So, the shadow of the girl after walking for 4 seconds is 1.6 m long



HOME ASSIGNMENT Ex. 6.3 Q: No 9 to Q12

AHA

1. If the bisector of an angle bisects the opposite side, prove that the triangle is isosceles.
2. If a line through one vertex of a triangle divides the opposite sides in the ratio of other two sides, then the line bisects the angle at the vertex.

THANKING YOU
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