
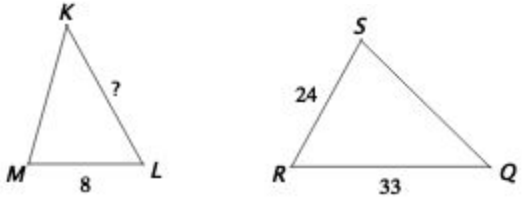
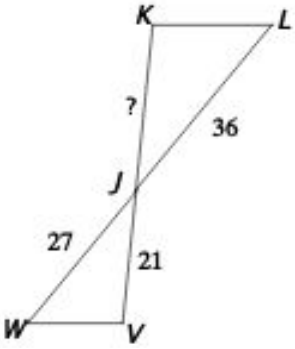
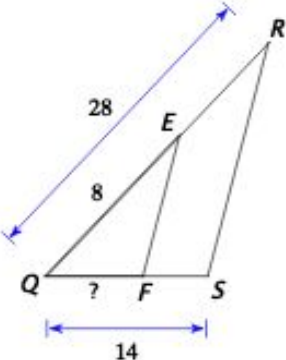
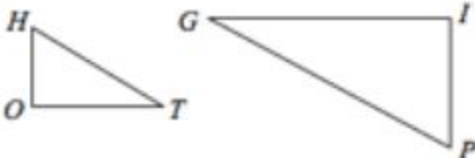
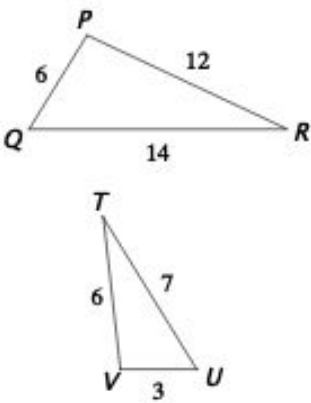
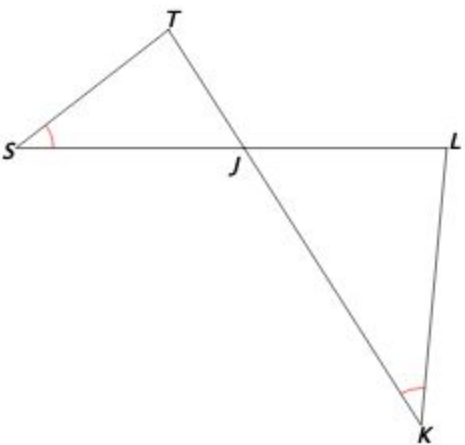


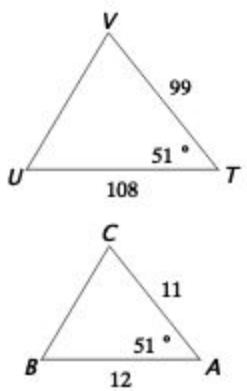
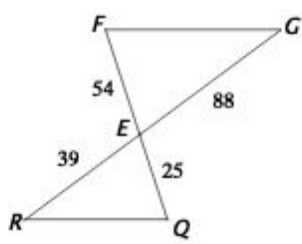
6.1: I can use similarity to determine sides and angle measures.

<p>1.</p> <p>BUILDING How tall is the building?</p> 	<p>2.</p> <p>$\triangle QRS \sim \triangle KLM$</p> 
<p>3.</p> <p>$\triangle JKL \sim \triangle JWV$</p> 	<p>4. Redraw the 2 triangles and solve</p> 
<p>5.</p> <p>$\triangle HOT \sim \triangle PIG$</p>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>$\angle H$ corresponds with \angle ____.</p> <p>$\angle O$ matches with \angle ____.</p> <p>$\angle T$ corresponds with \angle ____.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PI matches with ____.</p> <p>IG corresponds with ____.</p> <p>GP matches with ____.</p> </div> </div> <p style="margin-top: 10px;">Given $\angle I = 90$ and $\angle H = 40$ determine the measure of the following angles</p> <p>$\angle P$ ____ $\angle G$ ____ $\angle T$ ____ $\angle O$ ____</p>	

6.2: I can prove triangles are similar using appropriate rules

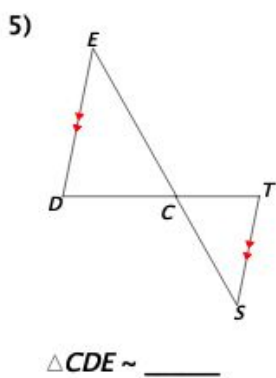
Prove if the following pairs of triangles are similar, showing all work and stating all necessary rules

<p>1)</p>  <p>$\triangle RQP \sim \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>2)</p>  <p>$\triangle JKL \sim \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
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<p>3)</p>  <p>$\triangle TUV \sim \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>	<p>4)</p>  <p>$\triangle EFG \sim \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
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Mr Wilsain says that the given triangle is “Congruent by AAS, it has a vertical angle, an alternate angle and parallel markers which mean congruent”.

Explain 2 things wrong with his answer and correct it.



1:

2:

Correction:

.....

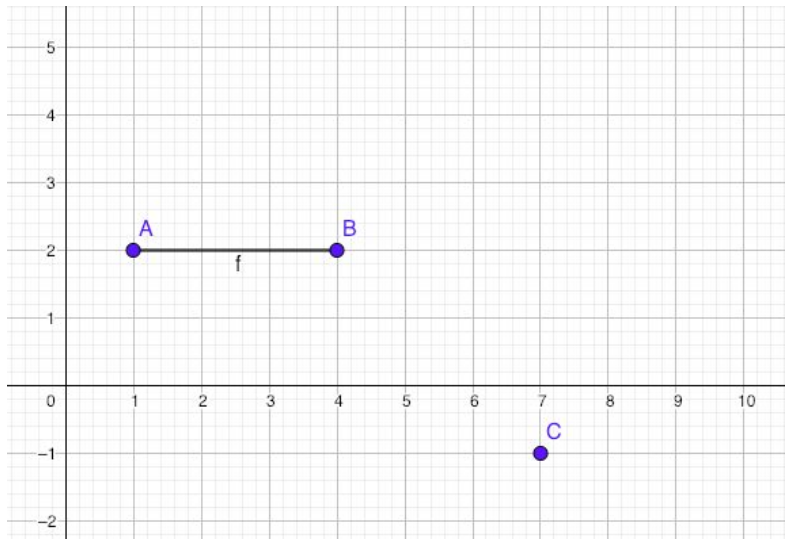
6.3: I apply dilations and ratios on the coordinate plane

1. Dilate segment AB by a scale factor of 2 from the origin. (Label it A'B')

2. What is one thing you notice about A'B' compared to AB

.....

3. Dilate AB by a scale factor of $\frac{1}{3}$ from point C (A''B'')



Complete the sentence

“The 2nd dilation made the shape, but it stayed to the original.”

4. Line AB has the equation $y = \frac{3}{2}x + 3$

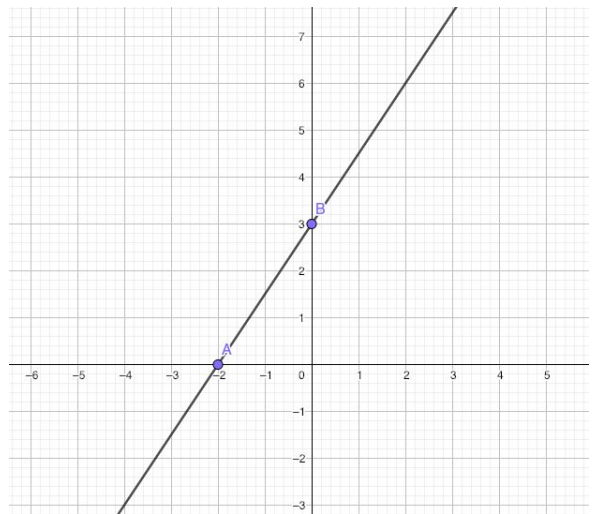
a. Determine the equation of the line A'B' if it is dilated from the origin at a scale factor of 2

Y =

b. What part of the equation:

Changed:

Stayed the same (was preserved)



c. What would happen to the equation of the line if it were to be dilated from a point on the line (Such as point B)

Would the equation change? If so how? If not, why not?

(hint: what happens if you dilate point A by a SF of 2 from point B)

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You will also need to divide a segment at a ratio: You did it yesterday and there is a video at mesamath.