

**UNIT 8: Similarity, Congruence and Proofs**  
**Accelerated CCGPS Algebra/Geometry**

**Standards:**

- Understand similarity in terms of similar transformations
- Prove theorems involving similarity
- Understand congruence in terms of rigid motions
- Prove geometric theorems
- Make geometric constructions

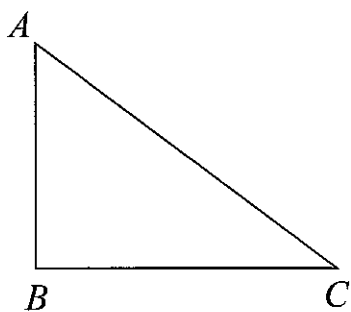
Date	Topic	Assignment
Friday 3-4	Dilations Investigations Pages 1-6	Finish investigation
Monday 3-7	Dilations Practice Pages 7-10	Finish through page 10
Tuesday 3-8	Similar Figures Pages 11-13	Finish through page 13
Wednesday 3-9	Pythagorean theorem to prove similar Pages 14 and 15	Finish through page 15
Thursday 3-10	Lines cut by transversals and their angles Pages 16-18	Finish through page 18
Friday 3-11	Unit 8 Application Problems Using maps OR STATIONS	
Monday 3-14	Lines cut by transversals and their angles Pages 19-21	Finish through page 21
Tuesday 3-15	CFA	Review sheet
Wednesday 3-16	Dilations, Similar Figures, Lines Cut by Transversals and their Angles  TEST 8A	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Dilations – Part I**

1. On the picture below, draw rays from  $O$  through each vertex of  $\triangle ABC$ .
2. Use patty paper to measure the length of  $\overline{OA}$ . Place  $A'$  on  $\overline{OA}$  so that  $OA' = 2 \bullet OA$
3. Use the same process to find  $B'$  and  $C'$ .
4. Draw  $\triangle A'B'C'$ .
5. Trace  $\triangle ABC$  on a piece of patty paper. Compare the angles of  $\triangle ABC$  with the angles of  $\triangle A'B'C'$ . What do you notice about the angle measures?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Use a ruler to find the following lengths in centimeters.
 

a. $AB =$ _____	d. $A'B' =$ _____
b. $BC =$ _____	e. $B'C' =$ _____
c. $AC =$ _____	f. $A'C' =$ _____
7. What do you notice about the lengths of the sides of the two triangles?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The **Scale Factor** for this dilation is \_\_\_\_\_.



$O$   
•

Dilations Investigation—Student Activity

9. Use your patty paper to transfer  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle A'B'C'$  to the grid paper with point  $O$  at the origin. Write the ordered pairs next to each vertex on the grid paper and in Table 1 below. What do you notice about these ordered pairs?

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10. Dilate  $\triangle ABC$  using a scale factor of 3 on your grid paper. Label the new triangle  $\triangle A''B''C''$ . Write the ordered pairs next to each vertex and in Table 1 below.

11. Dilate  $\triangle ABC$  using a scale factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$  on your grid paper. Label the triangle  $\triangle A'''B'''C'''$ . Write the ordered pairs next to each vertex and in Table 1 below.

**Table 1 – Ordered Pairs**

Original Triangle		Dilation (Scale Factor of 2)		Dilation (Scale Factor of 3)		Dilation (Scale Factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ )	
$A$		$A'$		$A''$		$A'''$	
$B$		$B'$		$B''$		$B'''$	
$C$		$C'$		$C''$		$C'''$	

12. What observations/conjectures can you make about dilations and ordered pairs based on your work so far?

13. Complete this conjecture based on Table 1: The image of  $(a, b)$  after a dilation with center  $O$  and scale factor  $k$  has coordinates ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Dilations – Part II**

7. Record your observations about the characteristics of the triangles  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle A'B'C'$  from **Dilations – Part I** in the table below.

Characteristics	Original $\triangle ABC$	$\triangle A'B'C'$ (Scale Factor of 2)	Observations
Coordinates	A(3, 5) B(3, 2), C(7, 2)		
Angle Measures			
Length of Sides			
Perimeter			
Area			

8. Graph Quadrilateral  $JKLM$  on the back of your grid paper (from **Part I**). Dilate quadrilateral  $JKLM$  with a scale factor of 3 on your grid paper. Label the image  $J'K'L'M'$  and complete the table below.

Characteristics	Original $JKLM$	Quad. $J'K'L'M'$ (Scale Factor of 3)	Observations
Coordinates	J(-2, 1) K(-2, 3), L(3, 3), M(3, 1)		
Angle Measures			
Length of Sides			
Perimeter			
Area			

9. Graph Quadrilateral  $QRST$  on the same grid paper. Dilate quadrilateral  $QRST$  with a scale factor of  $\frac{1}{2}$  on your grid paper. Label the image  $Q'R'S'T'$  and complete the table below.

Characteristics	Original $QRST$	Quad. $Q'R'S'T'$ (Scale Factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ )	Observations
Coordinates	Q(-2, -2) R(-2, -4), S(-6, -4), T(-6, 2)		
Angle Measures			
Length of Sides			
Perimeter			
Area			

Dilations Investigation—Student Activity

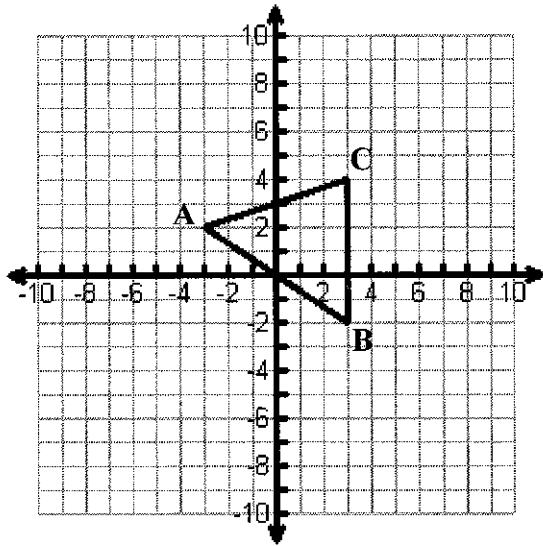
10. A diameter of a circle has endpoints A and B. Graph the circle on your grid paper. Dilate the circle with a scale factor of 2. Label the coordinates of the image  $A'$  and  $B'$  and complete the table below.

Characteristics	Original circle with diameter $\overline{AB}$	New circle with diameter $\overline{A'B'}$	Observations
Coordinates	$A(4,1), B(4,-3)$		
Length of the diameter			
Length of the radius			
Circumference			
Area			

11. Based on the information in all four tables, what conjectures can you make about:

- e. Scale Factor used in the dilation and angle measures \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Scale Factor used in the dilation and side lengths/diameter. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Scale Factor used in the dilation and perimeter/circumference. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Scale Factor used in the dilation and area. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Use the graph to below to answer the following dilation questions.



a) Find the coordinates of triangle  $A'B'C'$  after a dilation with a scale factor of 3.

\_\_\_\_\_

How does this change angle measures?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Find the coordinates of triangle  $A'B'C'$  after a dilation with a scale factor of  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

\_\_\_\_\_

How does this change the lengths of the sides?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) If the coordinates of  $A'$  are  $(-1.5, 1)$  after a dilation, find the coordinates of  $B'$  and  $C'$ ?

\_\_\_\_\_

How does this change the perimeter of the triangle? \_\_\_\_\_

d) If the coordinates of  $B'$  are  $(18, -12)$  after a dilation, find the coordinates of  $A'$  and  $C'$ ? \_\_\_\_\_

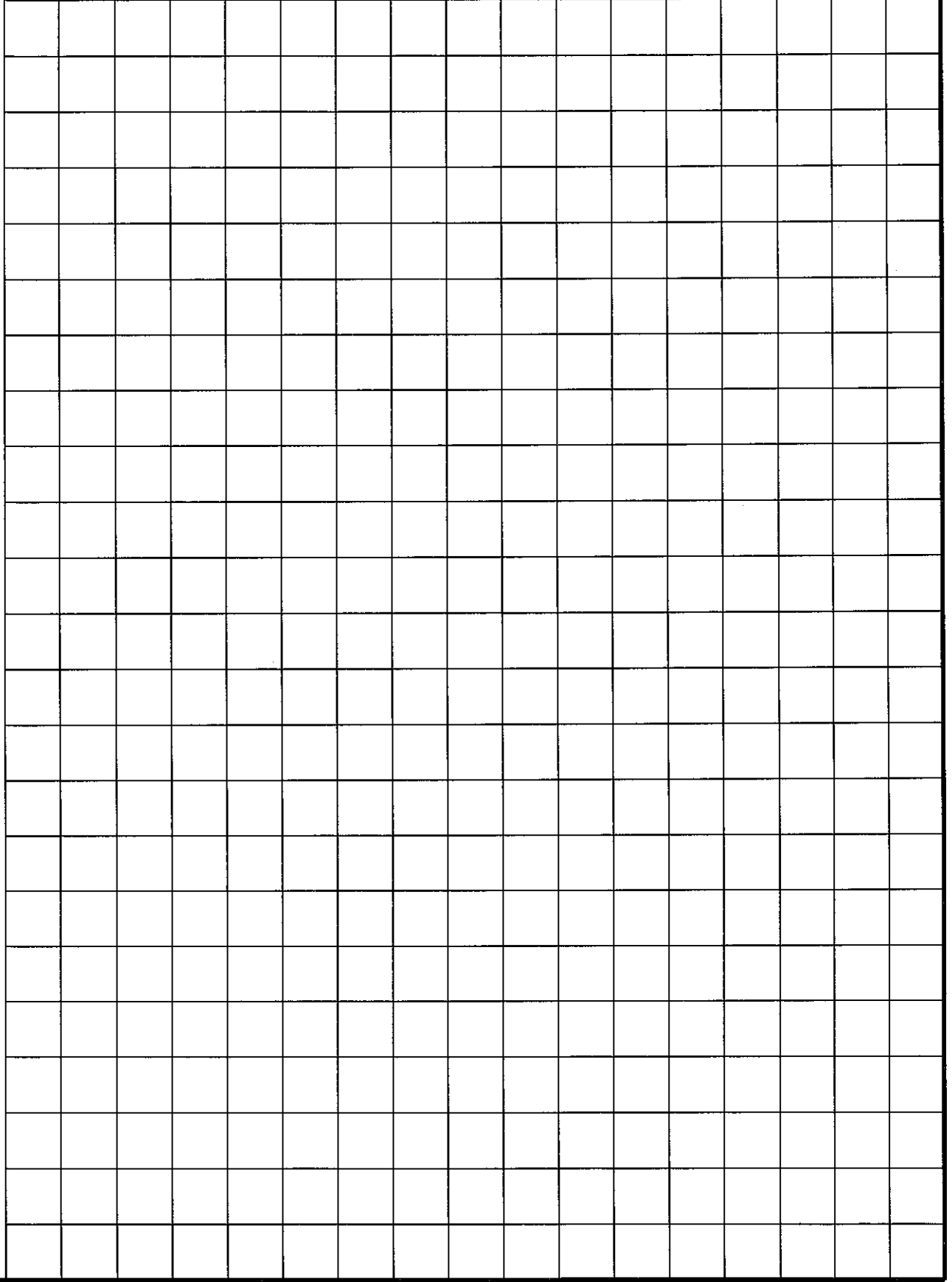
How does this change the area of the triangle? \_\_\_\_\_

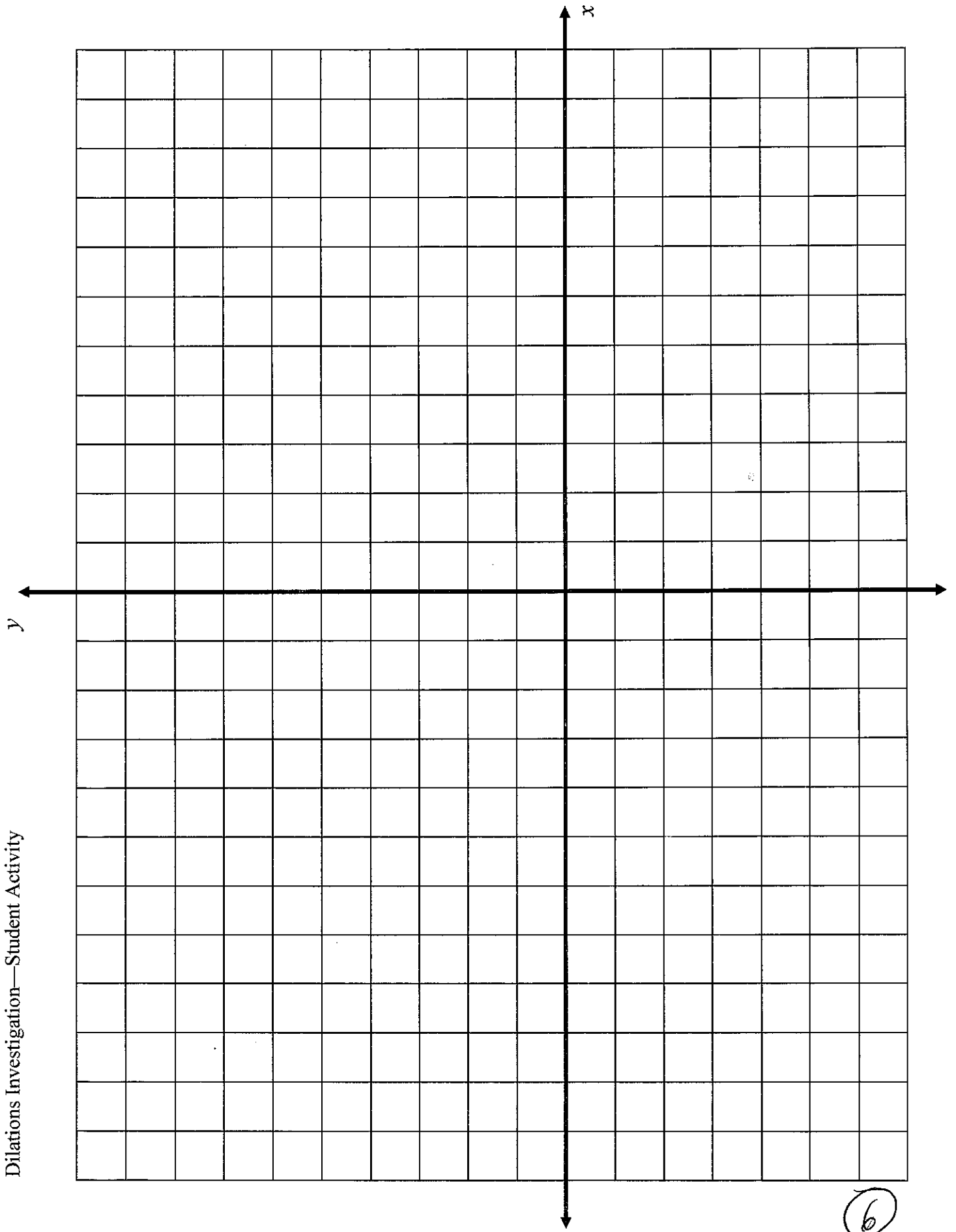
Dilations Investigation—Student Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Dilations**

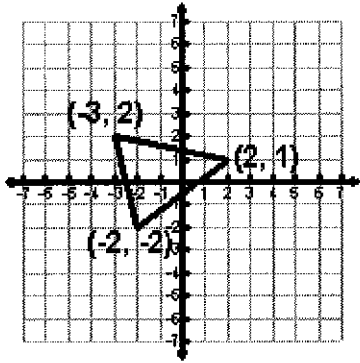
Geometry



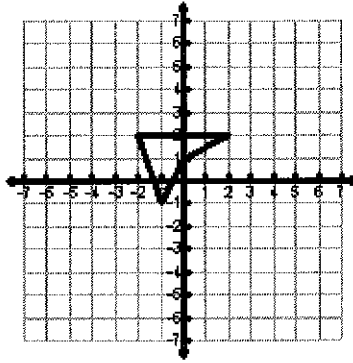


Dilate the following with the given scale factors.

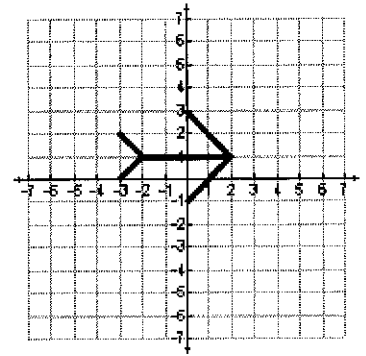
1) scale factor = 2



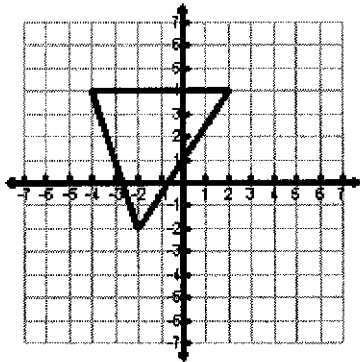
2) scale factor = 3



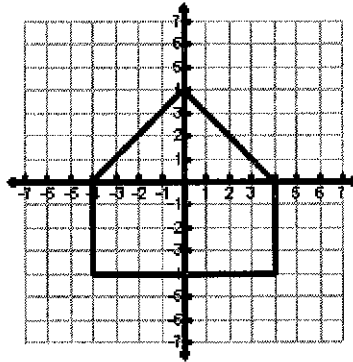
3) scale factor = 2



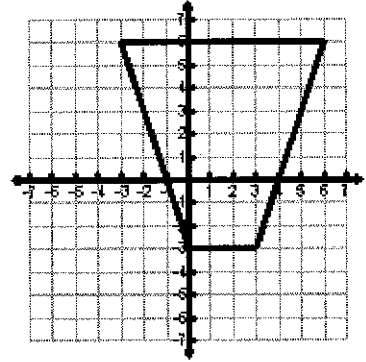
4) scale factor =  $\frac{3}{4}$



5) scale factor =  $\frac{3}{2}$

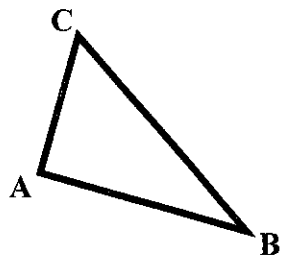


6) scale factor =  $\frac{2}{3}$



Dilate the following triangles with the given scale factors.

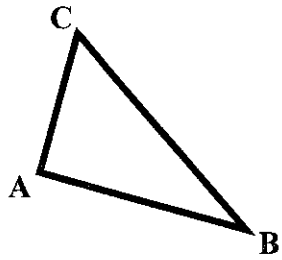
7)  $S_2$





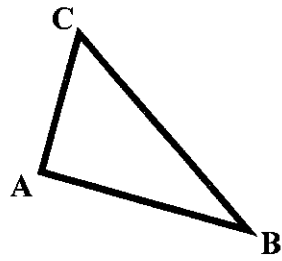
Dilations Investigation—Homework

8)  $S_3$



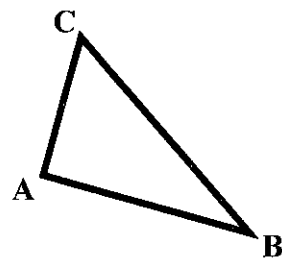
O •

9)  $S_{\frac{3}{2}}$



O •

10)  $S_{\frac{1}{2}}$

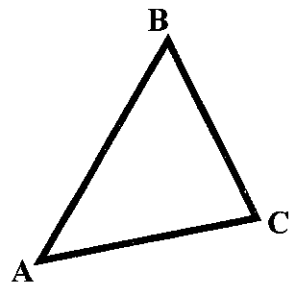


O •

8

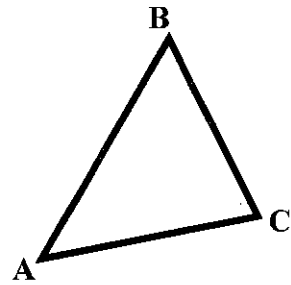
Dilations Investigation—Homework

11)  $S_2$



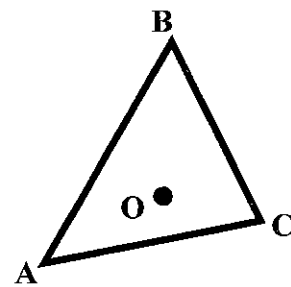
O •

12)  $S_{\frac{2}{3}}$



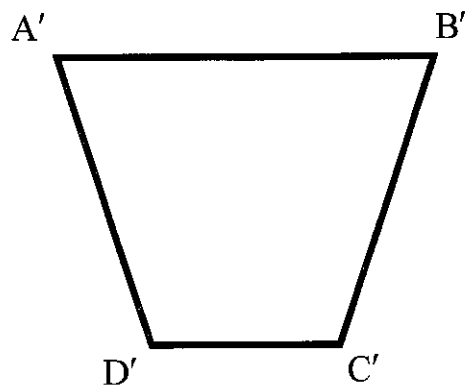
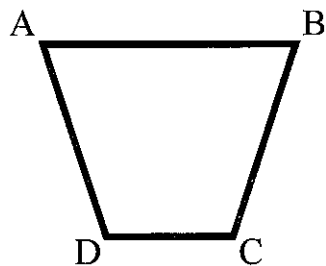
O •

13)  $S_{-3}$



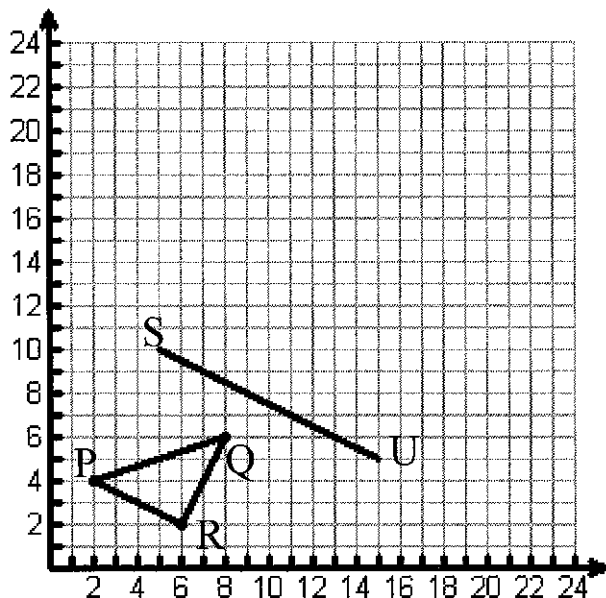
Dilations Investigation—Homework

14) Use a ruler to find the scale factor of the following dilation. \_\_\_\_\_



- a) How does the dilation change the angles measures? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) How does the dilation change the length of the sides? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) How does the dilation change the perimeter? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) How does the dilation change the area? \_\_\_\_\_

15) The graph shows  $\triangle PQR$  with vertices  $P(2, 4)$ ,  $Q(8, 6)$ , and  $R(6, 2)$  and  $\overline{SU}$  with endpoints  $S(5, 10)$  and  $U(15, 5)$ .

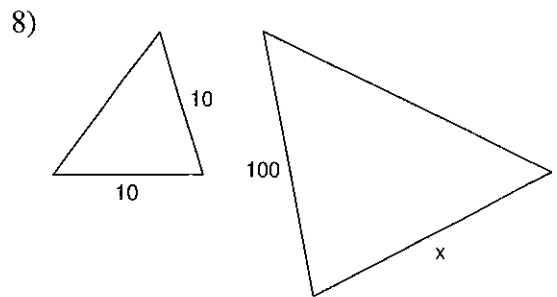
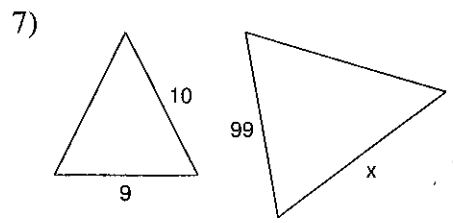
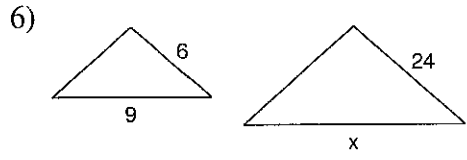
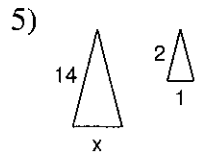
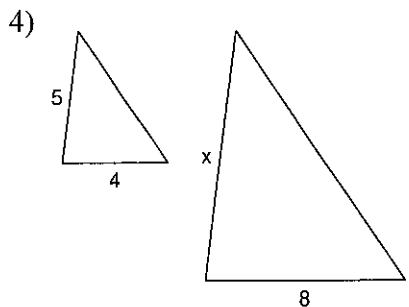
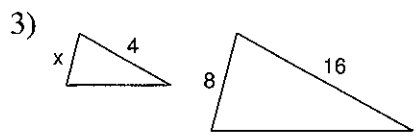
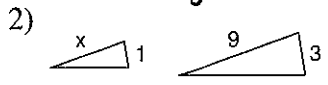
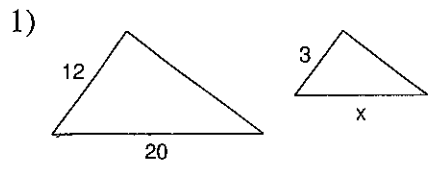


At what coordinates would vertex T be placed to create  $\triangle STU$ , a triangle that is a dilation of  $\triangle PQR$ ?

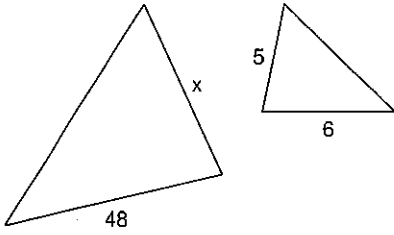
- F (12, 9)
- G (16, 12)
- H (20, 15)
- J (24, 18)

### Similar Figures

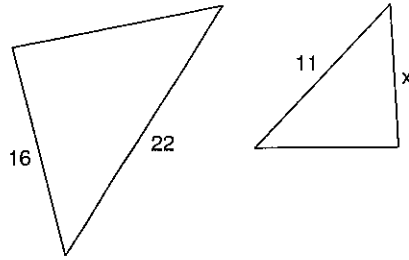
Each pair of figures is similar. Find the missing side. *& measure all the angles for #'s 1-8. What do you notice*



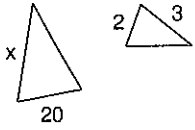
9)



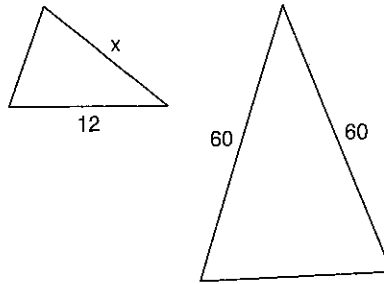
10)



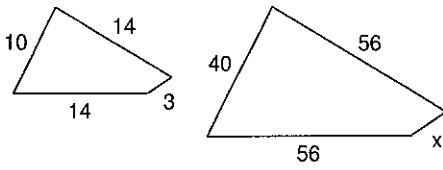
11)



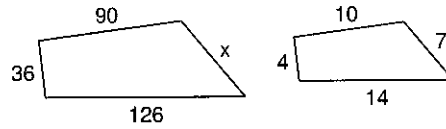
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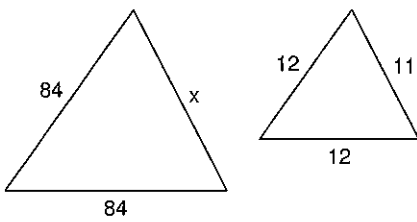
13)



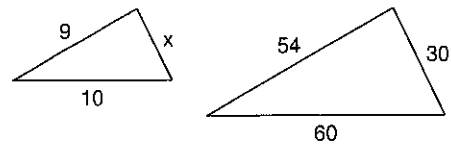
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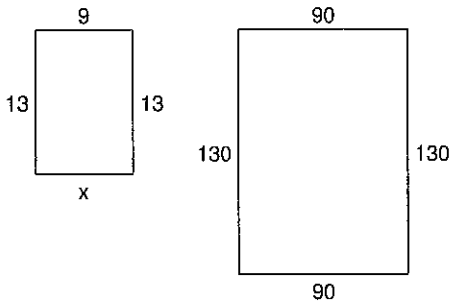
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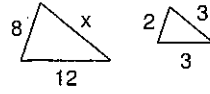
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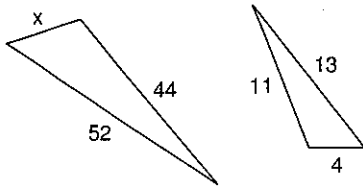
17)



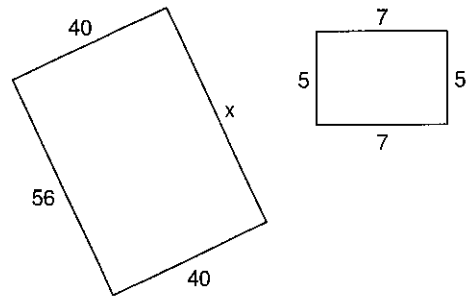
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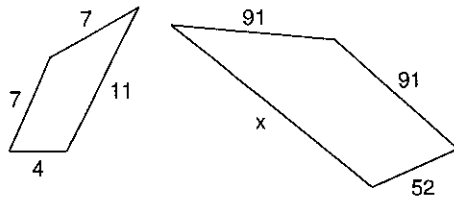
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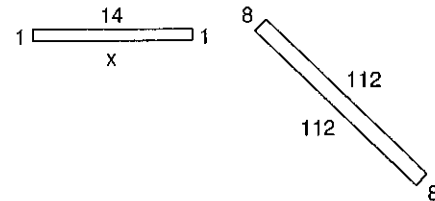
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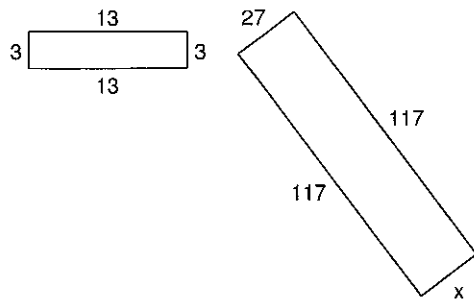
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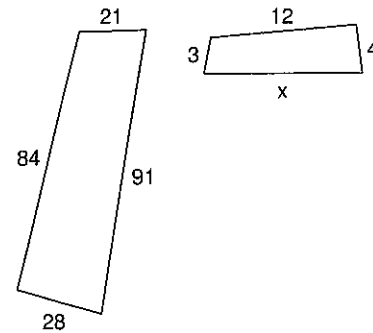
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23)



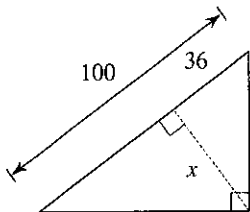
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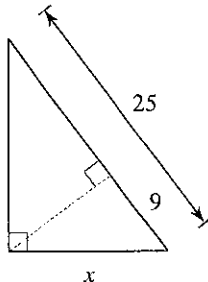
# Similar Right Triangles

Find the missing length indicated. Leave your answer in simplest radical form.

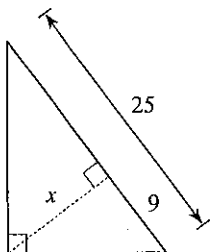
1)



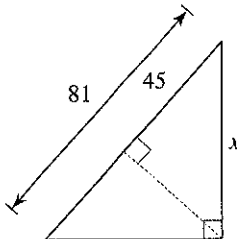
2)



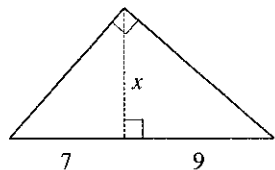
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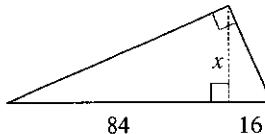
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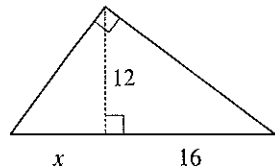
5)



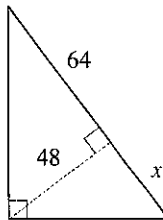
6)



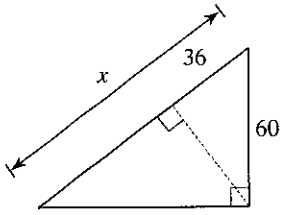
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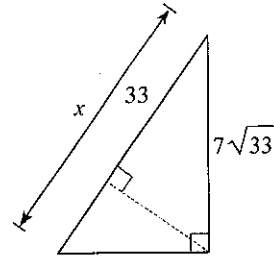
8)



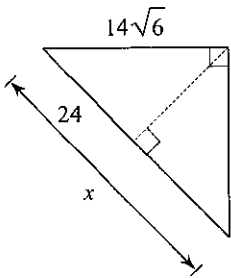
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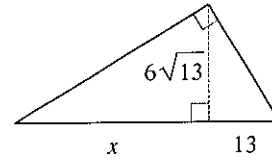
10)



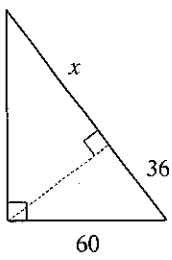
11)



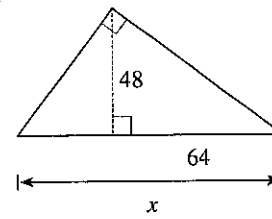
12)



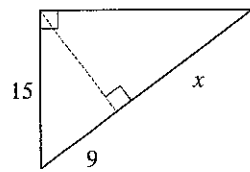
13)



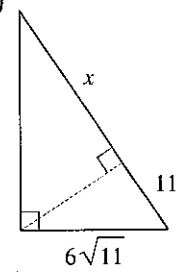
14)



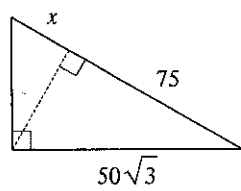
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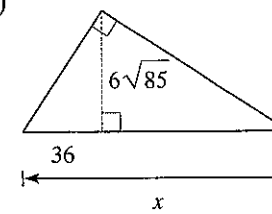
16)



17)



18)



15



# 1.6

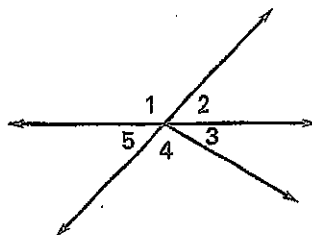
## Practice B

For use with pages 44-50

Lesson 1.6

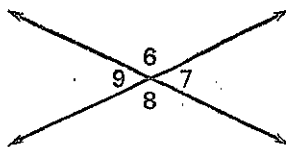
Use the figure at the right.

- Are  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  a linear pair?
- Are  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 5$  a linear pair?
- Are  $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 1$  vertical angles?
- Are  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 5$  vertical angles?



Use the figure at the right.

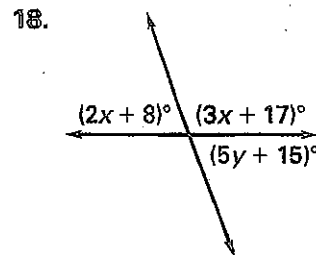
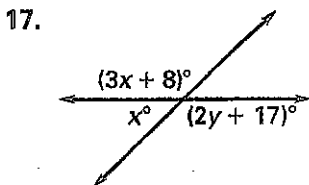
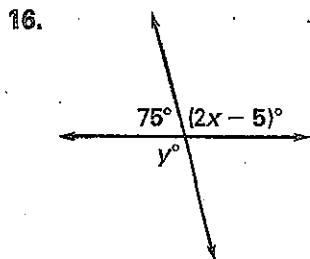
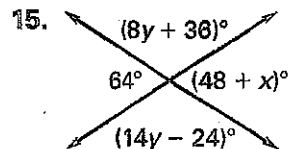
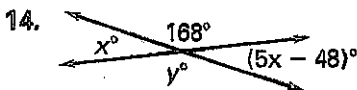
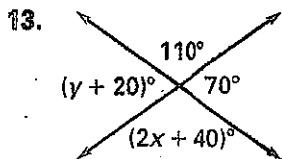
- If  $m\angle 6 = 51^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 7 = ?$ .
- If  $m\angle 8 = 103^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 6 = ?$ .
- If  $m\angle 9 = 136^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 8 = ?$ .
- If  $m\angle 7 = 53^\circ$ , then  $m\angle 9 = ?$ .



In Exercises 9-12, assume  $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  are complementary and  $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  are supplementary.

- If  $m\angle A = 48^\circ$ , then  $m\angle B = ?$  and  $m\angle C = ?$ .
- If  $m\angle B = 83^\circ$ , then  $m\angle A = ?$  and  $m\angle C = ?$ .
- If  $m\angle C = 127^\circ$ , then  $m\angle B = ?$  and  $m\angle A = ?$ .
- If  $m\angle A = 45^\circ$ , then  $m\angle B = ?$  and  $m\angle C = ?$ .

Find the value(s) of the variable(s).



In Exercises 19 and 20, assume that  $\angle A$  is supplementary to  $\angle B$  and complementary to  $\angle C$ . Determine  $m\angle A$ ,  $m\angle B$ , and  $m\angle C$ .

- $m\angle A = x^\circ$ ,  $m\angle B = (x + 40)^\circ$ ,  $m\angle C = (x - 50)^\circ$
- $m\angle A = x^\circ$ ,  $m\angle B = (2x)^\circ$ ,  $m\angle C = (x - 30)^\circ$

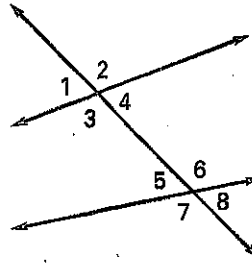
16

**Practice A**

For use with pages 143-149

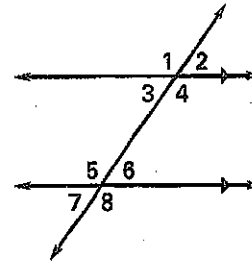
Name the relationship between the pair of angles.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 5$ | 2. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 7$ |
| 3. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$ | 4. $\angle 8$ and $\angle 5$ |
| 5. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 6$ | 6. $\angle 8$ and $\angle 4$ |

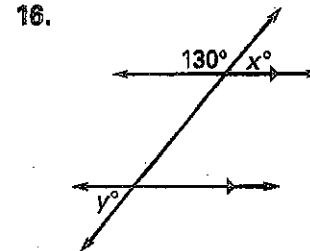
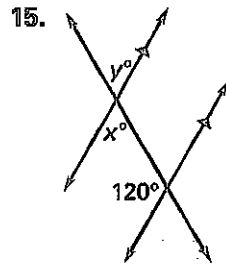
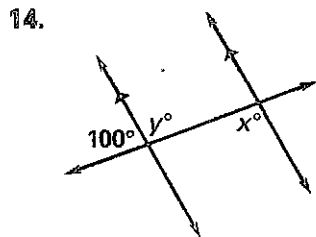
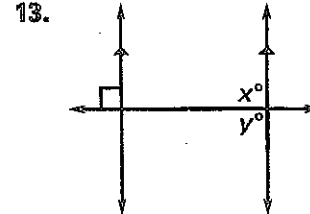
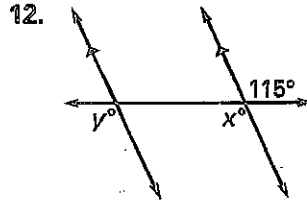
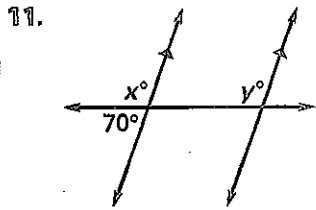


State the postulate or theorem that justifies the statement.

7.  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 7$
8.  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 6$
9.  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$
10.  $m\angle 4 + m\angle 6 = 180^\circ$

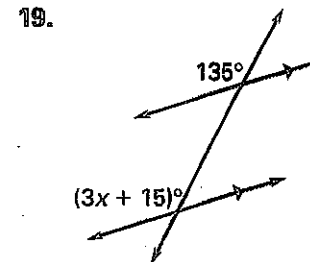
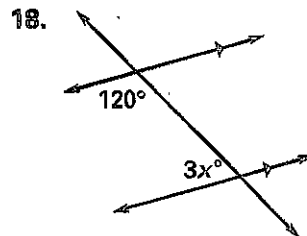
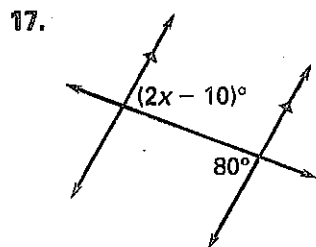


Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ .



Lesson 3.3

Find the value of  $x$ .

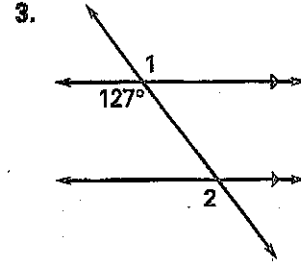
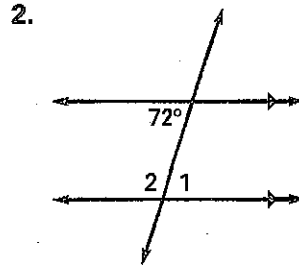
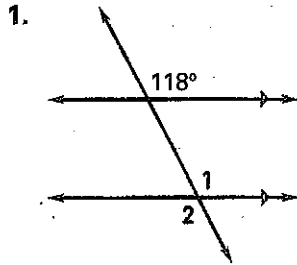


17

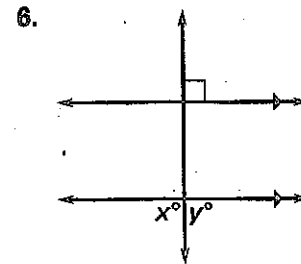
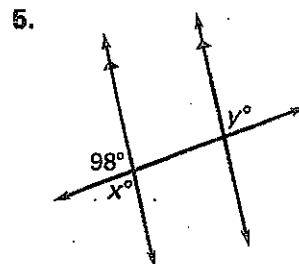
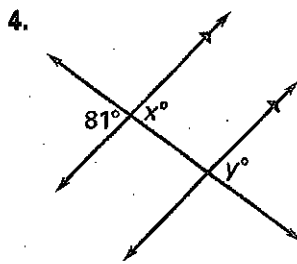
**Practice B**

For use with pages 143-149

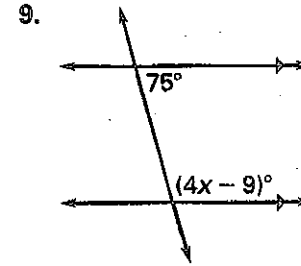
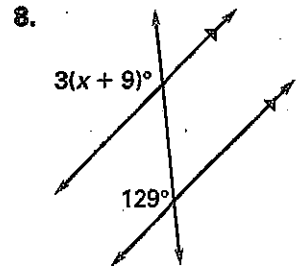
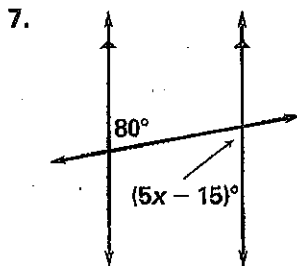
Find  $m\angle 1$  and  $m\angle 2$ . Explain your reasoning.



Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$ .



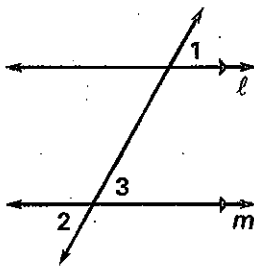
Find the value of  $x$ .



10. Complete the flow proof of the Alternate Exterior Angles Theorem.

Given:  $l \parallel m$

Prove:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



$l \parallel m$

a. \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$        $\angle 3 \cong \angle 2$

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

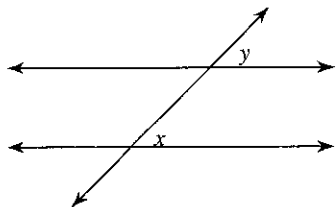
Lesson 3.3

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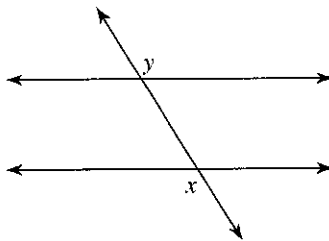
# Parallel Lines and Transversals

Identify each pair of angles as corresponding, alternate interior, alternate exterior, or consecutive interior.

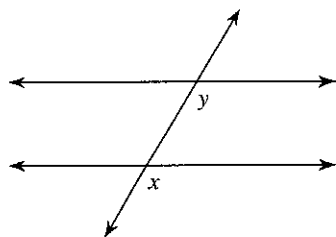
1)



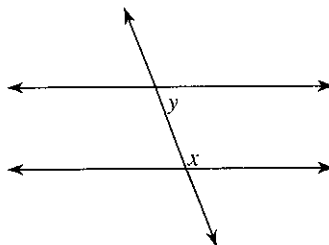
2)



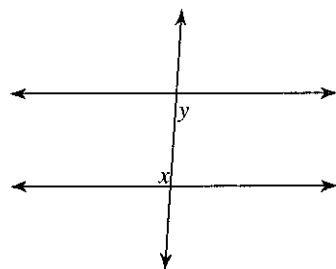
3)



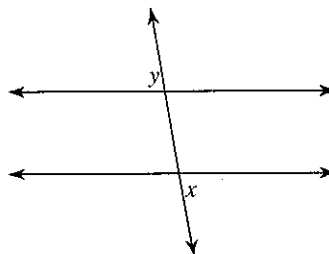
4)



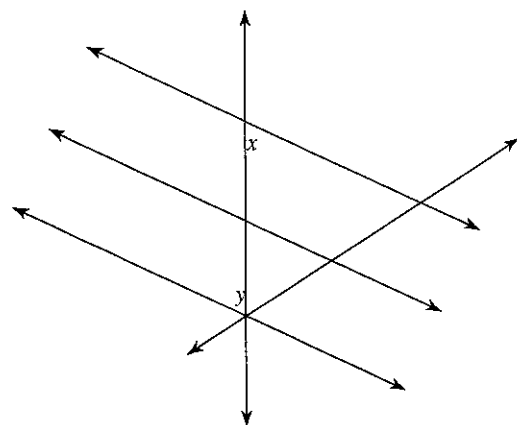
5)



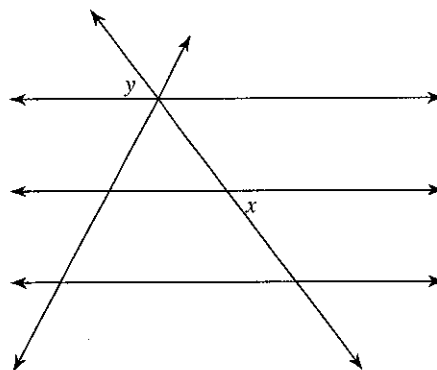
6)



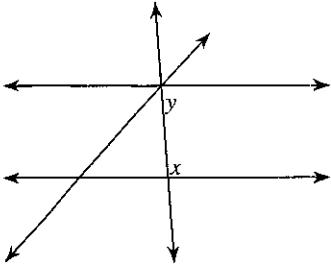
7)



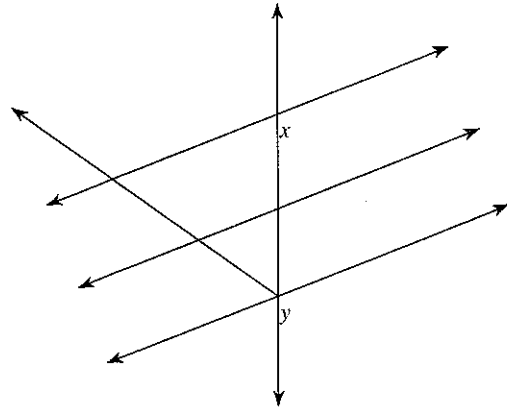
8)



9)

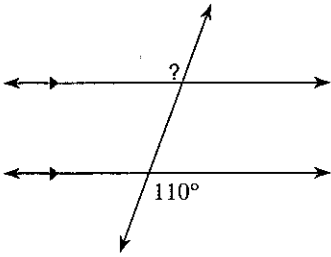


10)

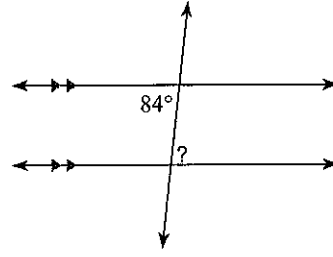


Find the measure of each angle indicated.

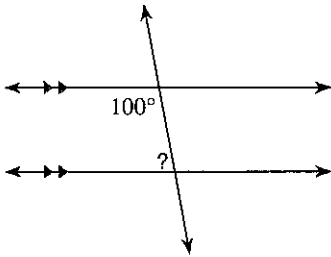
11)



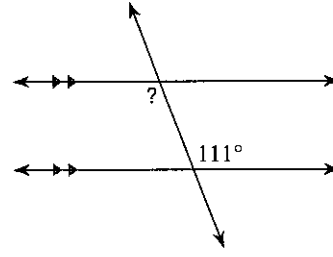
12)



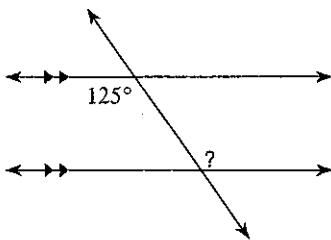
13)



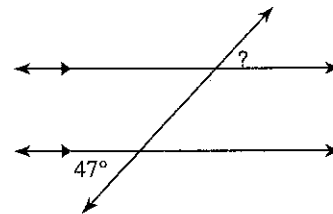
14)



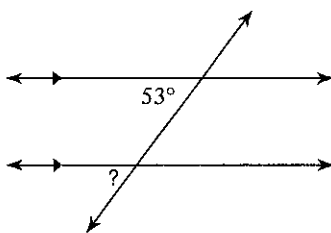
15)



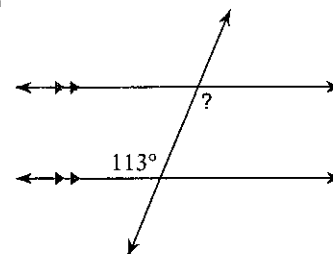
16)



17)

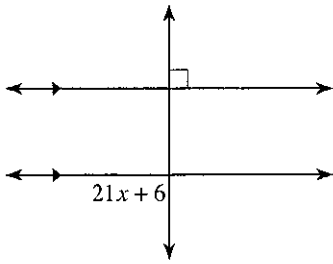


18)

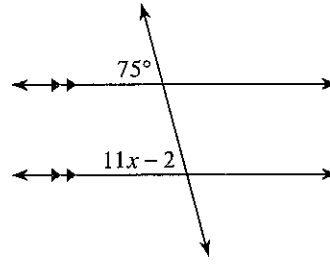


Solve for  $x$ .

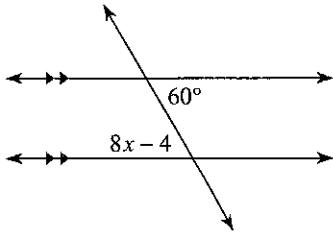
19)



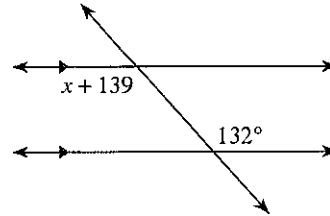
20)



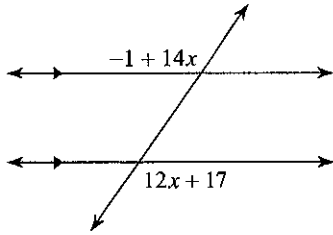
21)



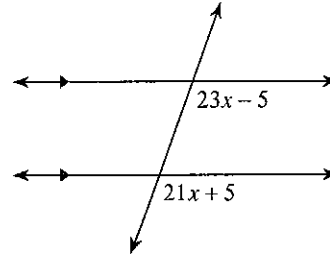
22)



23)

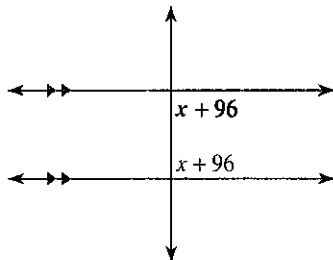


24)

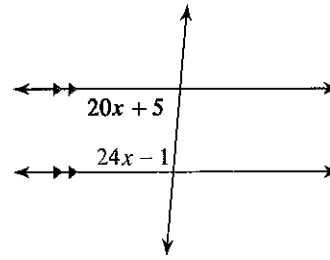


Find the measure of the angle indicated in bold.

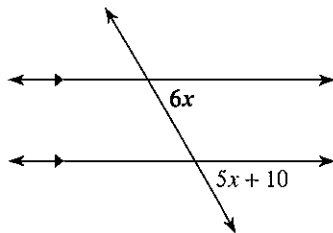
25)



26)



27)



28)

