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# Sas similarity theorem

Covid-19 has led the world to go through phenomenal changes. Electronic learning is the future of the present, stay home, stay safe and learn !!! SAS is similar: if in two triangles, one pair of corresponding sides is proportional and the total angle is equal, then the two triangles are similar. Provides: two triangles ABC and DEF, such as that ∠ = ∠D AB AC ---- = ------ DE DF prove: Construction: P and Q are two points in DE and DF respectively, DP = AB and DQ = AC joined PQ reasoning statement 1) AB = DP; ∠A = ∠D and AC =DQ 1) provided and by construction 2) ΔCAB ≅ΔDPQ 2) by 3) AB AC ---- = ------ DE DF 3) 4) DP DQ ---- = ------ DE DF 4) by substituting 5) PQ | EF 5) by talking of basic proportion theorem 6) ∠QDP = ∠∠DQP = ∠F 6) Corresponding angle 7) ΔDPQ~ΔDEF 7) by AAA 8) ΔABC ~ ΔDEF 8) from (2) and (7) example 1) in a given image if QT / PR = QR / QS and ∠1 = ∠2 proved ΔPQS ~ ΔTQR provides: QT / PR = QR / QS and ∠1 = ∠2 prove that: reason, statement 1) QT / PR = QR / QS 1) Provide 2) QT / QR = PR / QS 2) by alternendo 3) ∠1 = ∠2 3) provide 4) PR =PQ 4) opposite angle equal to 5) QT / QR = PQ / QS 5) by switching from (2) 6) PQ / QT = QS / QR 6) by alternendo 7) ∠PQS = ∠TQR 7) reflexive (general) in Δ PQS and ΔTQ ΔPQS ~Δ TQR 8) by SAS similar voting criteria • Similarity of AAA • Similarities of SSS • Similarities of SAS • Practice on sas similarities with criteria for the similarity of the Home Triangle Covid-19 affected physical interaction between people. Don't let it affect your learning. Report loading this ad... Found a content error? Tell us what the two similar triangles mean: all pairs, the corresponding corners are equal to all parties involved as proportional, but to ensure that the two triangles are similar, we do not need information about all sides and all angles. Think: SAS It is a similar criterion, as well as a consistency criterion. What is the difference between the two criteria? The SAS similarity criteria indicate that if the two sides of the triangle are proportional to the corresponding two sides of the other, and if the aggregate angle is equal, then the two triangles are similar. Notes highlight the included words. If the equal angle is an angle that is not included in the triangle, the two may not look the same. Consider the following figure: \[Default{Alignment}, \frac{{AB}}}{DE}} = \frac{{AC}}{{{DF}}{{{df}}\\\end{align}\] \[Angle A= \angle D\] SAS criteria tell us \(\delta ABC\) ~ (delta def \) asked us to see the reason for this. DE: \(\frac{{DE}}{{AB}} = \frac{{DF}}{AC}\) \(\angle] \A\Angle \) to prove: \(\Delta DEF\) is similar to \(\DELTA ABC\) Construction: Use \(X\) points in \(AB\) such as \(AX=DE\) through \(X\), draw \segment (XY\PARALLEL BC\) cut \(AC\) Evidence: Since \ (XY\Parallel BC\), we can know \(\Delta AXY\) ~ \(\ABC\Delta), and therefore: \[frac{AX}{AX}}{{{AB}}=frac{{AY}{AC}}....<.... Now we will show that \(AXY triangle\) and \(\delta DEF\) are consistent. Available: \[\frac{DE}}}{AB}} = \frac{DF}}{AC}}....{1}{AC}....{1}{{1}{{{AB}}{{{{}}}....{DF}{AC}....{1}{{1}{{{{