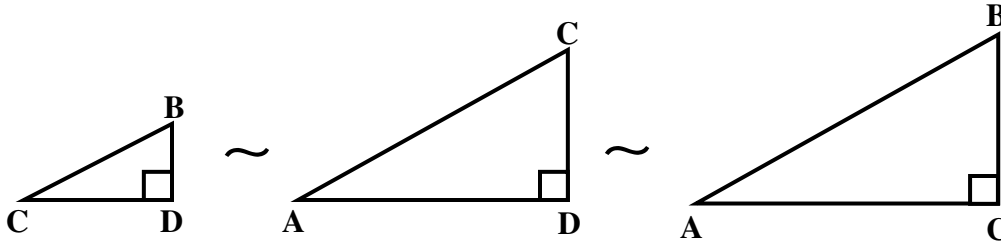
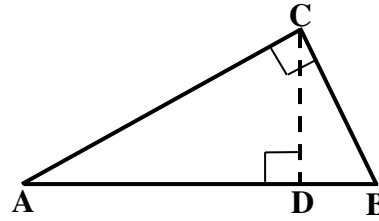


Section 6.7 – Similar Right Triangles

The height of a triangle can also be referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Similar Right Triangles Theorem**

If the altitude is drawn to the hypotenuse of a right triangle, then the two triangles formed are **similar** to the original triangle and to each other.



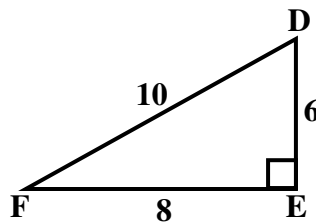
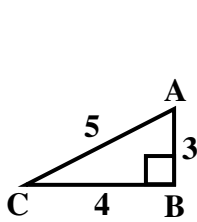
$$\triangle CBD \sim \triangle ACD, \triangle ACD \sim \triangle ABC, \text{ and } \triangle CBD \sim \triangle ABC$$

**Recall:**

If two triangles are similar, then their side lengths are \_\_\_\_\_.

In other words, the ratios of their corresponding sides are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex:** Given  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ , then  $\angle A \cong \angle D$ ,  $\angle B \cong \angle E$ , and  $\angle C \cong \angle F$  and most important  $\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{AC}{DF}$ .



$$\frac{AB}{DE} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{BC}{EF} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{AC}{DF} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

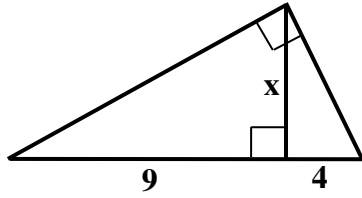
**Strategy for Solving Similar Right Triangle Problems:**

1. Draw three separate triangles and label each triangle with any given information.
2. Based on the information given, set up a proportion to solve for a length or variable.
3. To solve a proportion you first \_\_\_\_\_.

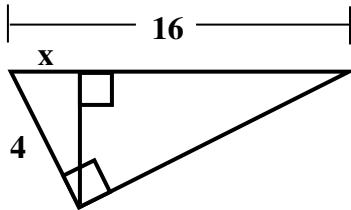
**Ex 1:**

Find the value of each variable.

a)



b)



**Ex 2:**

Find AC.

