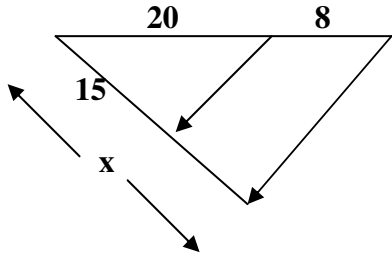


Notes for Lesson 7-6: Proportional Lengths

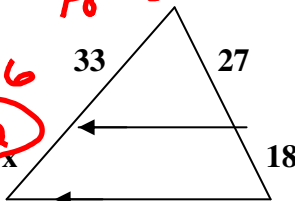
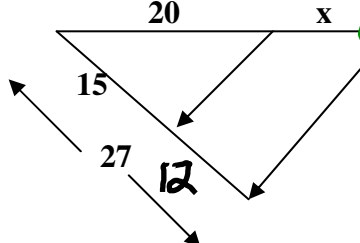
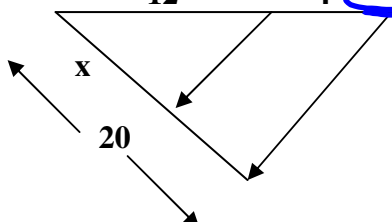
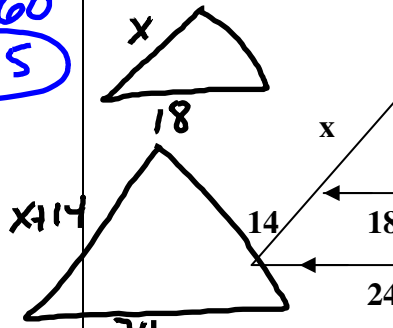
Triangle Proportionality Theorem:

If a line parallel to one side of a triangle intersects the other two sides, then it divides those sides proportionally.

Example: Given the following triangle, find two ways to solve for x

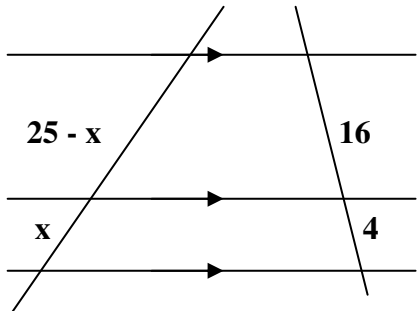
	<p>1st way: we can set up the following comparison to solve for x</p> <p><u>whole side</u> = <u>whole side</u></p> <p>top top</p> $\frac{x}{15} = \frac{28}{20}$ <p>2nd way: we can also set up the following comparison to solve for x</p> <p>top bottom = top bottom</p> $\frac{15}{x-15} = \frac{20}{8}$
---	---

Find the value of x.

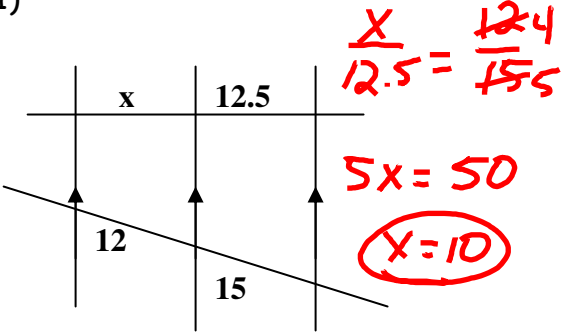
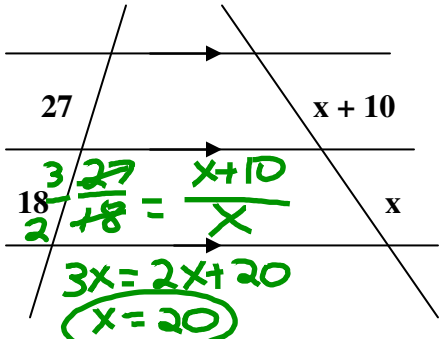
<p>1)</p> $\frac{33}{x} = \frac{27}{18}$ $3x = 66$ $x = 22$ 	<p>2)</p> $\frac{5+8}{4+12} = \frac{20}{x}$ $5x = 80$ $x = 16$ 
<p>3)</p> $\frac{x}{20} = \frac{12}{16}$ $4x = 60$ $x = 15$ 	<p>4)</p> $\frac{x}{18} = \frac{x+14}{24}$ $4x = 3x + 42$ $x = 42$ 

If three parallel lines intersect two transversals, then they divide the transversals proportionally.

Example: Use the diagram to set up a proportion to solve for x.

	<p>We set up the proportion in the following way:</p> $\frac{\text{top left}}{\text{bottom left}} = \frac{\text{top right}}{\text{bottom right}}$ $\frac{25 - x}{x} = \frac{16}{4}$
---	---

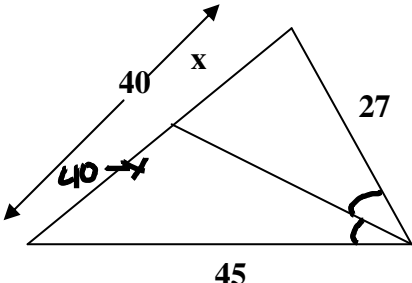
Find the value of x.

<p>1)</p> 	<p>2)</p> 
---	--

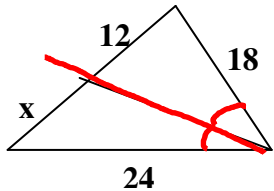
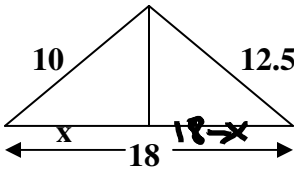
Triangle Angle-Bisector Theorem:

If a ray bisects an angle of a triangle, then it divides the opposite side into segments proportional to the other two.

Example: Set up a proportion to solve for x.

	<p>We can set the proportion up the following way:</p> $\frac{\text{bottom}}{\text{bottom left}} = \frac{\text{top}}{\text{top left}}$ $\frac{45}{40 - x} = \frac{27}{x}$
---	---

Solve for x.

	
---	--