## **Geometry Info Sheet #33**

**Triangle Similarity and Proportionality Theorems** 

## **Theorems**

AA (Angle-Angle) Similarity Theore	m:	If <u>two angles</u> of one triangle are <u>congruent</u> to two angles of a second triangle, then the two triangles are similar.
SSS (Side-Side-Side) Similarity Theorem:		If the <u>three sides</u> of one triangle are <u>proportional</u> to the three sides of a second triangle, then the two triangles are similar.
SAS (Side-Angle-Side) Similarity The	eorem:	If <u>two sides</u> of one triangle are <u>proportional</u> to two sides of a second triangle, and their <u>included angles</u> are <u>congruent</u> , then the two triangles are similar.
Triangle Proportionality Theorem:	If a line then th someti	e parallel to one side of a triangle intersects the other two sides, ne line divides those two sides proportionally. This theorem is mes called the <u>Side-Splitter Theorem</u> .
Converse of TPT:	If a line paralle	e divides two sides of a triangle proportionally, then the line is I to the third side of the triangle.
Triangle Angle Bisector Theorem:	If a line side in the tria	e bisects an angle of a triangle, then the line divides the opposite to two segments that are proportional to the other two sides of angle.

## **Corollary to Triangle Proportionality Theorem**

Three or more parallel lines divide two intersecting transversals proportionally.

If two triangles are similar, then their perimeters, as well as their corresponding altitudes, medians, and angle bisectors, will all have the same ratio as their corresponding sides.