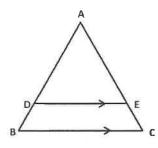
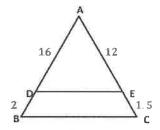
Proportionality Theorems



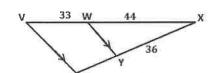
Triangle Proportionality Theorem: If a line parallel to one side of a triangle intersects the other two sides, then it divides the two sides proportionally.

Converse of Triangle Proportionality Theorem: If a line divides two sides of a triangle proportionally, then it is ______ to the third side.

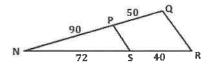
If
$$\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$$
, then______



1. Find the length of \overline{YZ} .

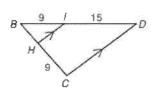


2. Determine whether $\overline{PS} \parallel \overline{QR}$.

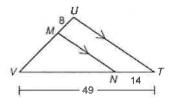


Exercises:

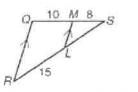
Find each length.



1. BH _____



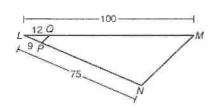
2. MV_____



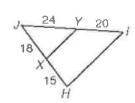
LS _____

Verify that the given segments are parallel.

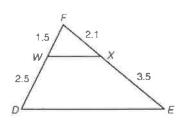
3. PQ and NM



4. WX and DE

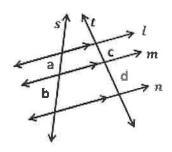


verify that $\overline{HI} \parallel \overline{XY}$.

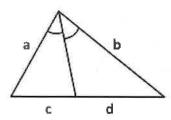


More Proportionality Theorems:

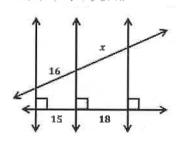
 If three parallel lines intersect two transversals, then they divide the transversals proportionally.



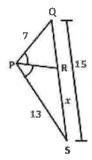
 If a ray bisects an angle of a triangle, then it divides the opposite side into segments whose lengths are proportional to the lengths of the other two sides.



3. Find the value of x.

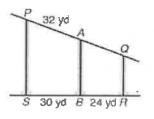


4. Find the length of RS.

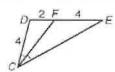


Use the figure for Exercise 9. The figure shows part of a freeway interchange. The raised freeway is supported by vertical, parallel pillars. Set up a ratio and solve to find the length.

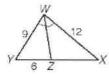
9. Use a calculator to find AQ to the nearest tenth of a yard.



In Exercises 10 and 11, set up a ratio and substitute values from the figure to find each length.

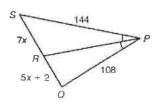


10. CE



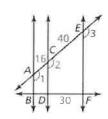
11. XZ

Find each length.



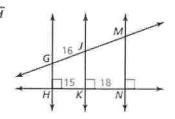
5. SR and RQ _____

3. \overrightarrow{BD}



Find the length of the given line segment.

4. JM

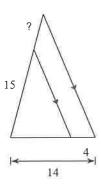


Proportional Parts in Triangles and Parallel Lines

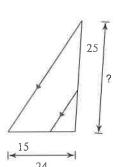
Period_ Date_

Find the missing length indicated.

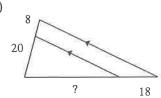
1)

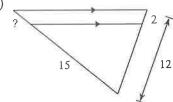


2)



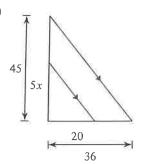
3)



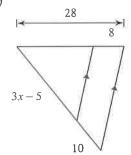


Solve for x.

5)

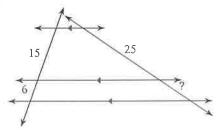


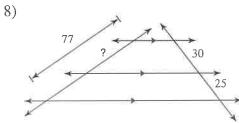
6)



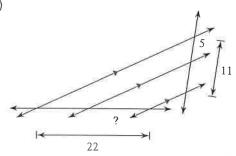
Find the missing length indicated.

7)

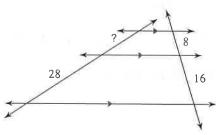




9)

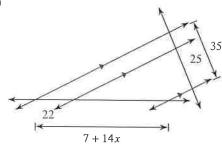


10)

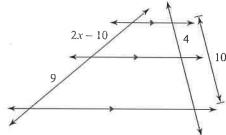


Solve for x.

11)

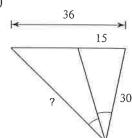


12)

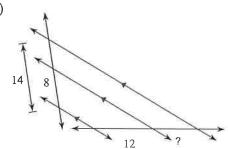


Find the missing length indicated.

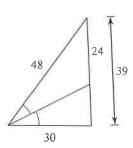
13)



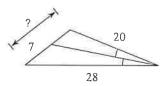
14)



15)



16)



Solve for x.

17)

