



ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How do I prove triangles are similar?

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

Proof: A convincing, logical argument that uses definitions and previously proven conjectures (theorem/postulates) in an organized sequence to show that a claim is true.

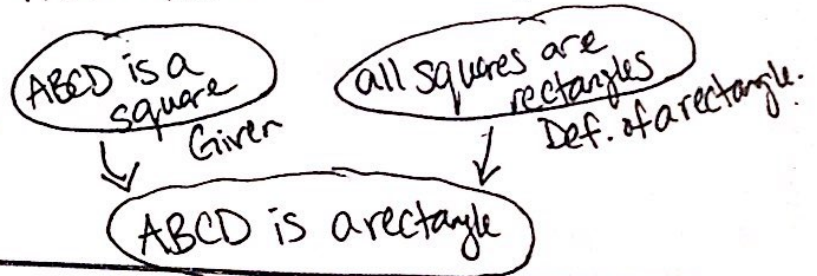
Conjecture: an educated guess or claim.

Types of proof: paragraph, flowchart, 2-column proof

Flowchart: A diagram showing an argument for a conclusion using specific evidence.

Flowcharts use ovals connected by arrows to show the logical structure of the argument.

Eg: Given: ABCD is a square
Prove: ABCD is a rectangle



SUMMARY:



CONTENT/CLASS:

CLASS/PERIOD:

DATE:

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

QUESTIONS:

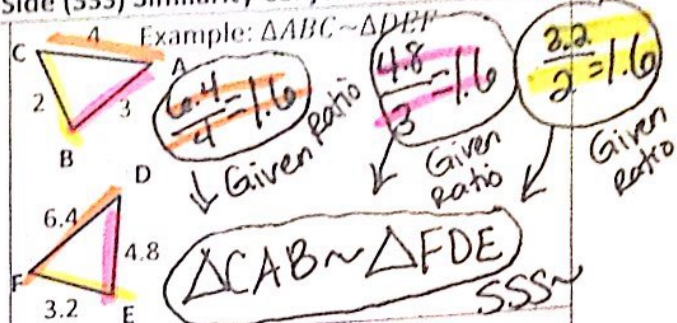
NOTES:

Similarity Flowchart Toolkit

For all flow charts you need fact bubbles that point towards a conclusion bubble. In the conclusion bubble, you name the triangles that are similar. The order of letters and notation is important.

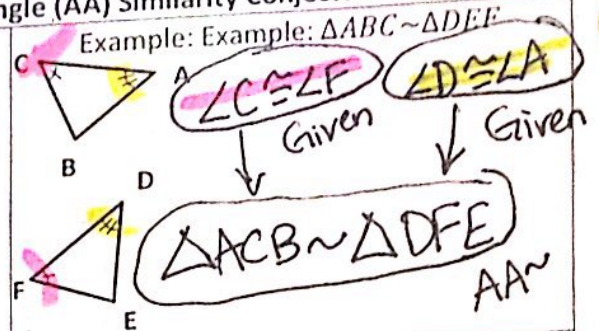
Side-Side-Side (SSS) Similarity Conjecture

In a SSS~ situation, you need 3 fact bubbles, one for each pair of sides.



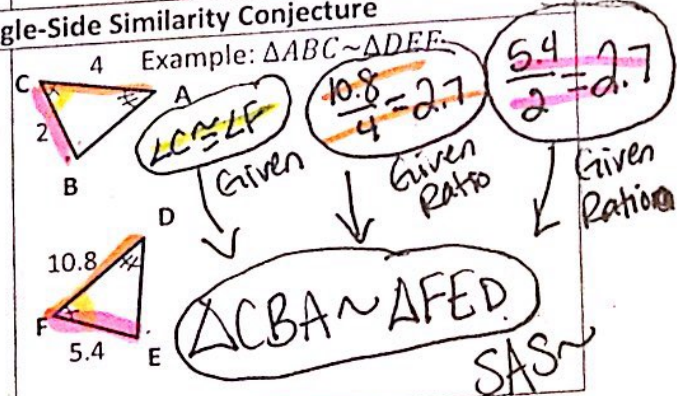
Angle-Angle (AA) Similarity Conjecture

For AA~, you need 2 fact bubbles, one for each pair of congruent angles.



Side-Angle-Side Similarity Conjecture

For SAS~, you need 3 fact bubbles, one for each pair of sides and the included congruent angle.



SUMMARY: