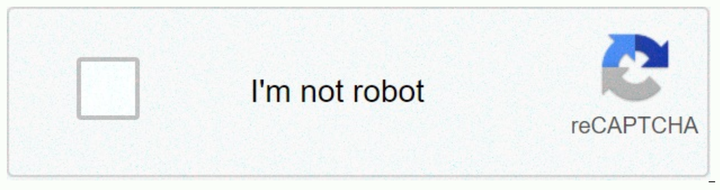

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Which of the following is the converse of the triangle proportionality theorem

The Converse of the Triangle Proportionality Theorem saysIf the line divides the two sides of the triangle proportionally, then the line is parallel to the third sideLet see if this is true. DemonstrationIn the following image, if = , prove that the ED line parallel to the AB line This evidence is essentially the opposite of the evidence for the Triangular Proportionality Theorem. It's pretty boring. = = = 1 + = 1 + Any number divided by itself is 1, so we can replace 1 with CD / CD or CE / CE + = + Combine terms using our common denominator = We know that CA consists of CDs and DA. In other words, CA=CD+DA. On the other hand CB=CE+EB. Combining these parts, we get = Now, since both triangles have been ∠C included between the corresponding proportional sides, we can use SAS for triangular similarities. Which now means that ΔABD ~ ΔCDEIf a similar triangle, it means ∠ 1 ≅ ∠2. since we have a transverse CA line going through DE and AB, then we know ∠1 ≅ ∠2 if DE || AB, because then 1 and 2 will be the appropriate angle. But wait, we already know they're congruent. So, with the opposite of the corresponding angleorema, DE || Ab. And that's what we want to prove all along ~ Here's how to do it in the evidence 2 columnsGiven = Prove that ED || AB,StatementReason = Given = Reciprocity of Both Parties (Technically, Multiplication and Property Equality Division)1 + = 1 + Additional Property Equality + = + Any number divided by itself is 1. That means we can rewrite 1 as any number we want divided by itself. = Fractional addition = Addition of Postulation Line Segment ∠C ≅ ∠CReflexive PropertyΔABD ~ ΔCDESAS for triangle similarity ∠1 ≅ ∠2 The responsive angle of a similar triangle is de shared || AB Converse from the appropriate angle theoremQ.E.D Implications of InstructionalAssist students in understanding what can be used in the buktiorema (that is, the assumptions presented in the theorem statement as well as other previously defined definitions, postulations, and theorems). Emphasize thatorems cannot be used as justification in their own evidence. Assisting students in strategizing the overall evidence: (1) Establishing that to show sas because of Theorem's similarity. (2) Identify a pair of corresponding angles that allow for the conclusion that by Converse of the Corresponding Angles Theorem. Then review the themes, postulations, and definitions necessary to complete the evidence (e.g., SAS Similarity Themes, Converse from Postulating Appropriate Angles, Segment Segments Property Equality Substitution, Reflex Property). Guide students through statements of evidence and ask students to supply justification. Provide evidence of anotherorema in which statements and reasons are given separately and students must rearrange the steps into logical order (for example, evidence of Theorem Midsegment Triangle). Consider using NCTM Pieces of Proof (. Allow students to work with a partner to complete this exercise. Encourage students to start the evidentiary process by developing an overall strategy. Provides an opportunity for students to determine the flow of proof. Provide other statements to prove and ask students to compare strategies with other students, and collaborate in completing evidence. Consider applying another MFAS proof task, Isosceles Triangle Proof (G-CO.3.10), Triangle Sum Proof (G-CO.3.10), or Triangle Midsegment Proof (G-CO.3.10). If necessary, give students evidentiary measures but with some statements and/or justifications missing. General Core: HSG-SRT. B.4 Theorems include: parallel lines with one side of the triangle dividing the other two proportionally, and vice versa; Pythagorean theorem is proven to use triangular similarities. The following figures give the Theorema proportionality of the Triangle and the Inverse of the Theorem Proportionality Triangle. Scroll down the page for examples and other solutions. Theorema Proportionality Triangle Theorem Proportionality If the line is parallel to one side of the triangle intersecting the other two sides, then it divides those sides proportionally. The segments that join the midpoint of the two sides of the triangle are parallel to the third and half-length sides. Show Step-by-Step Solution Using Triangular Proportionality Theorem Properties to Solve Unknown Values Shows Evidence of a Step-by-Step Solution: Converse of the Triangle Proportionality Theorem Proving -- Converse of the Triangle Proportionality Theorem: If the line divides the two sides of the triangle proportionally, then it aligns with the third side. Show Pythagorean Theorem Step-by-step Prove Pythagorean Theorem using similar triangles In this lesson, you will learn how to prove the Pythagorean Theorem using similar triangles. Pythagorean Theorem Proofs Use Evidence of Pythagorean Theorem Similarities using similarities. Show Similar Triangle Step-by-Step Solutions: Area Ratios Show Step-by-Step Solutions Try the free Mathway calculator and troubleshooter below to practice a variety of math topics. Try the example given, or type your own problem and check your answer with a step-by-step explanation. We welcome bait comments, and your questions about this site or page. Please submit your feedback or questions via our Feedback page. Sophia standalone online is a great way to save time and money when you get credit qualified for transfers to many different colleges and universities.* Start a Free Trial No credit card required This video presents how to use a triangular proportionality theme to solve unknown variables and unknown side lengths. This video introduces the opposite of the triangular proportionalityorema (if the line divides the two sides of the triangle proportionally, then it is parallel to the third side). This video defines the midsegment of the triangle, and explains how it aligns with the third and half sides during. This slideshow provides examples showing how to solve unknown variables and side lengths using the midsegment theorem. Theorem.

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