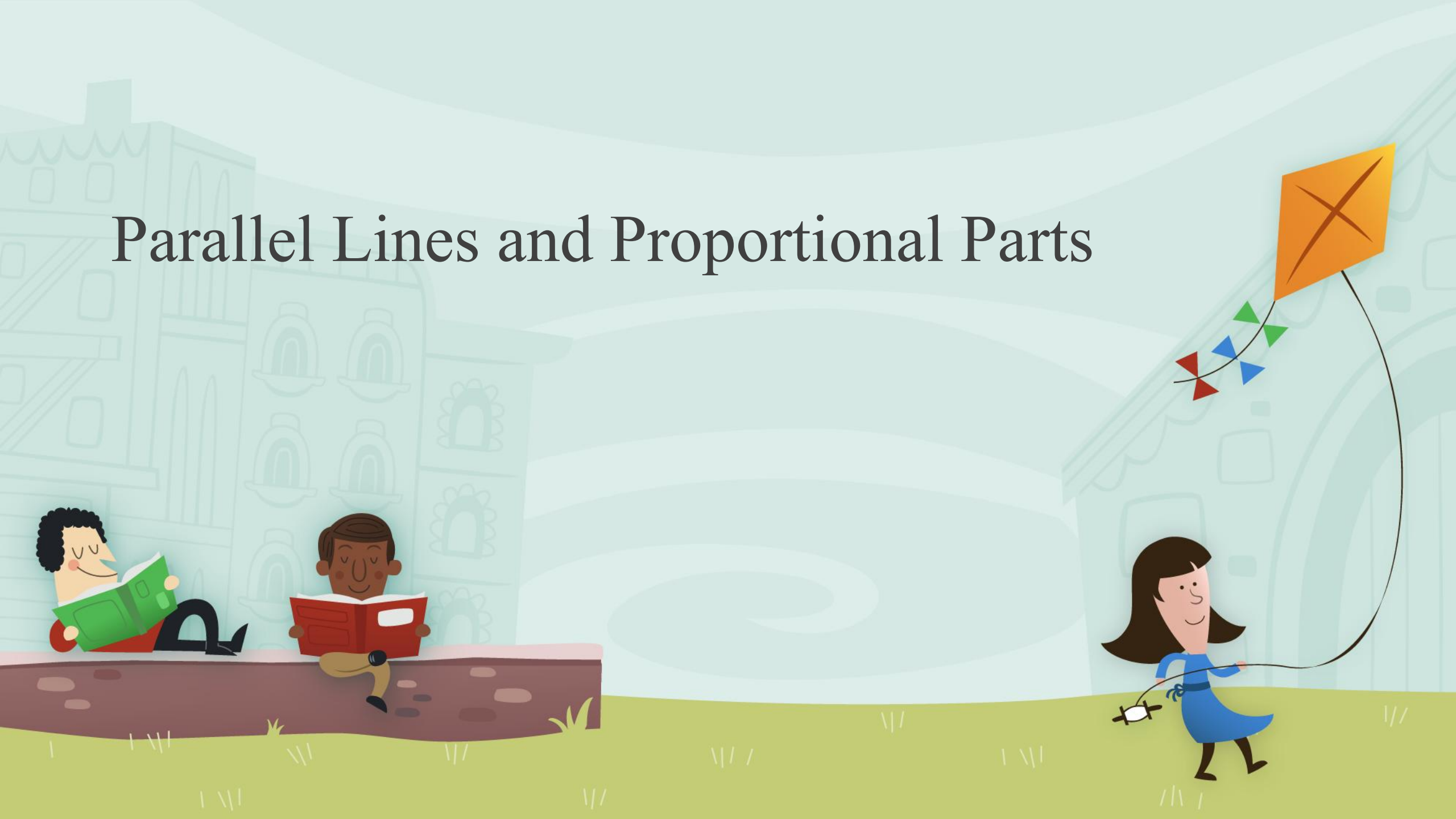
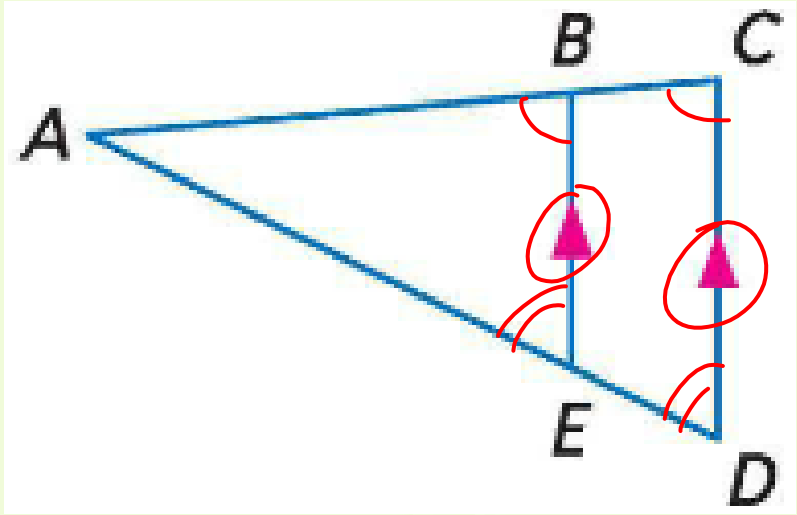
Parallel Lines and Proportional Parts



Triangle Proportionality Theorem

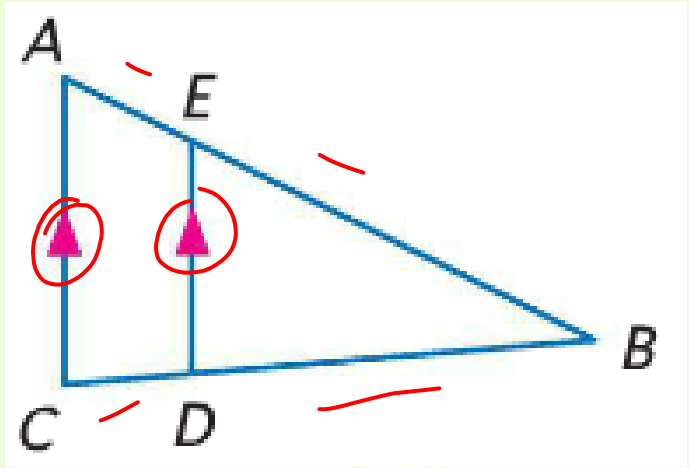
- If a line is parallel to one side of a triangle and intersects the other two sides, then it divides the sides into segments of proportional lengths.



If $\overline{BE} \parallel \overline{CD}$, then $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{AE}{ED}$.

Converse of Triangle Proportionality Theorem

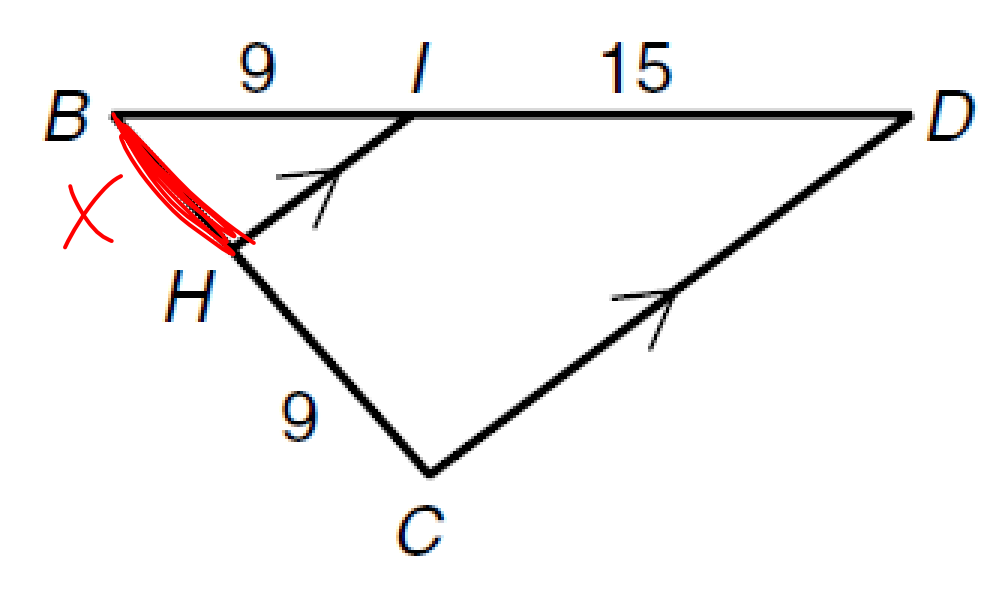
- If a line intersects two sides of a triangle and separates the sides into proportional corresponding segments, then the line is parallel to the third side of the triangle.



If $\frac{AE}{EB} = \frac{CD}{DB}$, then $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{ED}$.

Examples

- Find the length of BH.



$\frac{X}{9} = \frac{9}{15}$

$15X = 81$

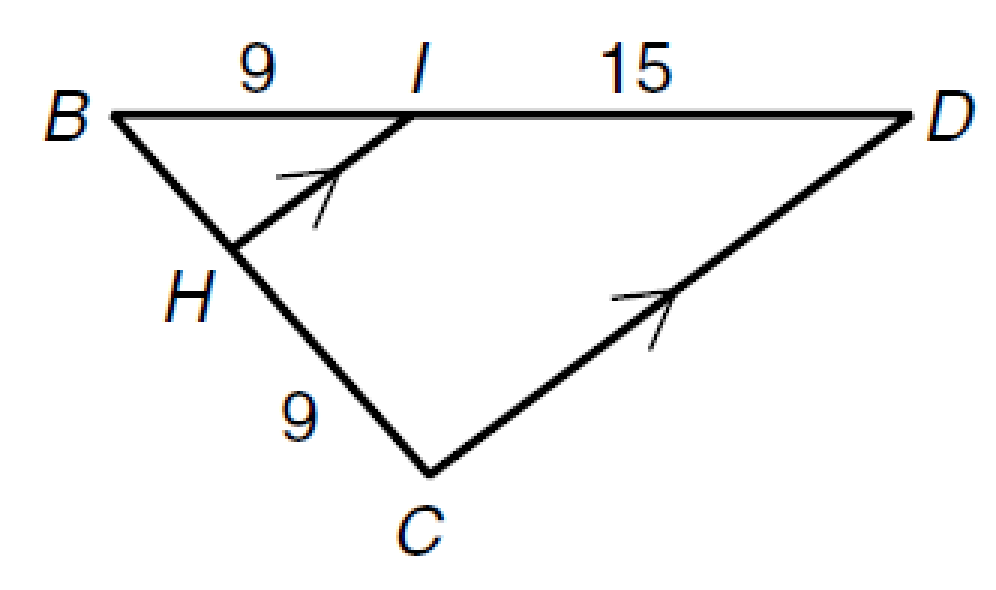
$\frac{15X}{15} = \frac{81}{15}$

$X = 5.4$

BH = 5.4

Examples

- Find the length of BH.



$\frac{x}{9} = \frac{9}{15}$

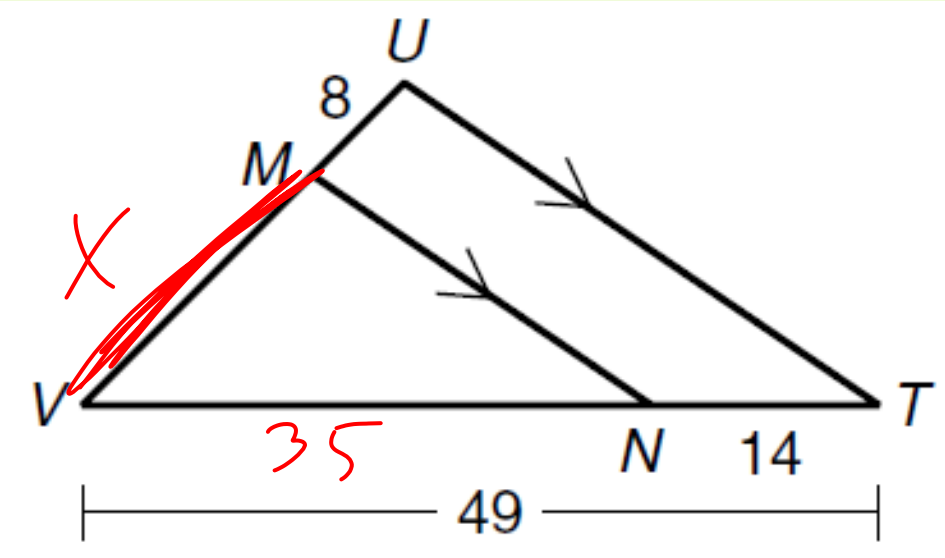
$15x = 81$

$x = \frac{81}{15}$

$x = 5.4$

Examples

- Find the length of MV.



$\frac{x}{8} \times \frac{35}{14}$

$MV = 20$

35

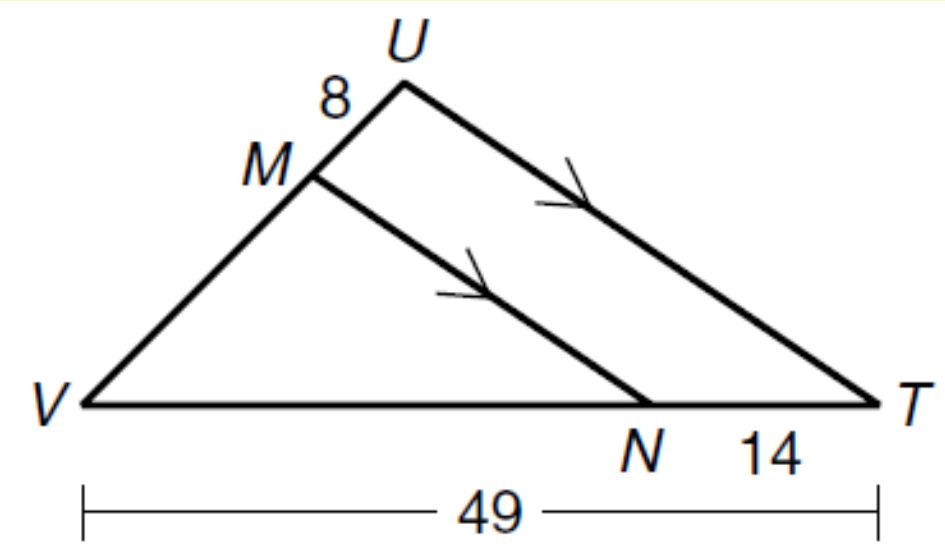
11.2

$\frac{14x}{14} = \frac{280}{14}$

$x = 20$

Examples

- Find the length of MV.



$\frac{x}{8} = \frac{35}{14}$

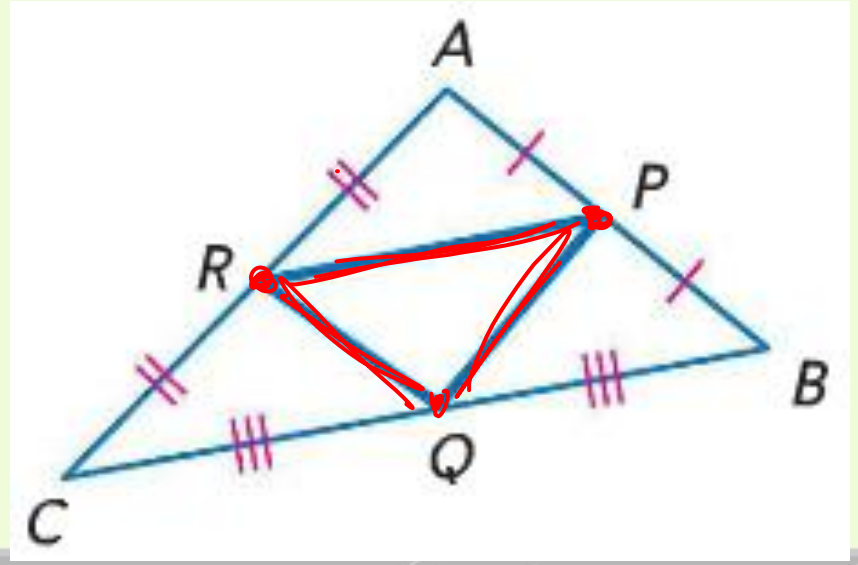
$14x = 280$

$x = \frac{280}{14}$

$x = 20$

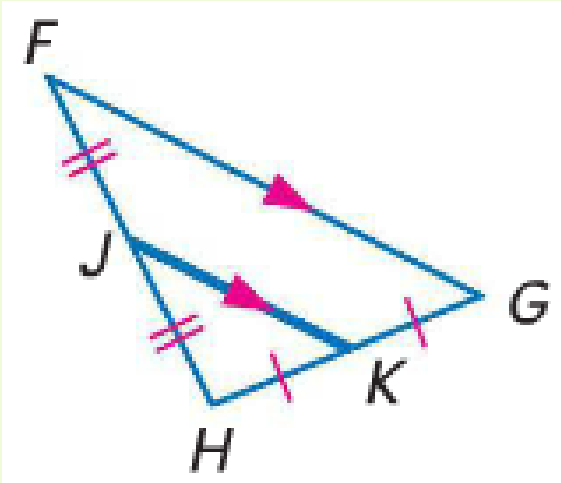
Midsegment

- A midsegment of a triangle is a segment with endpoints that are the midpoints of two sides of the triangle.
- Every triangle has three midsegments.



Triangle Midsegment Theorem

- A midsegment of a triangle is parallel to one side of the triangle, and its length is one half the length of that side.

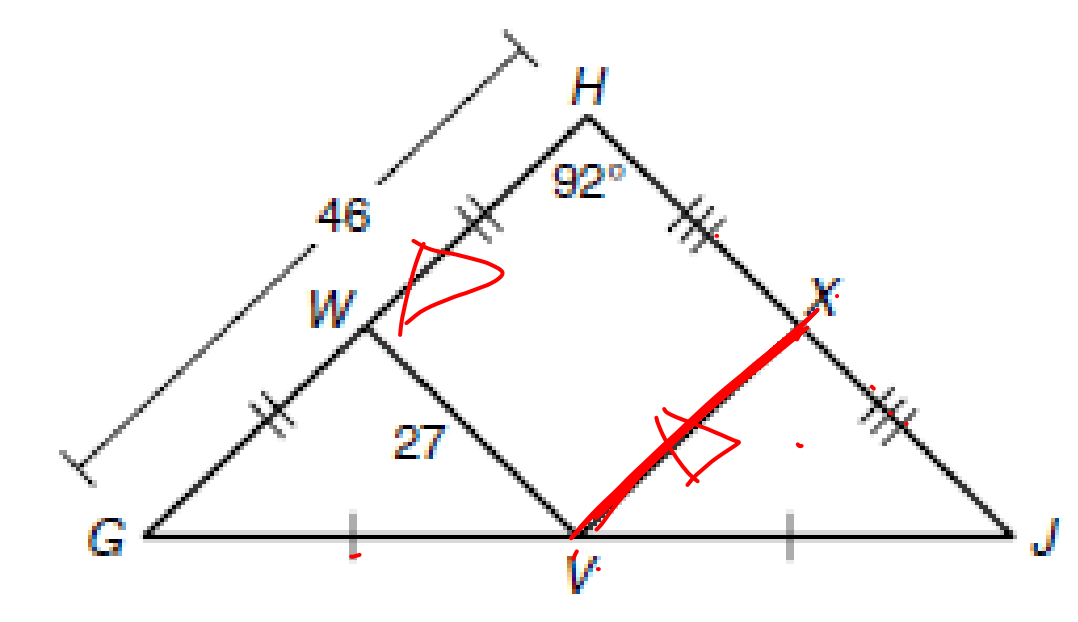


If J and K are midpoints of $\overline{FH}$ and $\overline{HG}$, respectively, then $\overline{JK} \parallel \overline{FG}$ and $JK = \frac{1}{2}FG$.

VX = 23

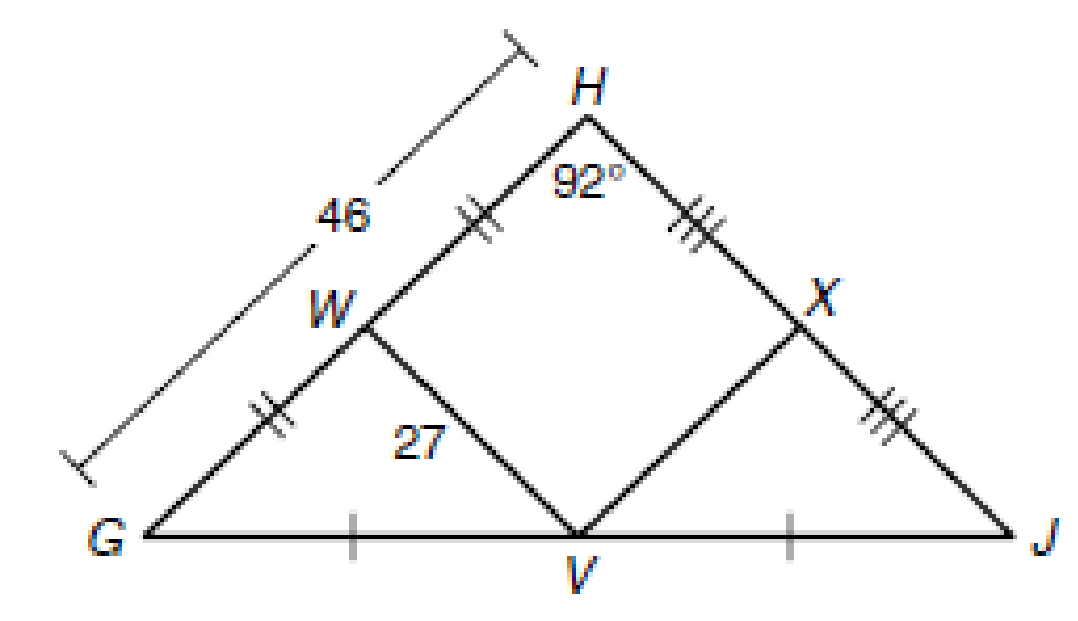
Examples

- Find the measure of VX.



Examples

- Find the measure of VX.



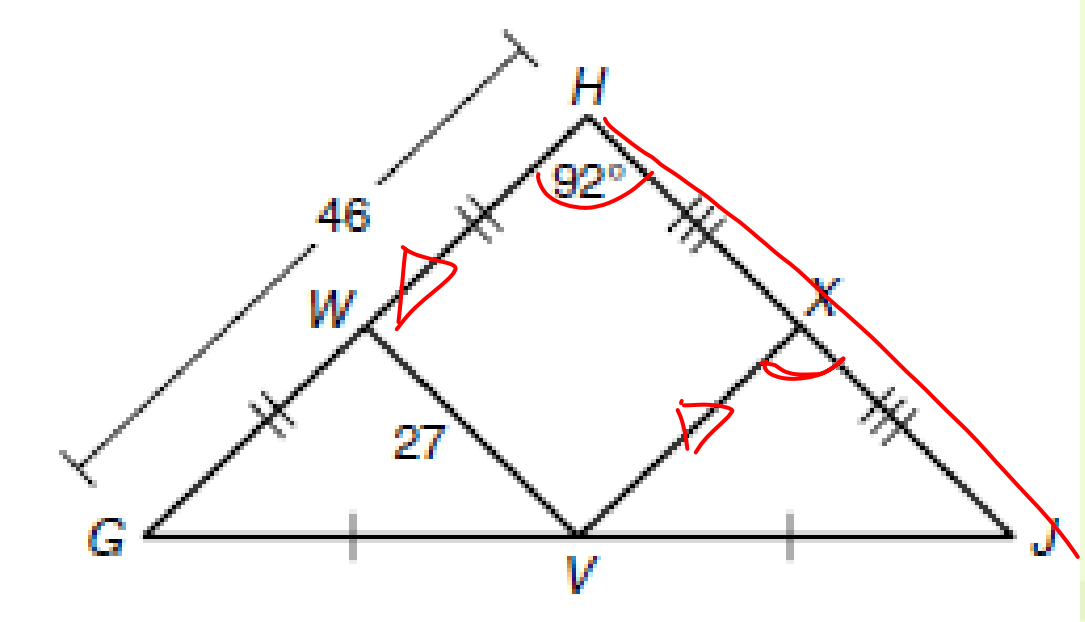
$$VX = \frac{1}{2}GH$$

$$VX = \frac{1}{2}(46)$$

$$VX = 23$$

Examples

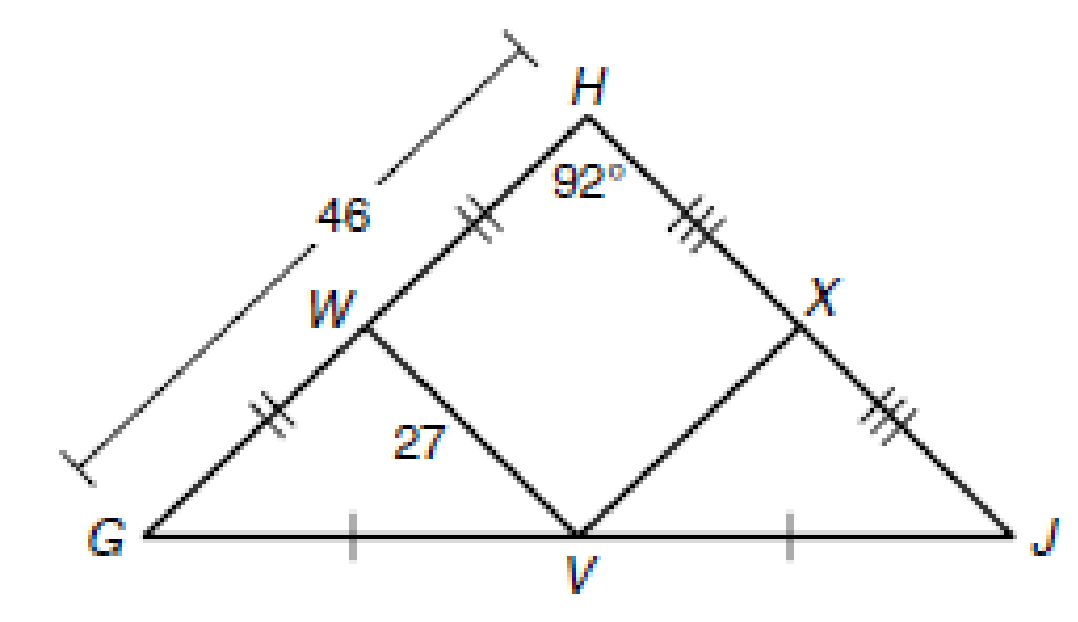
- Find the measure of m∠VXJ.



∠VXJ = 90
115
130
40
60
46

Examples

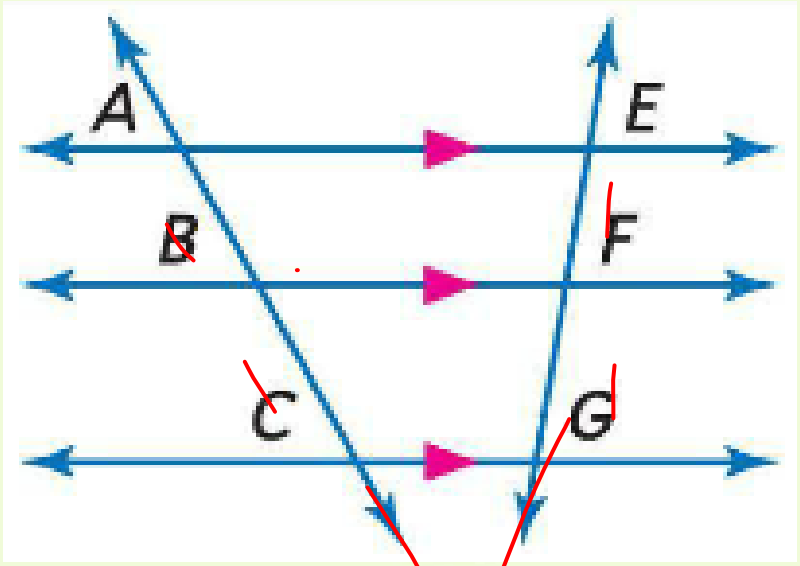
- Find the measure of m$\angle VXJ$.



Since midsegments are parallel to the sides of the triangle, then m$\angle VXJ$ has to be equal to m$\angle WHX$ since they are corresponding angles.

Proportional Parts of Parallel Lines

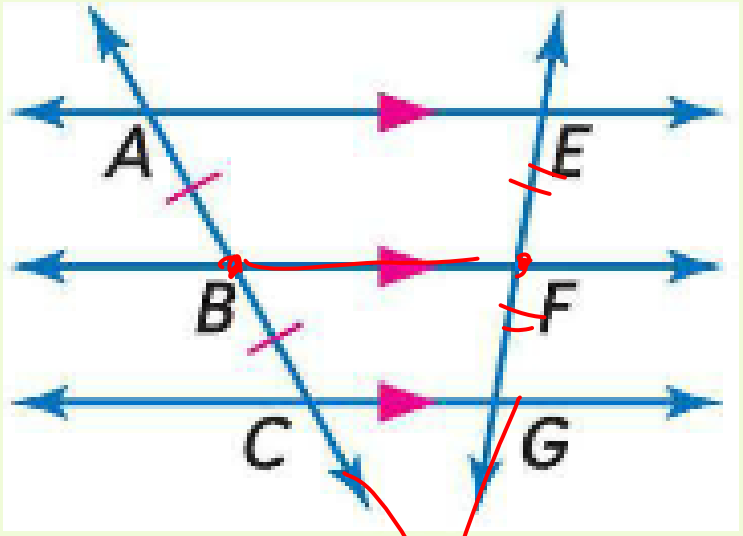
- If three or more parallel lines intersect two transversals, then they cut off the transversals proportionally.



If $\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{BF} \parallel \overline{CG}$, then $\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{EF}{FG}$.

Congruent Parts of Parallel Lines

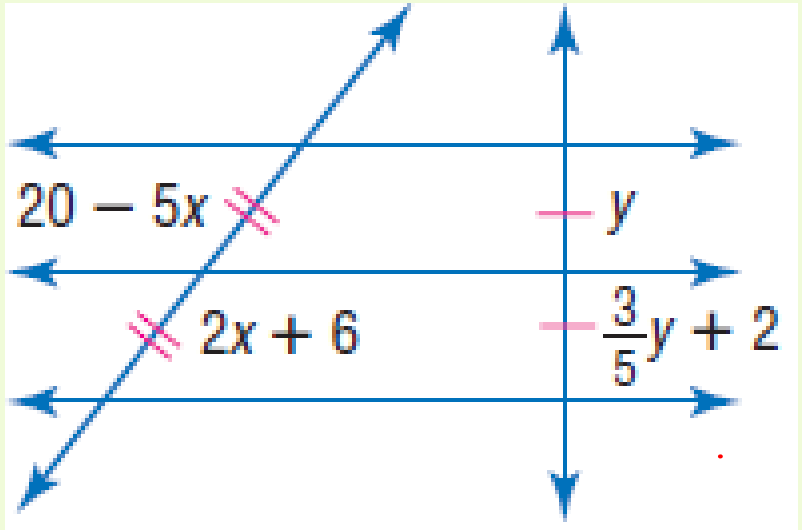
- If three or more parallel lines cut off congruent segments on one transversal, then they cut off congruent segments on every transversal.



If $\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{BF} \parallel \overline{CG}$, and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, then $\overline{EF} \cong \overline{FG}$.

Examples

- Find x and y.



$20 - 5x = 2x + 6$

$-6 \quad +5x \quad +5x \quad +6$

$\frac{14}{7} = \frac{7x}{7}$

$2 = x$

$x = 2 \quad y = 5$

$y = \frac{3}{5}y + 2$

$5y = 3y + 10$

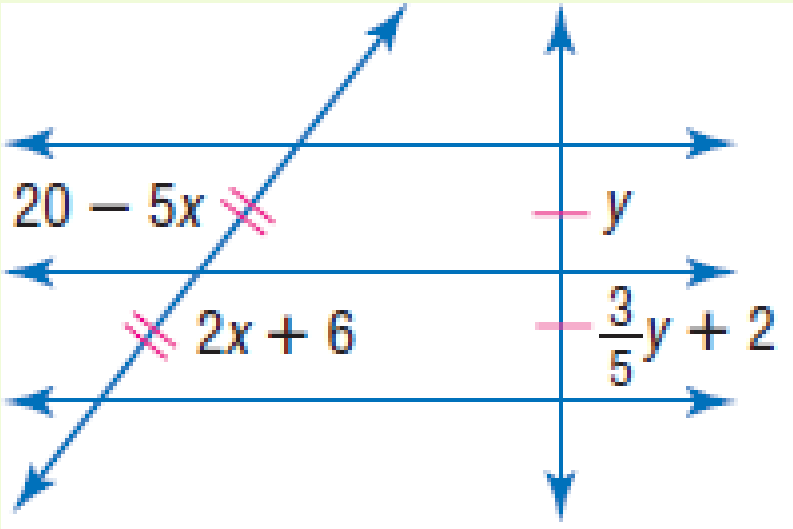
$-3y \quad -3y$

$\frac{2y}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$

$y = 5$

Examples

- Find x and y.



Since the segments are congruent, simply set them equal to each other.

$20 - 5x = 2x + 6$

$14 = 7x$

$2 = x$

$y = \frac{3}{5}y + 2$

$\frac{2}{5}y = 2$

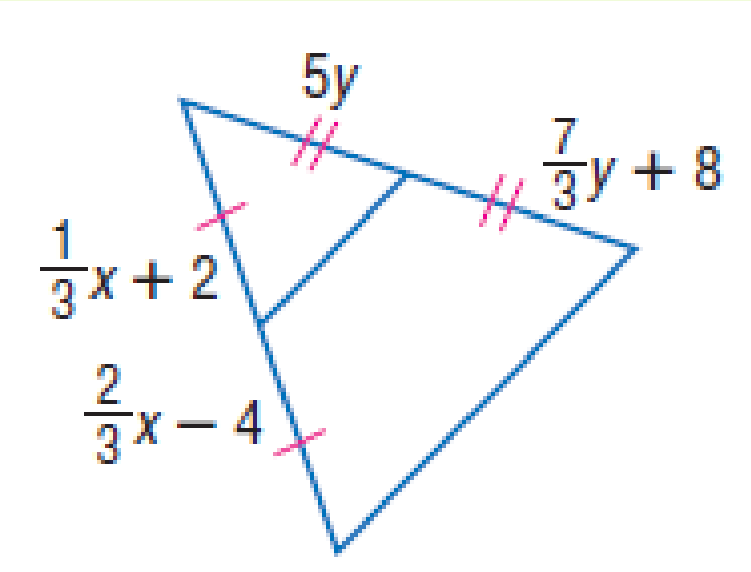
$y = 5$

$x = 18 \quad y = 3$

$= 2.06$

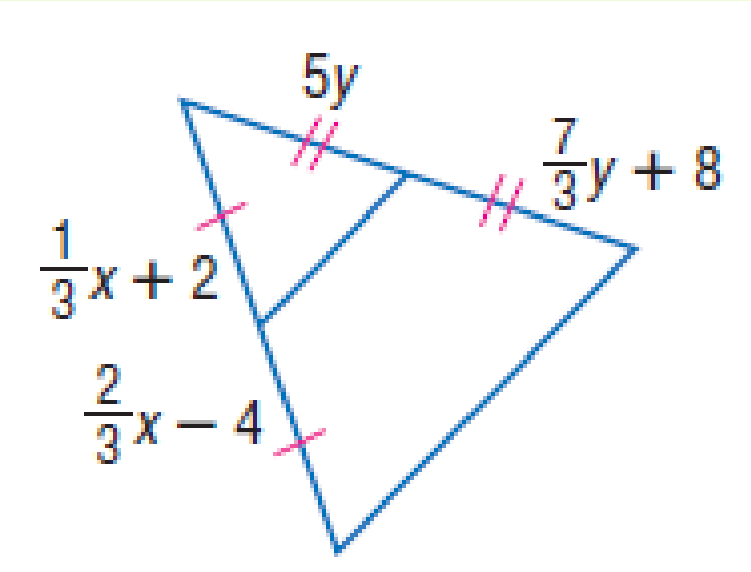
Examples

- Find x and y.



Examples

Find x and y.



Since the segments are congruent, simply set them equal to each other.

$\frac{1}{3}x + 2 = \frac{2}{3}x - 4$

$6 = \frac{1}{3}x$

$18 = x$

$5y = \frac{7}{3}y + 8$

$\frac{8}{3}y = 8$

$y = 3$