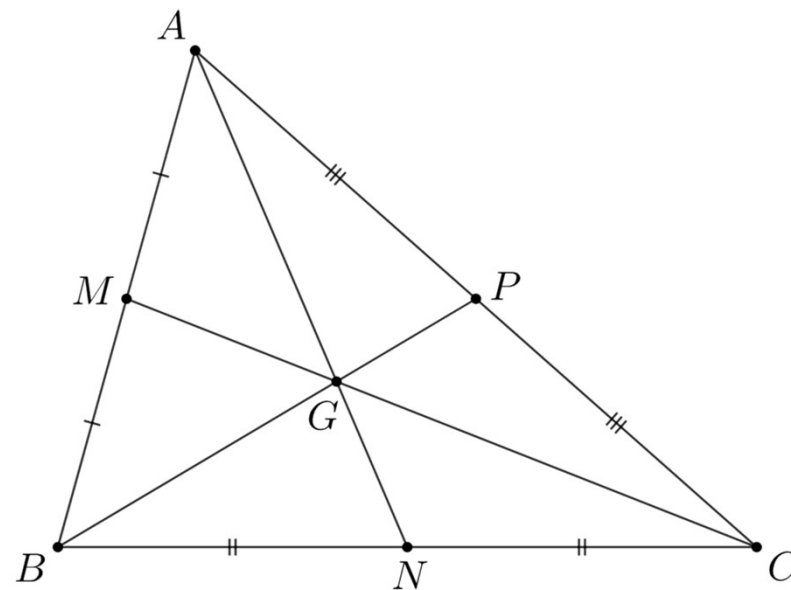




We will begin at 07:03 PM

Try this problem in the mean time:

Three medians AN , BP and CM of triangle ABC meet at point G . Prove that $AG = 2GN$.





Record the meeting.

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Lesson – 4

Ratios and Similarity

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Equal Ratios Theorem

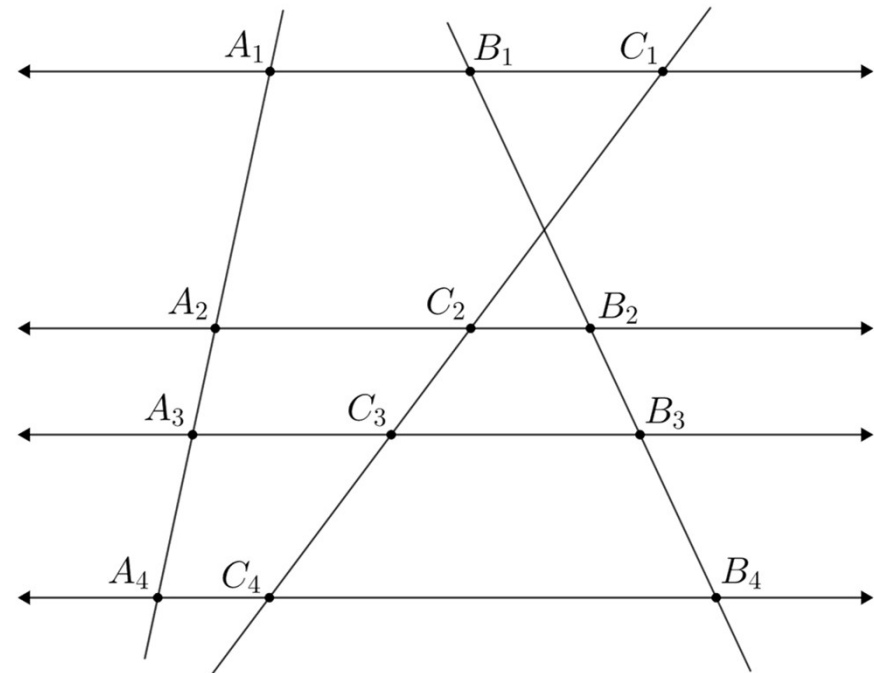
Theorem: Parallel lines always cut the given lines into pieces of equal proportion.

For example, in the figure,

$$A_1A_2 : A_2A_3 = B_1B_2 : B_2B_3 = C_1C_2 : C_2C_3$$

$$A_2A_4 : A_1A_4 = B_2B_4 : B_1B_4 = C_2C_4 : C_1C_4$$

etc.

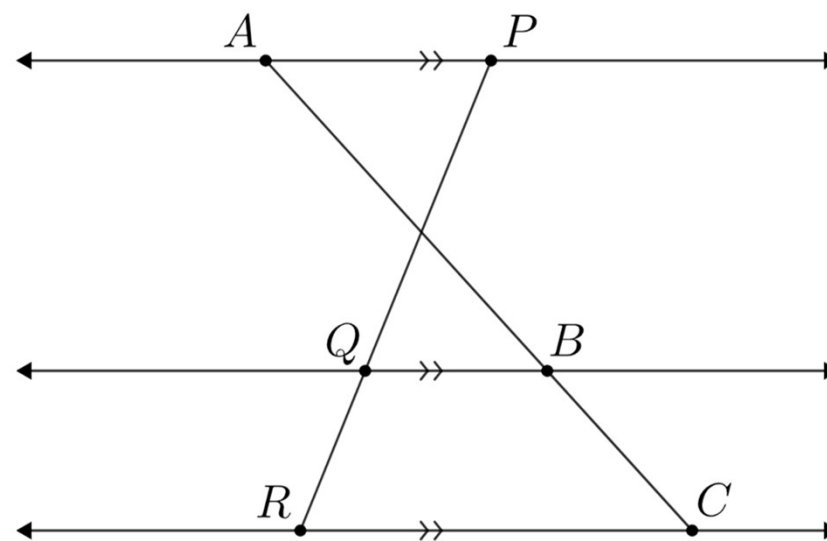




Q1. Ratio Practice I

In the figure, $AP \parallel BQ \parallel CR$. Suppose that $PQ/QR = 3/2$. Find

- (a) $AB : BC$
- (b) $PR : PQ$
- (c) $AC : BC$



Q1. Ratio Practice I

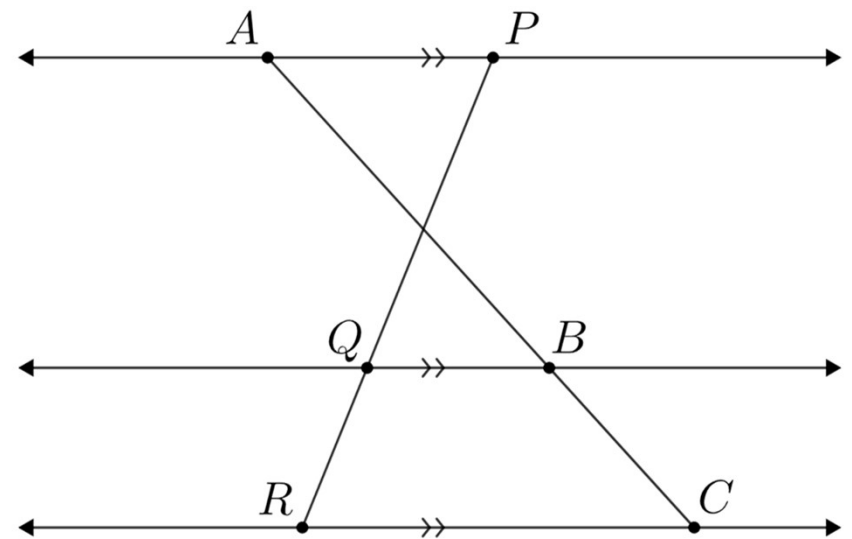
In the figure, $AP \parallel BQ \parallel CR$. Suppose that $PQ/QR = 3/2$. Find

- (a) $AB : BC$
- (b) $PR : PQ$
- (c) $AC : BC$

Solution

Let $PQ = 3k$ and $QR = 2k$.

- (a) $AB : BC = PQ : QR = 3 : 2$.
- (b) $PR : PQ = 5k : 3k = 5 : 3$.
- (c) $AC : BC = PQ : QR = 5k : 2k = 5 : 2$.



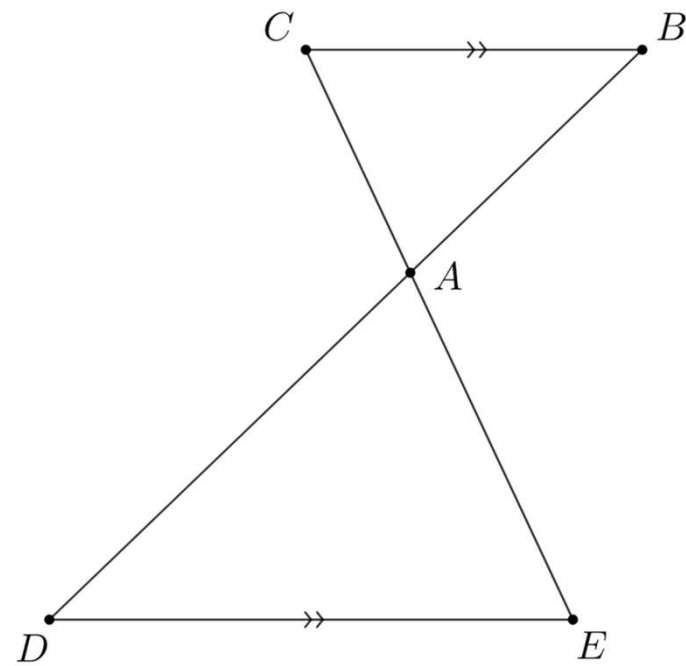
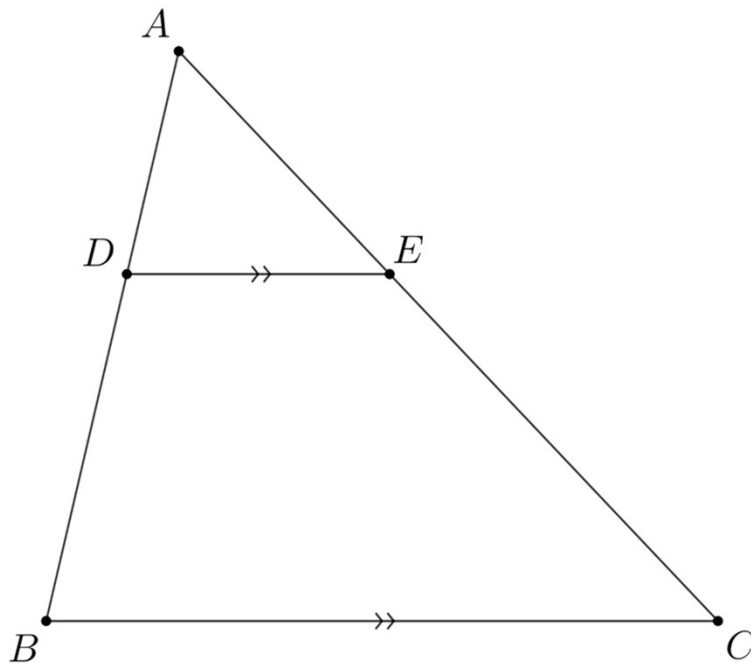


Important Consequence

Theorem: Let DE and BC be parallel lines. Suppose BD and CE cut at A . Then,

$$AD : AB = AE : AC = DE : BC.$$

The converse is also true.

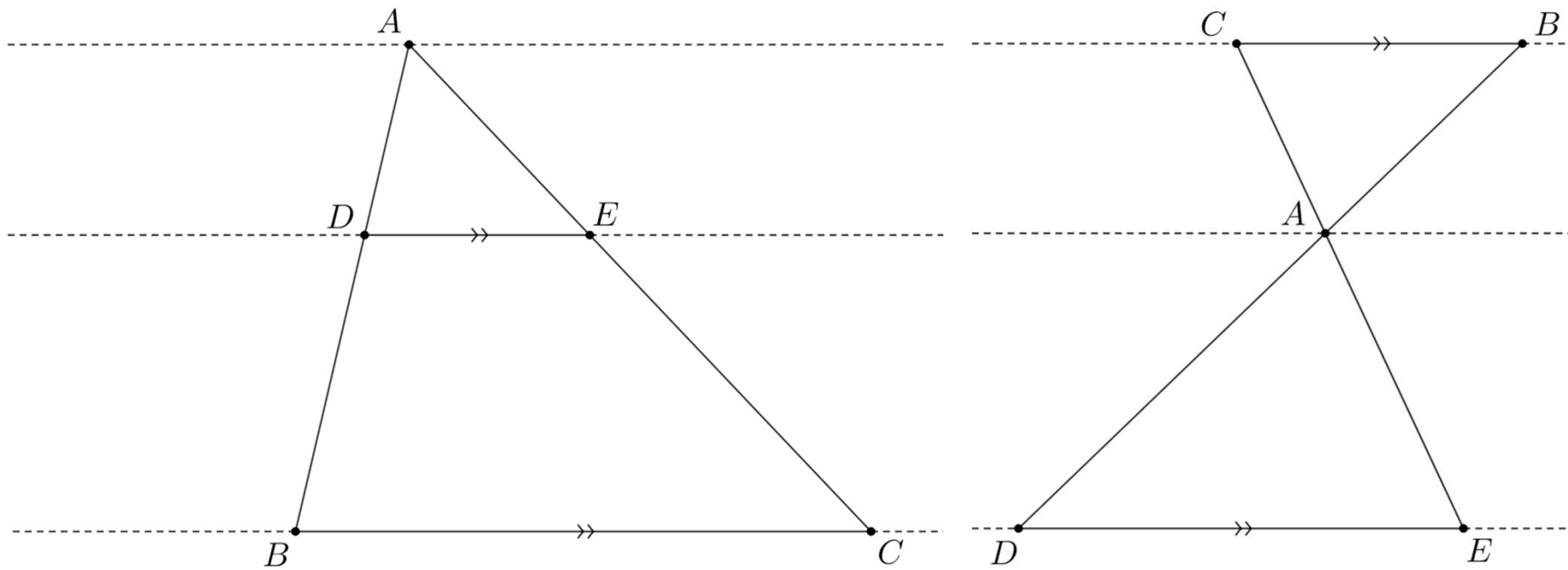


Important Consequence

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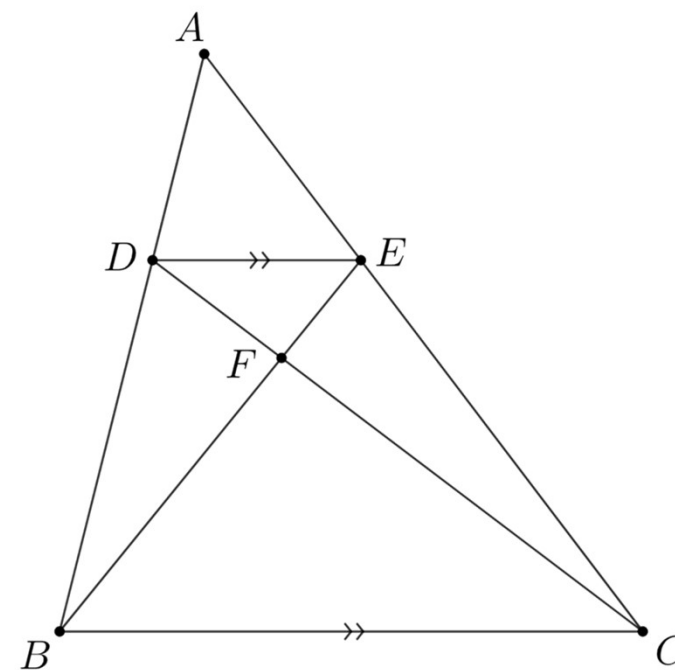


Q2. Ratio Practice II

In the figure, $DE \parallel BC$. Let $DE : BC = 1 : 3$.

Find the following ratios:

- (a) $BF : FE$
- (b) $AD : DB$



Q2. Ratio Practice II

In the figure, $DE \parallel BC$. Let $DE : BC = 1 : 3$.

Find the following ratios:

(a) $BF : FE$

(b) $AD : DB$

Solution

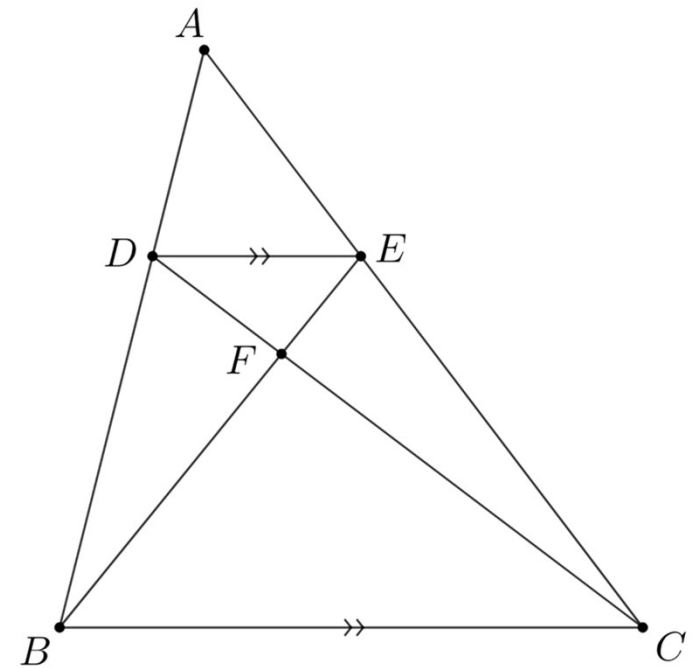
(a) $BF : FE = BC : DE = 3 : 1$.

(b) $AD : AB = DE : BC = 1 : 3$.

So, let $AD = k$ and $AB = 3k$. Then, $BD = 2k$.

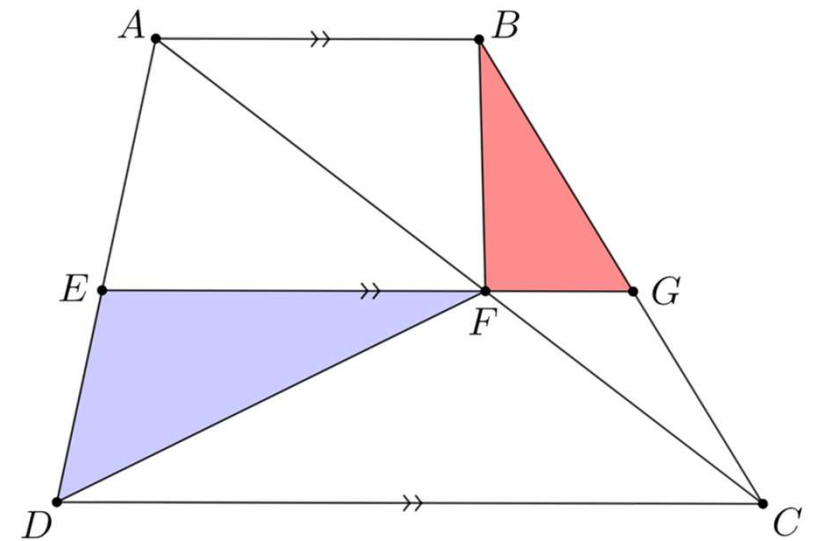
Thus, $AD : DB = k : 2k = 1 : 2$.

Note: If you know a ratio between 3 collinear points, you can find all the ratios within these 3 points. ← Super useful



Q3. Blue and Red

In the figure, $AB \parallel EG \parallel CD$. Area of triangle DEF (blue) is 10 and area of triangle BGF (red) is 6. Suppose that $AF : CF = 2 : 1$. Find the area of the trapezium.



Q3. Blue and Red

Solution

From $BG : GC = 2 : 1$, we get $[CGF] = 3$.

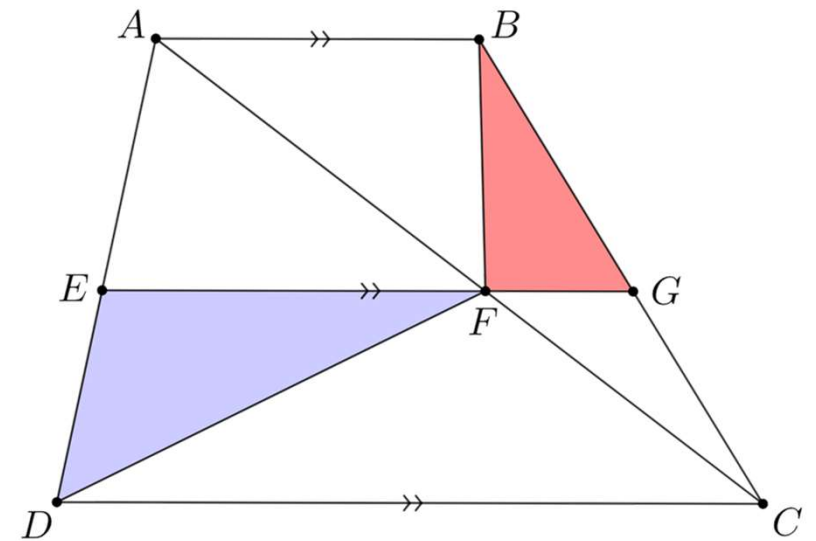
From $AF : FC = 2 : 1$, we get $[ABF] = 18$.

From $AE : ED = 2 : 1$, we get $[AEF] = 20$.

From $AF : FC = 2 : 1$, we get $[FCD] = 15$.

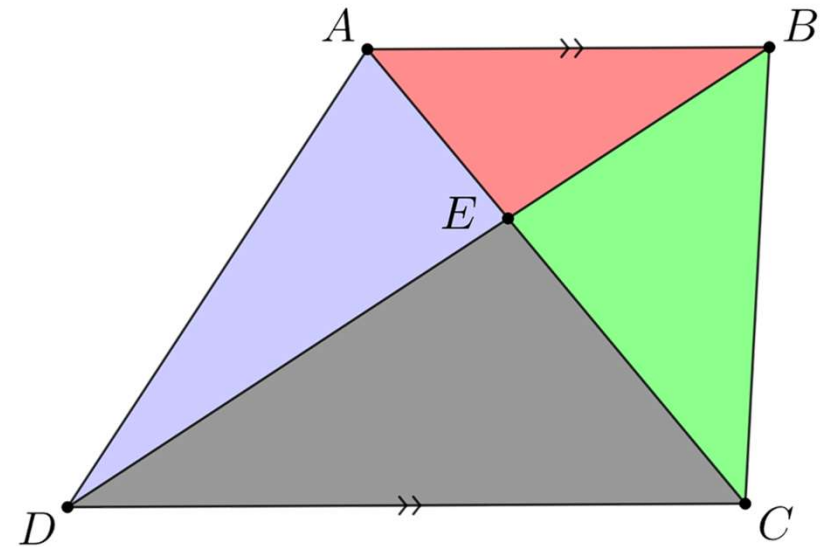
Therefore,

area of $ABCD = 3 + 18 + 20 + 15 + 10 + 6 = 72$.



Q4. Trapezium Circus

ABCD is a trapezium with $AB \parallel CD$ and area 16.
Suppose that $AB : CD = 2 : 3$. What is the area of
triangle DEC (grey)?



Q4. Trapezium Circus

Solution

$$DE : DB = AE : EC = AB : CD = 2 : 3.$$

From $DE : EB = 2 : 3$, we get blue : red = 3 : 2.

So, let blue = $3k$ and red = $2k$.

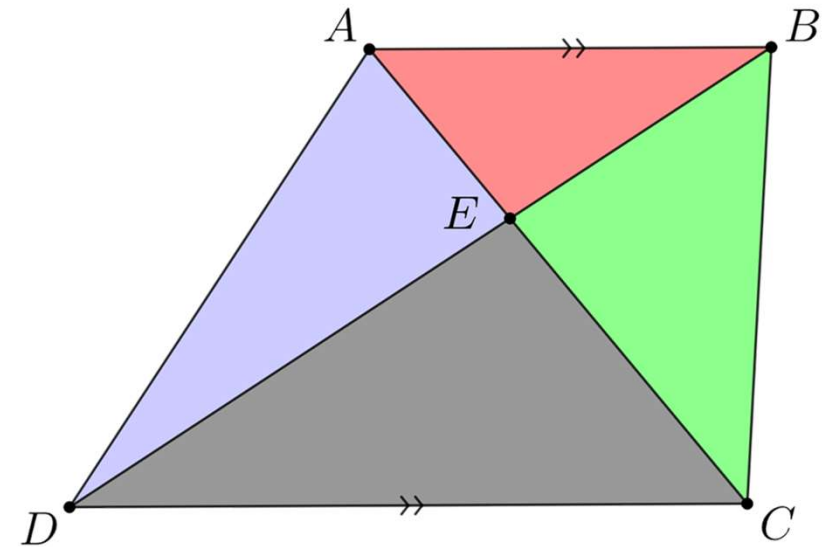
From $AE : EC = 2 : 3$, we get blue : grey = 2 : 3.

So, grey = $3k \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9k}{2}$.

From $AE : EC = 2 : 3$, we get green = $3k$.

So, $3k + 3k + 2k + \frac{9k}{2} = 16$ and hence $k = \frac{16}{25}$.

Therefore, grey = $\frac{144}{25}$.





Let's have a short break.

We will continue after 5 minutes.

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Record the meeting.

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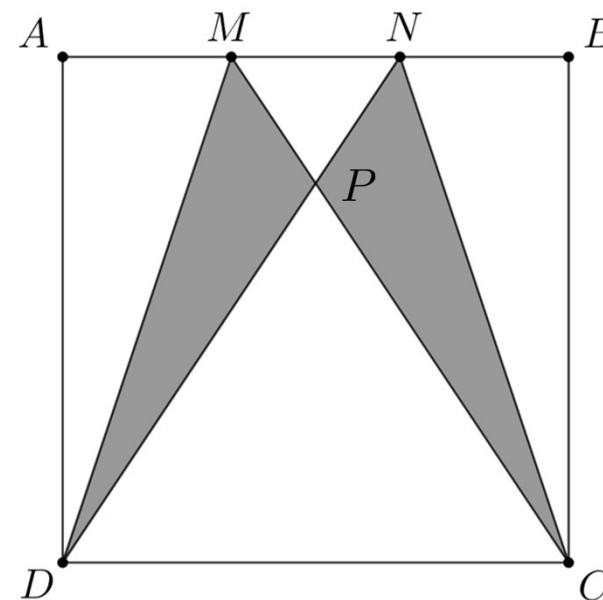
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Q5. Batwings

In the figure, $ABCD$ is a square with side length 3 and $AM = MN = NB$.

What is the area of the batwings (grey region)?





Q5. Batwings

Solution

Let area of PDM = $3k$.

Then,

Area of PDM : Area of PNM = DP : PN = 3 : 1.

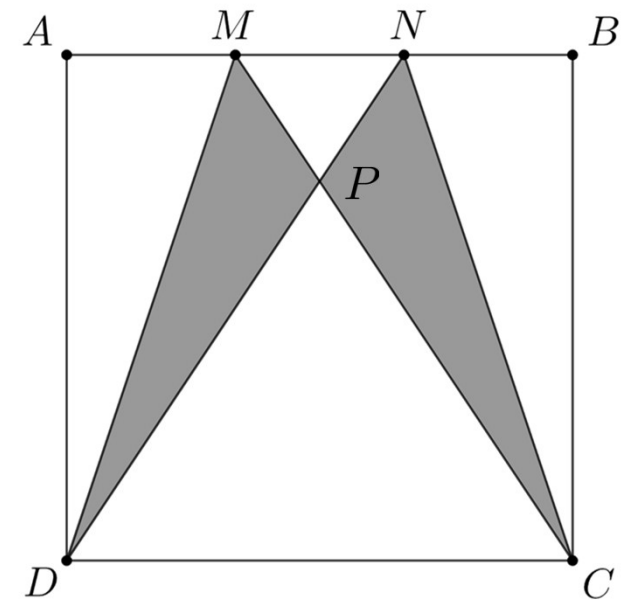
Therefore, area of PNM = k .

Hence, Area of DMN = $4k$.

So, $4k = 1 \times 3 / 2$ and hence $k = 3/8$.

Thus,

Area of batwings = $2 \times 3k = 6 \times 3/8 = 9/4$.





I guess we both earned our rest.

See you soon!

GEO

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