

Triangles (Similarity and Congruence)- Guided Lesson Explanation**Explanation#1**

The AA similarity theorem states that two triangles are similar if and only if two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of the other triangles.

Since $m\angle E = m\angle P = 33^\circ$ and $m\angle F = m\angle Q = 45^\circ$, $\angle E \cong \angle P$ and $\angle F \cong \angle Q$

Therefore, by the AA similarity theorem the triangles are similar.

So these triangles are similar and the similarity statement is

$\triangle EFG \sim \triangle PQR$.

Explanation#2

$\triangle NOP \sim \triangle HIJ$ means that $\triangle NOP$ is similar to $\triangle HIJ$. And the sides of similar triangles are proportional.

$$\text{So, } \frac{OP}{HJ} = \frac{ON}{HI}$$

$$\frac{?}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$? = \frac{12 \times 1}{6}$$

$$? = \frac{12}{6}$$

$$? = 2$$

So the missing length is 2 centimeters.

Explanation#3

Since $m\angle S = m\angle M = 79^\circ$ and $\angle T = 64^\circ, \angle N = 60^\circ$.

So $m\angle T \neq m\angle N$

As a result, these triangles are not similar.

