

7-5

More  
Proportional  
Relationships

# OBJECTIVE

- ❖ To use ratios to make indirect measurements
- ❖ To apply the Proportional Perimeters and Areas Theorem

# INDIRECT MEASUREMENT

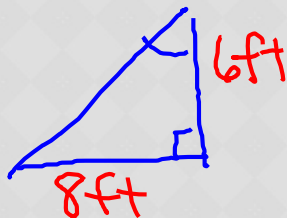
Indirect measurement is used to find the measures of lengths that are difficult to measure directly including tall objects like trees and buildings.

Examples: mirror on the ground, shadows cast

1. At 4:00 P.M. Karl stands next to his house and measures his shadow and the house's shadow. Karl's shadow is 8 ft. long. The house's shadow is 48 ft. long. If Karl is 6 ft. tall, how tall is his house?

$$\frac{6}{x} = \frac{8}{48}$$

$$x = 36 \text{ ft}$$



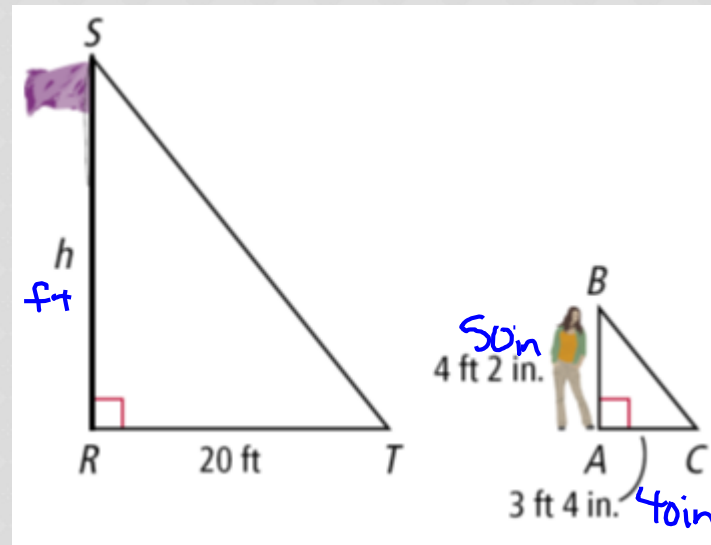
# CLASS WORK

2. Maria is 4 ft. 2 in. tall. To find the height of a flagpole, she measured her shadow and the pole's shadow. What is the height of the flagpole?

$$\frac{h \text{ ft}}{50 \text{ in}} = \frac{20 \text{ ft}}{40 \text{ in}}$$

$$40h = 1000$$

$$h = 25 \text{ ft}$$

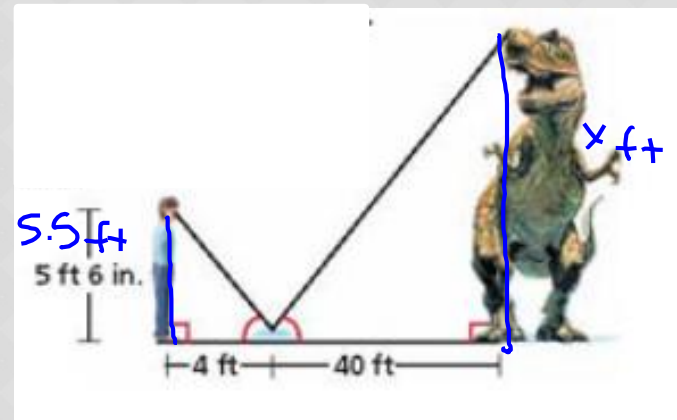


# CLASS WORK

3. To find the height of a dinosaur in a museum, Amir placed a mirror on the ground 40 ft. from its base. Then he stepped back 4 ft. so he could see the top of the dinosaur in the mirror. Amir's eyes were approximately 5 ft. 6 in. above the ground. What is the height of the dinosaur?

$$\frac{5.5 \text{ ft}}{x \text{ ft}} = \frac{4 \text{ ft}}{40 \text{ ft}}$$

$$x = 55 \text{ ft}$$



# KEY CONCEPT

## Proportional Perimeters and Areas Theorem:

**SR** If the scale factor of two similar figures is  $a:b$ ,

**RP** then the ratio of their perimeters is  $a:b$

**RA** and the ratios of their areas is  $a^2:b^2$ .

4. Given that  $\triangle MLN \sim \triangle RQS$ , find the perimeter and area of  $\triangle RQS$ .

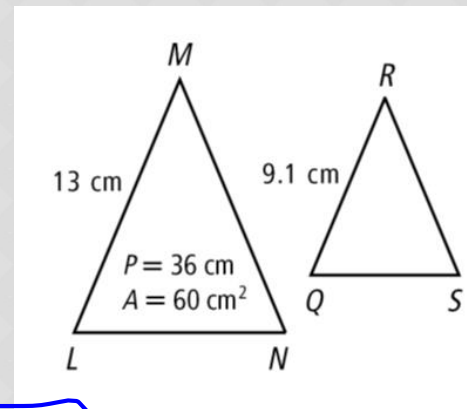
$$SR: \frac{a}{b} = \frac{13}{9.1} = \frac{130}{91} = \frac{10}{7} \quad RP: \frac{a}{b} = \frac{10}{7} \quad \frac{10}{7} = \frac{36}{P}$$

$$RA: \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{10^2}{7^2} = \frac{100}{49} \quad \frac{100}{49} = \frac{60}{A}$$

$$10P = 252$$

$$P = 25.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$100A = 2940 \quad A = 29.4 \text{ cm}^2$$



# SUMMARY

- ❖ We can use indirect measurement to solve real-world distances that are difficult to measure
- ❖ We can use ratios for perimeter and area to find these measures for similar figures

# HOMework

Pages 505 - 507

12, 14, 16, 18, 19

24, 26, 28, 34, 36

39 - 42 all