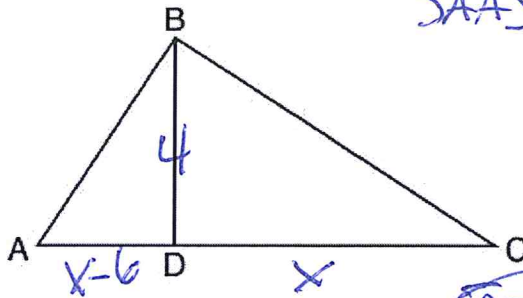


Name Schlansky
Mr. Schlansky

Date _____
Geometry

Similar Triangles with Quadratics

1. In the diagram below of right triangle ABC , altitude \overline{BD} is drawn to hypotenuse \overline{AC} . If $BD = 4$, $AD = x - 6$, and $CD = x$, what is the length of \overline{CD} ?



SAAS

$$\frac{S}{A} = \frac{A}{S}$$

$$\frac{x-6}{4} = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$x(x-6) = 16$$

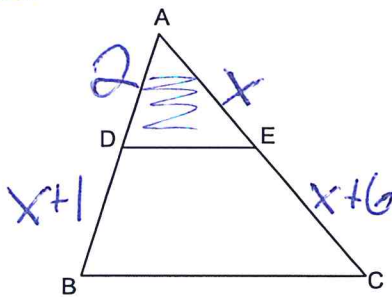
$CD = 8$

$$x^2 - 6x = 16$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 6x = 16 \\ -16 \quad -16 \\ \hline x^2 - 6x - 16 = 0 \\ (x-8)(x+2) = 0 \\ \begin{array}{l} x-8=0 \quad x+2=0 \\ x=8 \quad x=-2 \\ \text{reject} \end{array} \end{array}$$

2. In triangle ABC , $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{BC}$. If $\overline{AD} = 2$, $\overline{DB} = x + 1$, $\overline{AE} = x$, and $\overline{EC} = x + 6$, find

\overline{AE}



top / top = bottom / bottom

$$\frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x+6}$$

$$2(x+6) = x(x+1)$$

$$2x+12 = x^2+x+12$$

$$-2x-12 \quad -2x-12$$

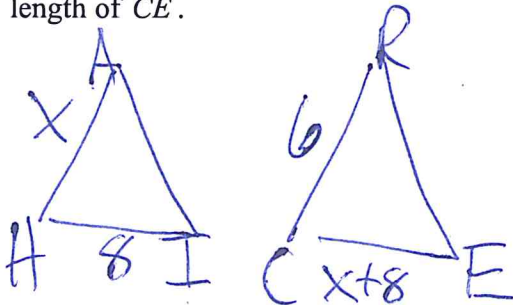
$$x^2 - 1x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x+3) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x-4=0 \quad x+3=0 \\ +4 \quad +4 \quad -3 \quad -3 \\ \hline x=4 \quad x=-3 \\ \text{reject} \end{array}$$

$AE = 4$

3. $\triangle HAI \sim \triangle CRE$. If $\overline{HA} = x$, $\overline{CR} = 6$, $\overline{HI} = 8$, and $\overline{CE} = x + 8$, determine and state the length of \overline{CE} .



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

$$x(x+8) = 48$$

$$x^2 + 8x = 48$$

$$-48 \quad -48$$

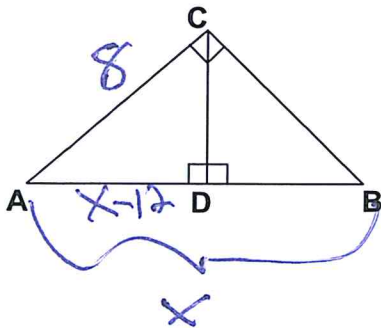
$$x^2 + 8x - 48 = 0$$

$$(x+12)(x-4) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+12=0 \quad x-4=0 \\ -12 \quad -12 \quad +4 \quad +4 \\ \hline x=-12 \quad x=4 \\ \text{reject} \end{array}$$

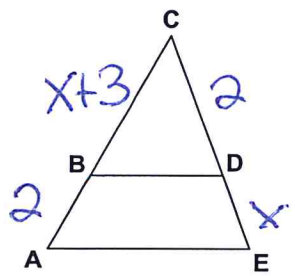
$CE = 12$

4. Altitude \overline{CD} is drawn to right triangle ABC . If $\overline{AC} = 8$, $\overline{AB} = x$, and $\overline{AD} = x - 12$. Find the measure of \overline{AD} .



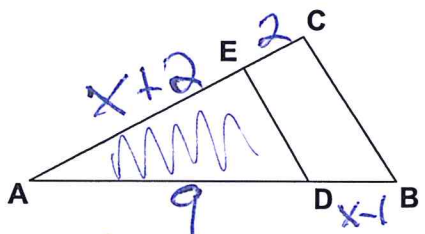
$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$
 $\frac{x}{8} = \frac{8}{x-12}$
 $x(x-12) = 64$
 $x^2 - 12x = 64$
 $-64 - 64$
 $x^2 - 12x - 64 = 0$
 $(x-16)(x+4) = 0$
 $x-16=0 \quad x+4=0$
 $+16 \quad +16 \quad -4 \quad -4$
 $x=16 \quad x=-4$
 reject
 $\overline{AD} = x - 12$
 $\overline{AD} = 16 - 12 = 4$

5. In the diagram, $\overline{BD} \parallel \overline{AE}$, $\overline{CB} = x + 3$, $\overline{BA} = 2$, $\overline{CD} = 2$, and $\overline{DE} = x$. Find \overline{DE} .



$\frac{\text{top}}{\text{top}} = \frac{\text{bottom}}{\text{bottom}}$
 $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{2}{x}$
 $x(x+3) = 4$
 $x^2 + 3x = 4$
 $-4 \quad -4$
 $x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$
 $(x+4)(x-1) = 0$
 $x+4=0 \quad x-1=0$
 $+4 \quad -4 \quad +1 \quad +1$
 $x=-4 \quad x=1$
 $\overline{DE} = 1$

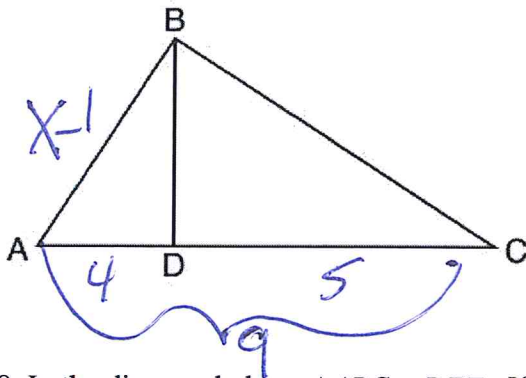
6. In the diagram, $\overline{ED} \parallel \overline{BC}$, $\overline{AE} = x + 2$, $\overline{DB} = x - 1$, $\overline{AD} = 9$ and $\overline{EC} = 2$, find the measure of \overline{AE} .



$x \quad x+2$
 $x \quad x^2 \quad 2x$
 $- \quad -4x \quad 2$
 $x^2 + x - 2$

$\frac{\text{top}}{\text{top}} = \frac{\text{bottom}}{\text{bottom}}$
 $\frac{x+2}{9} = \frac{2}{x-1}$
 $(x+2)(x-1) = 18$
 $x^2 + x - 2 = 18$
 $-18 \quad -18$
 $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$
 $(x+5)(x-4) = 0$
 $x+5=0 \quad x-4=0$
 $-5 \quad -5 \quad +1 \quad +4$
 $x=-5 \quad x=4$
 reject
 $\overline{AE} = x + 2$
 $\overline{AE} = 4 + 2$
 $\overline{AE} = 6$

7. In the diagram, altitude \overline{BD} is drawn to hypotenuse \overline{AC} . If $\overline{AB} = x-1$, $\overline{DC} = 5$ and $\overline{AD} = 4$, find \overline{AB} .



$$\frac{H}{L} = \frac{L}{S}$$

$$\frac{9}{x-1} = \frac{x-1}{4}$$

$$(x-1)(x-1) = 36$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 36$$

$$-36 \quad -36$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} x & x^2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4x & -1 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 35 = 0$$

$$(x-7)(x+5) = 0$$

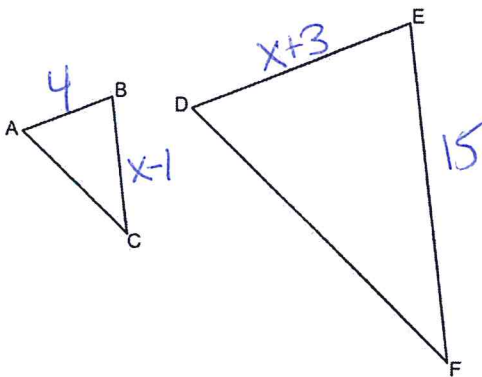
$$\begin{array}{l} x-7=0 \\ x+5=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=7 \\ x=-5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{AB} = x-1 \\ \overline{AB} = 7-1 \\ \overline{AB} = 6 \end{array}$$

reject

8. In the diagram below, $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$. If $\overline{AB} = 4$, $\overline{BC} = x-1$, $\overline{DE} = x+3$, and $\overline{EF} = 15$, determine and state the length of \overline{DE} .



$$\frac{4}{x+3} = \frac{x-1}{15}$$

$$(x+3)(x-1) = 60$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 60$$

$$-60 \quad -60$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 63 = 0$$

$$(x+9)(x-7) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 321 \\ \hline 719 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} x & x^2 & +3 \\ -1 & 15x & -3 \end{array}$$

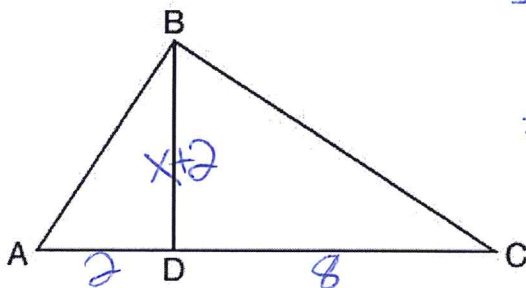
$$x^2 + 2x - 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+9=0 \\ x-7=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=-9 \\ x=7 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{DE} = x+3 \\ \overline{DE} = 7+3 \\ \overline{DE} = 10 \end{array}$$

9. In the diagram, altitude \overline{BD} is drawn to hypotenuse \overline{AC} . If $\overline{BD} = x+2$, $\overline{DC} = 8$ and $\overline{AD} = 2$, find \overline{AB} .



$$\frac{S}{A} = \frac{A}{S}$$

$$\frac{2}{x+2} = \frac{x+2}{8}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 16$$

$$-16 \quad -16$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x+6)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+6=0 \\ x-2=0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x=-6 \\ x=2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} x & x^2 & +2 \\ +2 & 8x & +4 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4$$

$$\overline{BD} = x+2$$

$$\overline{BD} = 2+2$$

$$\overline{BD} = 4$$