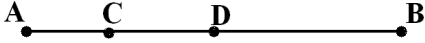


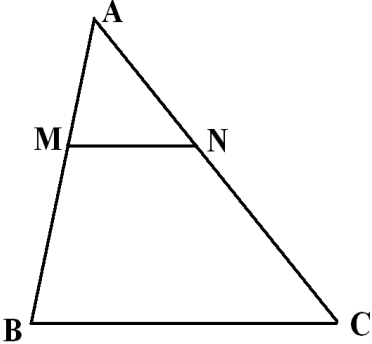


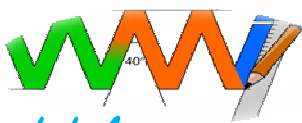
ASEMANAREA TRIUNGHIURILOR

1.1 Segmente proportionale

<p>A <u>4cm</u> B C <u>6cm</u> D E <u>8cm</u> F G <u>12cm</u> H</p>	<p><i>Patru segmente sunt proportionale daca cu lungimile lor se poate forma o proportie.</i></p> $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{6}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{AB}{EF} = \frac{CD}{GH}$
<p><i>Cum impartim un segment dat in mai multe parti proportionale cu numere date?</i></p> <p>De exemplu, impartiti un segment $AB=42$ cm in 3 parti proportionale cu numerele 3, 4 si 7.</p>	<p>Rezolvare:</p>  $\Rightarrow \frac{AC}{3} = \frac{CD}{4} = \frac{DB}{7} = \frac{AC+CD+DB}{3+4+7} = \frac{42}{14} = 3$ $\Rightarrow AC = 3 \cdot 3 = 9; \quad CD = 4 \cdot 3 = 12; \quad DB = 7 \cdot 3 = 21$

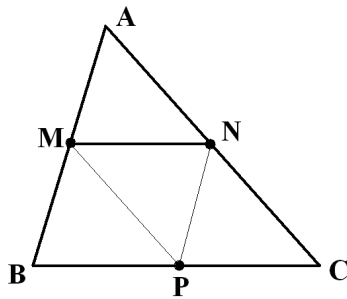
1.2 Teorema lui Thales

	<p>Teorema. <i>O paralela dusa la o latura intr-un triunghi determina pe celelalte doua (sau pe prelungirile lor) segmente proportionale.</i></p> $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NC}$ <p>Aplicatie. Daca $AB=6$, $AC=9$, $AM=2$ sa se afle lungimea lui NC.</p> $\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NC} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{4} = \frac{9-x}{x} \Rightarrow 2x = 36 - 4x \Rightarrow 6x = 36 \Rightarrow x = 6.$
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cu noi totul pare mai usor

1.3 Linia mijlocie in triunghi

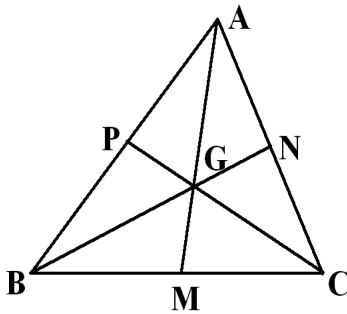


Segmentul de dreapta care uneste mijloacele a doua laturi se numeste linie mijlocie (vezi pe figura, $MN =$ linie mijlocie, M si N mijloacele laturilor AB si AC).

$$MN = \frac{BC}{2}; \quad MN \parallel BC.$$

Daca si P este mijlocul laturii BC , atunci cele trei linii mijlocii determina 4 triunghiuri congruente intre ele, fiecare cu un sfert din aria $\triangle ABC$ si jumatate din perimetrul $\triangle ABC$.

1.4 Centrul de greutate al triunghiului



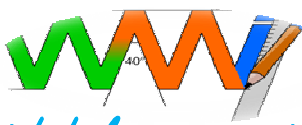
Segmentul de dreapta ce uneste varful unui unghi cu mijlocul laturii opuse se numeste mediana.

Punctul de intersectie al celor trei mediane se numeste centrul de greutate al triunghiului.

Proprietati:

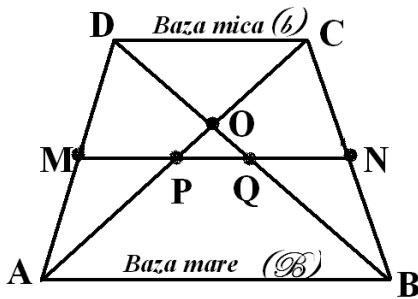
→ Intr-un triunghi mediana il imparte in doua triunghiuri echivalente (de arii egale).

$$\rightarrow GM = \frac{AM}{3}; \quad AG = \frac{2AM}{3}$$



cu noi totul pare mai usor

1.5 Linia mijlocie in trapez; proprietati

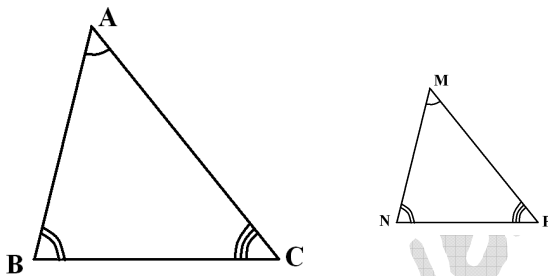


Segmentul de dreapta care uneste mijloacele laturilor neparalele se numeste linie mijlocie.

$$\Rightarrow MN = \frac{B+b}{2} \quad \text{si} \quad MN \parallel BC.$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = \frac{B-b}{2}$$

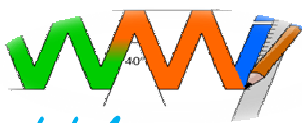
1.6 Triunghiuri asemenea



Doa triunghiuri se numesc asemenea daca au toate unghiurile corespondente congruente si laturile corespondente proportionale.

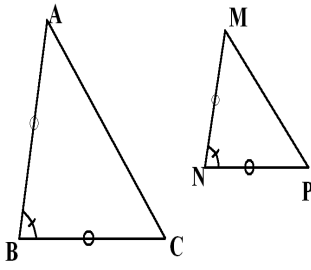
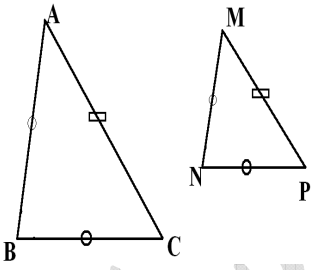
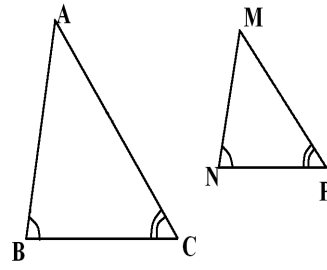
$$\Rightarrow \angle A \cong \angle M; \angle B \cong \angle N; \angle C \cong \angle P;$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AB}{MN} = \frac{BC}{NP} = \frac{AC}{MP}.$$

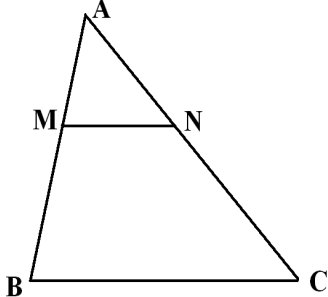


cu noi totul pare mai usor

1.7 Criterii de asemanare a triunghiurilor

<u>Criteriul de asemanare LUL</u>	<u>Criteriul de asemanare LLL</u>	<u>Criteriul de asemanare UU</u>
<p><i>Doua triunghiuri sunt asemenea daca au cate doua laturi respectiv proportionale si unghiurile cuprinse intre ele congruente.</i></p>  $\frac{AB}{MN} = \frac{BC}{NP}; \angle B \cong \angle N$	<p><i>Doua triunghiuri sunt asemenea daca au toate laturile respectiv proportionale.</i></p>  $\frac{AB}{MN} = \frac{BC}{NP} = \frac{AC}{MP}$	<p><i>Doua triunghiuri sunt asemenea daca au cate doua unghiuri respectiv congruente.</i></p>  $\angle B \cong \angle N; \angle C \cong \angle P$

1.8 Teorema fundamentala a asemanarii

	<p>Teorema. <i>O paralela dusa la o latura intr-un triunghi formeaza cu celelalte doua (sau cu prelungirile lor) un triunghi asemenea cu cel dat.</i></p> $\Leftrightarrow \frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{MN}{BC} = \frac{AN}{AC}$
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