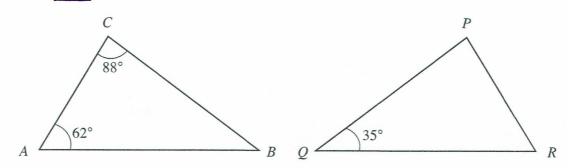


12. (a) Explain clearly why the following triangles are **NOT** similar.



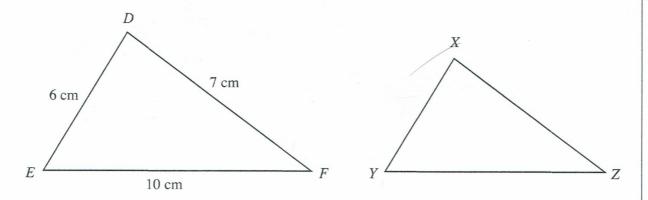
88 62 185

Diagrams not drawn to scale.

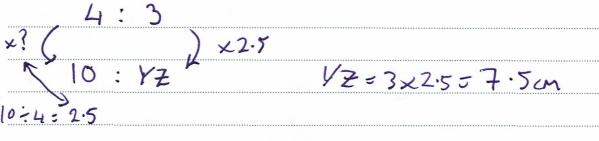
For the triangles to be juiller all the argles must be the same on the corresponding angles in the other triangle. This would mean that argle B would be 35°, for this to be true 58 + 62 + 35 = 180°

but -185°

(b) Triangles *DEF* and *XYZ* are similar. Their corresponding sides are in the ratio 4:3. Calculate the length of *YZ*.



Diagrams not drawn to scale.

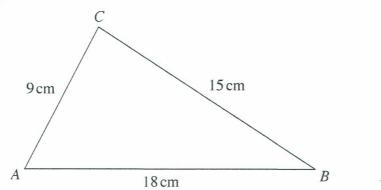


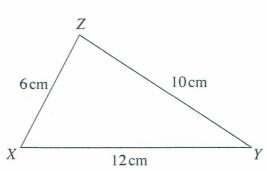
[2]

[2]

(g)

**16.** (a) Explain clearly why triangles ABC and XYZ are similar.





Diagrams not drawn to scale.

If A's are similar, then corresponding sides will be in the same ratio:

	9:	6	18:	12	IJ:10
7	3	: 2	· 3:	2	3:2

[2]

(b) Triangle PQR, in which PQ = 15 cm, is similar to both triangles ABC and XYZ. Calculate the length of QR.

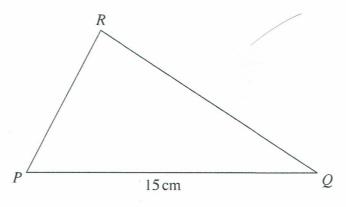
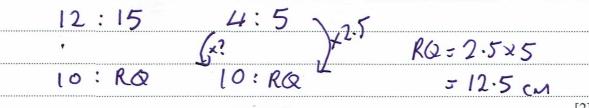


Diagram not drawn to scale.

Compare to AXYZ



10-4=2.5

Turn over.



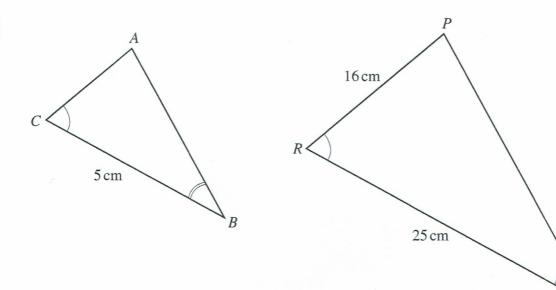


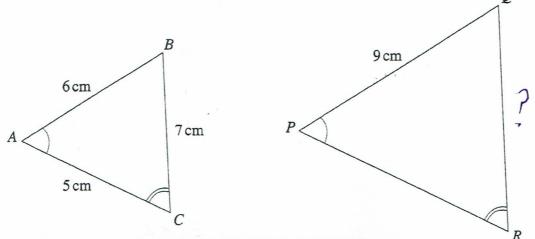
Diagram not drawn to scale.

Given that CB = 5 cm, RQ = 25 cm and PR = 16 cm, find the length of AC.

[2]

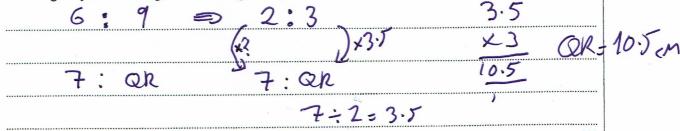


16. Triangles ABC and PQR are similar, with  $\overrightarrow{BAC} = \overrightarrow{QPR}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{BCA} = \overrightarrow{QRP}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AB} = 6$  cm,  $\overrightarrow{BC} = 7$  cm,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = 5$  cm and  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = 9$  cm.



Diagrams not drawn to scale.

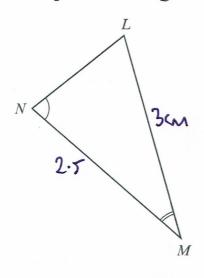
Showing all your working, find the length of QR.

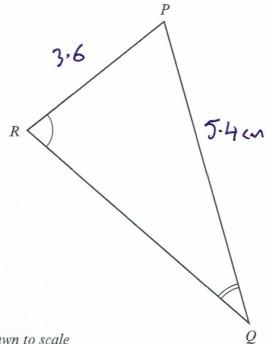


[2]



9. Triangles *LMN* and *PQR* are similar.





Diagrams not drawn to scale

LM = 3 cm, MN = 2.5 cm, PR = 3.6 cm and PQ = 5.4 cm. Showing all your working, find the length of

(a) RQ,

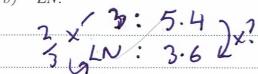
. 7	1	3	•	5.4	1	15
Ζ,	8	2.5		RQ	U	6

RQ=5.4×5 = 4.5cm

2.5 - 7 = 5

[2]

(b) LN.



3.6-5.4=3

50 W= 3x3 = 2 cm

[2]