## 7.1-B- Ratios of perimeters and areas

| $k$ | $k^{2}$ | $k^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 25 |  |
| $\frac{2}{7}$ |  | 27 |
|  | $\underline{9}$ |  |
|  |  | $\frac{8}{27}$ |

Understanding the perimeter ratio of two similar rectangles
Ex 1: Figures $A$ and $B$
are similar


## Understanding the area ratio of two similar circles

Ex 2 :


## Application of Similar Triangles

The 3 great pyramids of Egypt are Khufo, Khafre, Menkaure


Their heights were unknown for over 2000 years, until about 600 BC , when Thales of Miletus, a Greek Mathematician calculated it.


Height of Pyramid (Imaginary Post) $=$
Thales Height Thales Shadow

Thales Hetght Thales Shadow
$\frac{2 \text { paces }}{3 \text { paces }}$
(In his days they were measuring in cubits instead of $m$; 1 cubit $=44.16 \mathrm{~cm}$ which is about 1 arm length)

He measured the length of the base and the length of the shadow. He then placed a 2 m stick at the end of the shadow and measured its shadow, it was 4 m long.


Since the sun creates equal angles on the ground, we have similar triangles: $\triangle A B C \sim \triangle T U B$;


Since the sun creates equal angles on the ground, we have similar triangles: $\triangle A B C \sim \Delta T U B$;
$U V=230 / 2=115$;
so $U B=115+179=294 m$

## Practice: page 218 \# 6-10



