# Integrated math 2 chapter 4 terms 

Angle-Angle Similarity Theoremlf two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of another triangle, then the triangles are similar. Side-Side-Side Similarity TheoremIf the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional, then the triangles are similar. ONINTEGRATED MATH 2 CHAPTER 4 TERMS SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY\$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowSide-Angle-Side Similarity TheoremIf two of the corresponding sides of two triangles are proportional and the included angles are congruent, then the triangles are similar. Angle bisector/Proportional Side TheoremA bisector of an angle in a triangle divides the opposite side into two segments whose lengths are in the same ratio as the lengths of the side adjacent to the angle. Triangle Proportionality TheoremIf a line parallel to one side of a triangle intersects the other two sides, then it divides the two side proportionally. Converse of the Triangle Proportionality Theoremlf a line divides two sides of a triangle proportionally, then it is parallel to the third side. Proportional Segments TheoremIf three parallel lines intersect two transversals, then they divide the transversals proportionallyTriangle Midsegment TheoremThe midsegmentof a triangle is a parallel to the third side of the triangle and half the measure of the third side of the triangle. Right Triangle/Altitude Similarity TheoremIf an altitude is drawn to the hypotenuse of a right triangle, then the two triangles formed are similar to the original triangle and to each other. Right Triangle Altitude/Hypotenuse TheoremThe measure of the altitude drawn from the vertex of the right angle of a right triangle to its hypotenuse is the geometric mean between the measures of the two segments of the hypotenuse. Right Triangle Altitude/Leg TheoremIf the altitude is drawn to the hypotenuse of a right triangle, each leg of the right
triangle is the geometric mean of the hypotenuse and the segment of the hypotenuse adjacent to the leg.

