Congruent: "equal" exactly the same measurement

Included Angle: angle between 2 sides

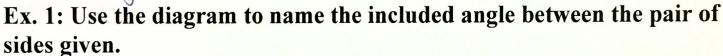
LC is the included L between BC & AC

Shared Side: a side 2 triangles share



Vertical Angles: L's directly across an intersection when 2 lines cross

* They are ALWAYS ~



a) \overline{MT} and \overline{TR}

b) \overline{TQ} and \overline{RT}

LMTR or

Late or

LRTM

LRTQ

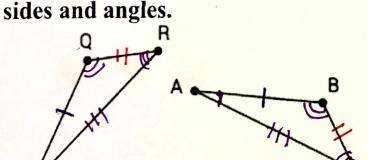
c) \overline{MR} and \overline{TM} d) \overline{TQ} and \overline{QR}

2RMT or

LTQR or

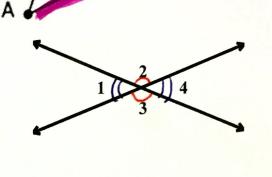
LTMR OrLM LRQT or LQ

Ex. 2: Given ÆC≅ ÆCR label and name the pairs of corresponding

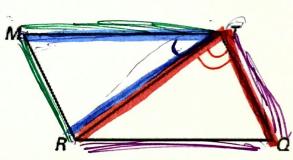


ANGLES LA ~ LP LB = LQ LC = LR

SIDES. AB = PQ BC & QR AC = PR



BC

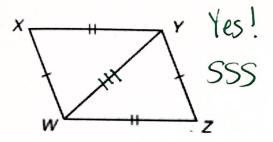


	D' .4
Postulate/Theorem	Picture
Side-Side (SSS)	
Congruence Postulate:	L
If all corresponding sides on BOTH triangles are congruent, then triangles are $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$. $JK \cong XY$ $FL \cong YZ$ $JL \cong XZ$ SO $\Delta JKL \cong \Delta XYZ$	K Y X TO Z
Side-Angle-Side (SAS)	
Congruence Postulate:	
If 2 corresponding sides	E
If 2 corresponding sides and their included 6 are	Å
= between 2 triangles,	/ L
then the 2 triangles are =	\int_{F}
FE ~ TV	D T
LE 2 LV	
F = VU	U
DPEF ≅ DTVU	

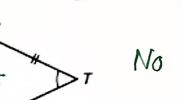
Vertical L'S

Decide whether enough information is given to prove that the triangles are congruent. If there is enough information, state the congruence postulate you would use.

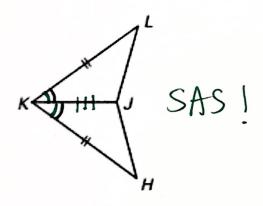
Ex. 3:



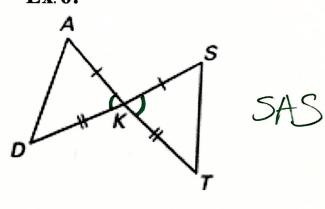
Ex. 4:



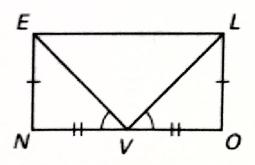
Ex. 5:



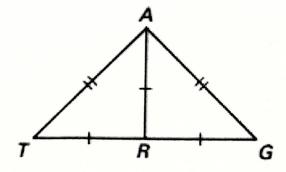
Ex. 6:



Ex. 7:

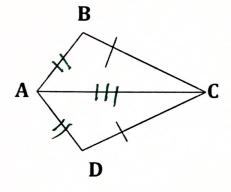


Ex. 8:

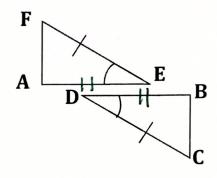


In each of the following pairs of triangles, add the required markings in order to know that the triangles are congruent by the given postulate.

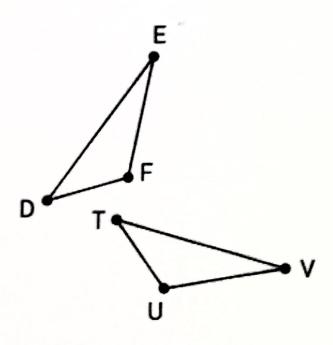
Ex. 9: by SSS



Ex. 10: by SAS



Ex. 11: by SSS



Ex. 12: by **SAS**

