## Proving Two Triangles are Congruent

 $\mathsf{SAA}/\mathsf{AAS}$  (Side-Angle-Angle) Theorem: If two angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding two angles and a non-included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

Isosceles Triangle Theorem: If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite those sides are congruent.

Converse of Isosceles Triangle Theorem: If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite those angles are also congruent

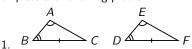
An equilateral triangle is also equiangular.

LL Congruence Theorem: If the legs of one right triangle are congruent to the legs of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

LA (Leg-Acute angle) Congruence Theorem: If a leg and an acute angle of one right triangle are congruent to a leg and an acute angle of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

#### **Practice Exercises**

Complete the following proofs.

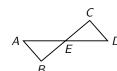


Given:  $\angle A \cong \angle E$ ,  $\angle B \cong \angle B$ ,  $\overline{FG} \cong \overline{FG}$ 

Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDF$ 

Proof:

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 180^{\circ}$	1.
$2. \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = \\ \angle E + \angle D + \angle F$	2.
3. $\angle A = \angle E$ , $\angle B = \angle D$	3.
4. ∠ <i>C</i> = ∠ <i>F</i>	4.
5. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DF}$	5.
6. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDF$	6.



2.

Given: E is the midpoint of segments AD and BC.

Prove:  $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$ 

Proof:

Statements	Reasons
1. E is the midpoint of segments AD and BC.	1.
2. $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{DE}$	2.
3. ∠ <i>AEB</i> ≅ ∠ <i>DEC</i>	3.
4. <i>BE</i> ≅ <i>CE</i>	4.
5. $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$	5.

#### **Problem Set**

Complete the following proof.



Given:  $\overline{\mathit{FN}} \perp \overline{\mathit{EI}}$ ,  $\overline{\mathit{FN}}$  bisects  $\angle \mathit{EFI}$ 

Prove:  $\triangle FNI \cong \triangle FNE$ 

Proof:

1001.		
Reasons		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		

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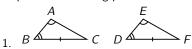
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## **Practice Exercises**

Complete the following proofs

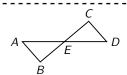


Given:  $\angle A \cong \angle E$ ,  $\angle B \cong \angle B$ ,  $\overline{FG} \cong \overline{FG}$ 

Prove:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDF$ 

Proof:

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 180^{\circ}$	1.
$ 2. \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = \\ \angle E + \angle D + \angle F $	2.
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Given: E is the midpoint of segments AD and BC.

Prove:  $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$ 

Proof:

2.

Statements	Reasons
1. $E$ is the midpoint of segments $AD$ and $BC$ .	1.
2. $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{DE}$	2.
3. ∠ <i>AEB</i> ≅ ∠ <i>DEC</i>	3.
4. <i>BE</i> ≅ <i>CE</i>	4.
5. $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle DEC$	5.

## **Problem Set**

Complete the following proof.



Given:  $\overline{FN} \perp \overline{EI}$ ,  $\overline{FN}$  bisects  $\angle EFI$ 

Prove:  $\triangle FNI \cong \triangle FNE$ 

Proof

1001.	
Statements	Reasons
1. FN ⊥ EI	1.
2. $\angle FNI = 90^{\circ}$ , $\angle FNE = 90^{\circ}$	2.
3. ∠ <i>FNI</i> ≅ ∠ <i>FNE</i>	3.
4. $\overline{FN} \cong \overline{FN}$	4.
5. <i>FN</i> bisects ∠ <i>EFI</i>	5.
6. ∠ <i>EFN</i> ≅ ∠ <i>IFN</i>	6.
7. $\triangle FNI \cong \triangle FNE$	7.