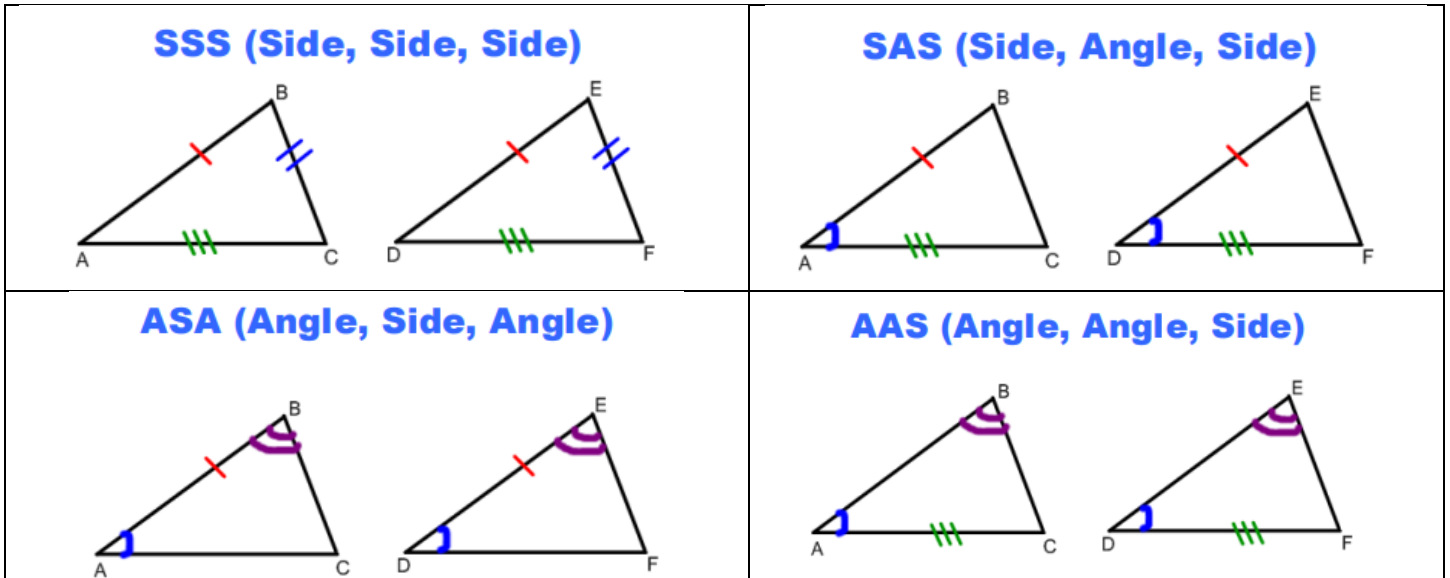


Lesson 2.8 – Triangle Congruence Postulates

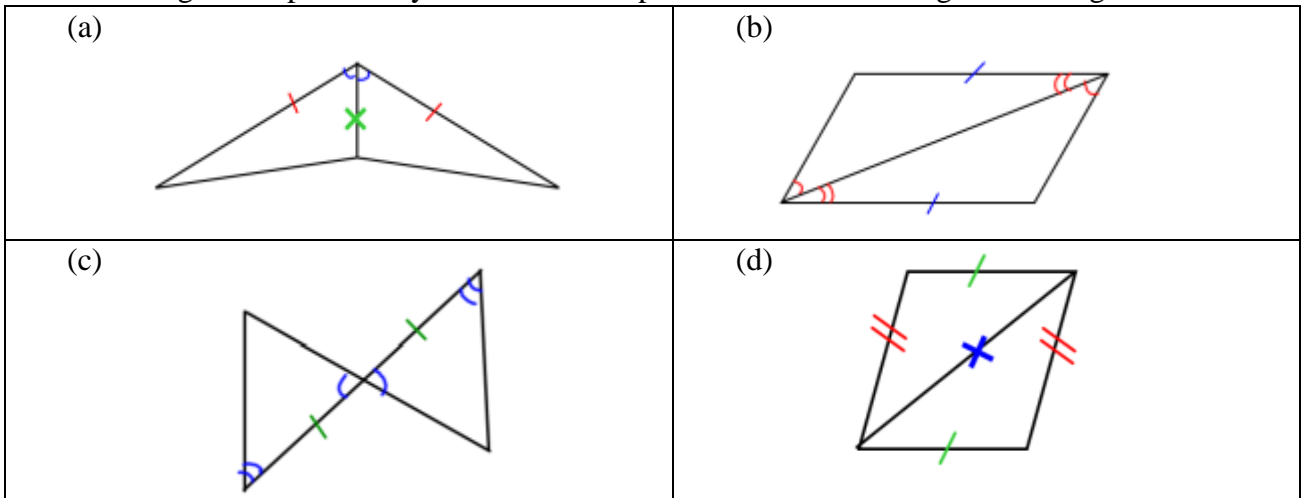
Two triangles are **congruent** if they have corresponding sides that are congruent (have the same length) and corresponding angles that are congruent (same degree measure). We don't have to know all three sides and all three angles, just 3 out of the 6 is enough.

There are 4 methods to prove triangle congruence.



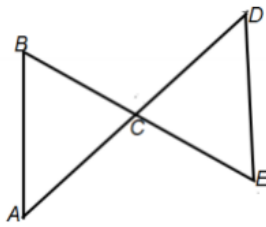
If given a right triangle (which has a right angle), then a **hypotenuse and one leg** is enough to justify congruence.

- Check which congruence postulate you would use to prove that the two triangles are congruent.



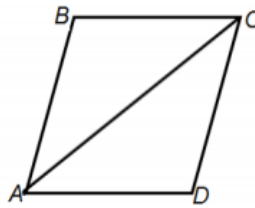
Why doesn't **SSA** or **AAA** work as a triangle congruence postulate?

- I.** **Given:** C is midpoint of \overline{BE} and \overline{AD} .
Prove: $\triangle ABC = \triangle DEC$



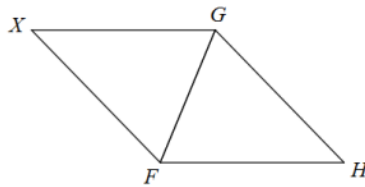
STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. C is midpoint of \overline{BE} and \overline{AD} .	1. Given
2. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EC}$	2. Definition of a midpoint
3.	3. Definition of a midpoint
4.	4.
5. $\triangle ABC = \triangle DEC$	5.

- II.** **Given:** $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$ and \overline{AC} bisects $\angle BCD$.
Prove: $\triangle ABC = \triangle CDA$



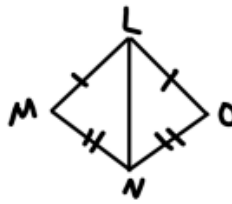
STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$	1. Given
2. \overline{AC} bisects $\angle BCD$.	2. Given
3. $\angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cong \angle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	3.
4. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	4.
5. $\triangle ABC = \triangle CDA$	5.

- III.** **Given:** $\angle X \cong \angle H$ and $\overline{XG} \parallel \overline{FH}$.
Prove: $\triangle XGF \cong \triangle HFG$



STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\angle X \cong \angle H$	1. Given
2. $\overline{XG} \parallel \overline{FH}$.	2. Given
3. $\angle FGX \cong \angle GFH$	3.
4.	4.
5. $\triangle XGF \cong \triangle HFG$	5.

- IV. **Given:** $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{LO}$ & $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{ON}$
Prove: $\triangle LMN \cong \triangle LON$

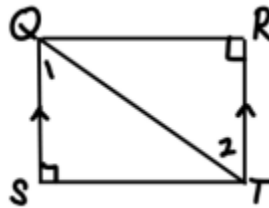


STATEMENTS

REASONS

STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{LO}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{ON}$	2. Given
3. $\overline{LN} \cong \overline{LN}$	3.
4. $\triangle LMN \cong \triangle LON$	4.

- V. **Given:** $\overline{QS} \parallel \overline{RT}$ and $\angle R \cong \angle S$.
Prove: $\triangle QST \cong \triangle TRQ$

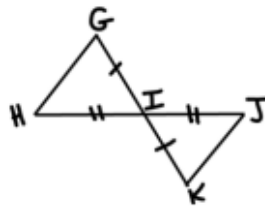


STATEMENTS

REASONS

STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\overline{QS} \parallel \overline{RT}$	1. Given
2. $\angle R \cong \angle S$	2. Given
3. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	3.
4. $\overline{QT} \cong \overline{QT}$	4.
5. $\triangle QST \cong \triangle TRQ$	5.

- VI. **Given:** $\overline{GI} \cong \overline{KI}$ & $\overline{HI} \cong \overline{JI}$
Prove: $\triangle GIH \cong \triangle KIJ$

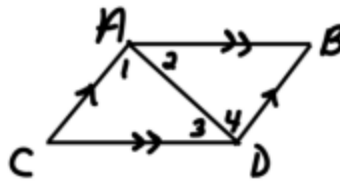


STATEMENTS

REASONS

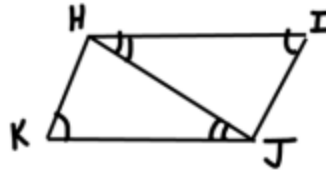
STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\overline{GI} \cong \overline{KI}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{HI} \cong \overline{JI}$	2. Given
3. $\angle GIH \cong \angle KIJ$	3.
4. $\triangle GIH \cong \triangle KIJ$	4.

VII. Given: $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{BD}$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$
 Prove: $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle DAB$



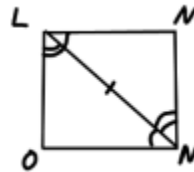
STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{BD}$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$	1. Given
2. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$	2.
3. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}$	3.
4. $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle DAB$	4.

VIII. Given: $\angle I \cong \angle K$, and $\angle IHJ \cong \angle KJH$
 Prove: $\triangle HJK \cong \triangle JHI$



STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\angle I \cong \angle K$	1. Given
2. $\angle IHJ \cong \angle KJH$	2.
3. $\overline{HJ} \cong \overline{HJ}$	3.
4. $\triangle HJK \cong \triangle JHI$	4.

IX. Given: $\angle MLN \cong \angle ONL$, and $\angle OLN \cong \angle$ _____
 Prove: $\triangle LNO \cong \triangle NLM$



STATEMENTS	REASONS
1. $\angle MLN \cong \angle ONL$	1. Given
2. $\angle OLN \cong \angle$ _____	2. Given
3.	3. Reflexive Property
4. $\triangle LNO \cong \triangle NLM$	4.