

# Chapter 4

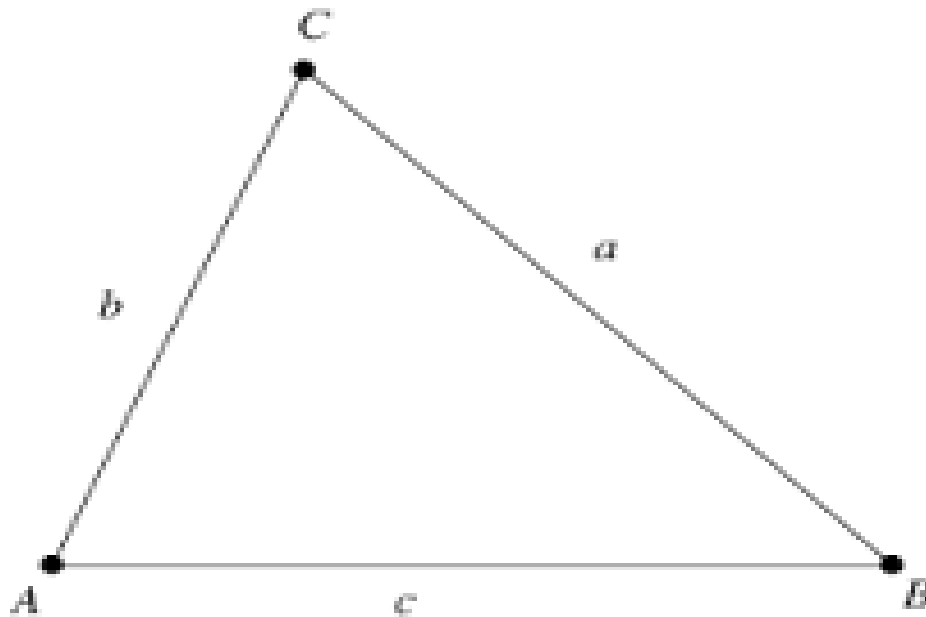
## Congruent Triangles

4.1

# Apply Triangle Sum Properties

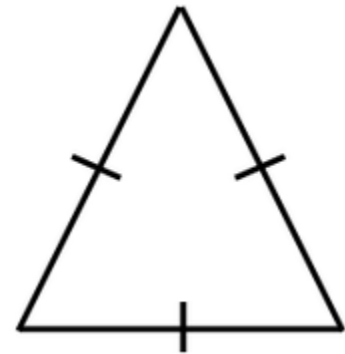
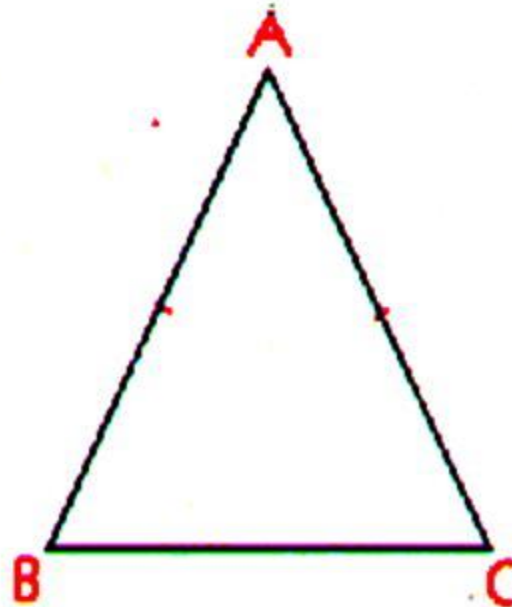
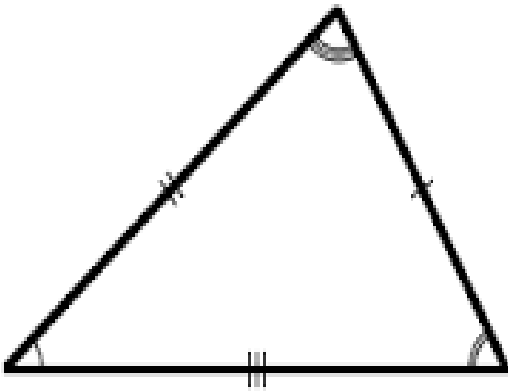
# Triangle

\* A shape with \_\_\_\_\_



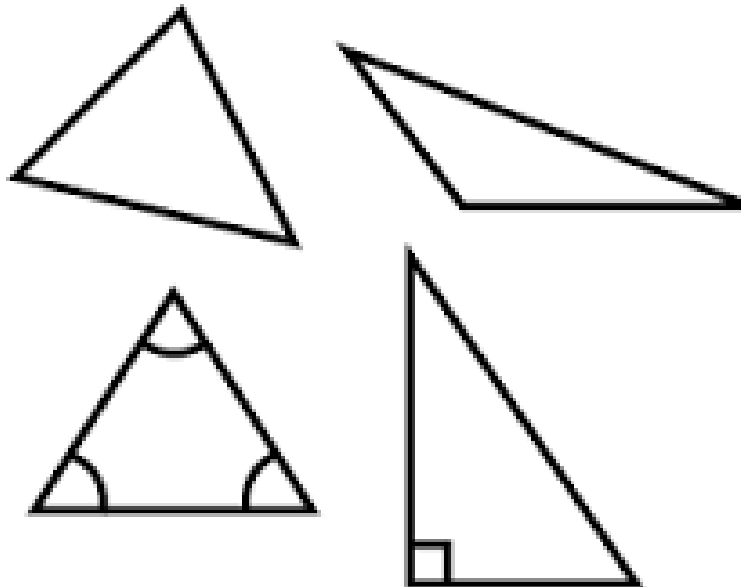
# Classify Triangles by **SIDE**:

- \* Scalene: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Isosceles: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Equilateral: \_\_\_\_\_

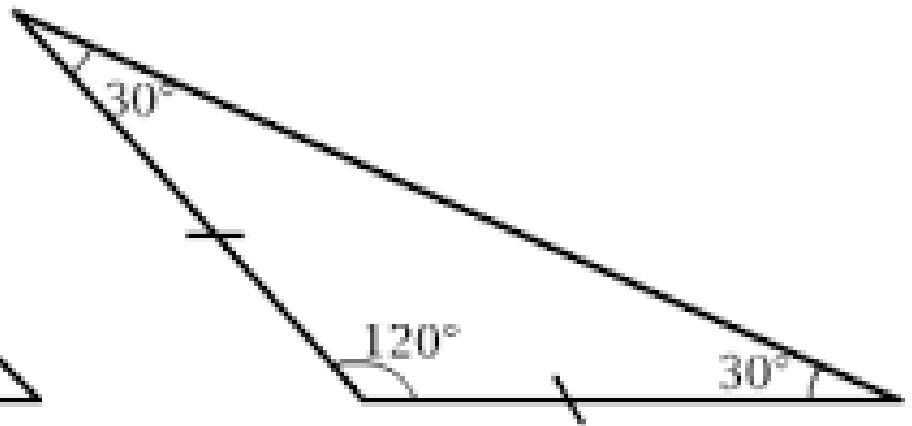
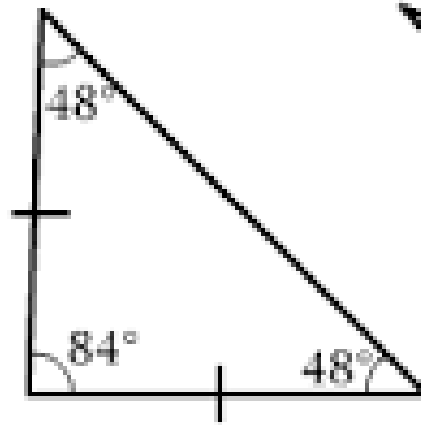
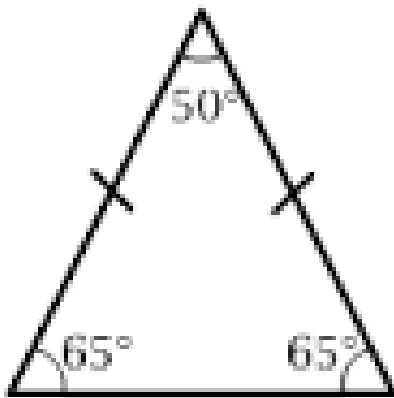


# Classify Triangles by **ANGLE**:

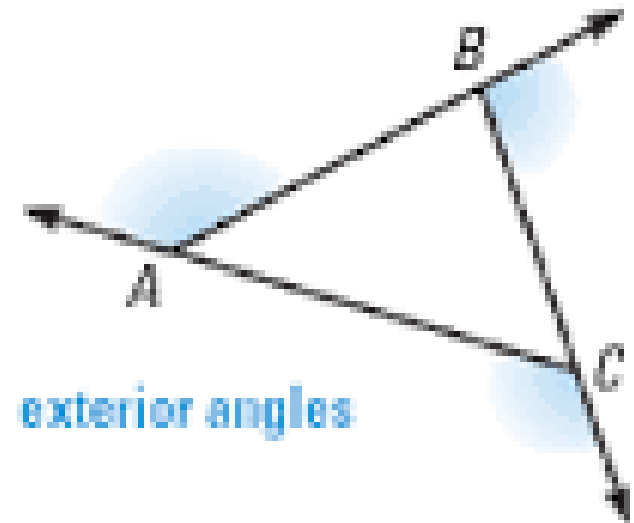
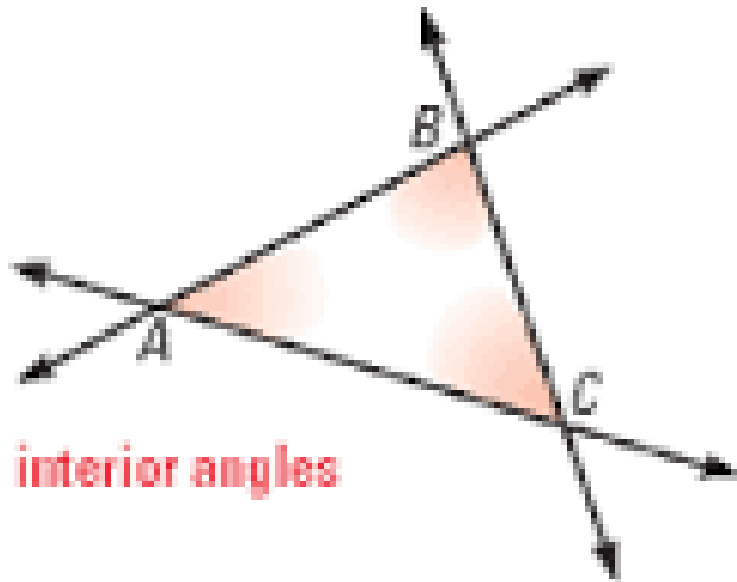
- \* Acute: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Right: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Obtuse: \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Equilateral: \_\_\_\_\_



# EX: Classify the triangles by sides and angles.

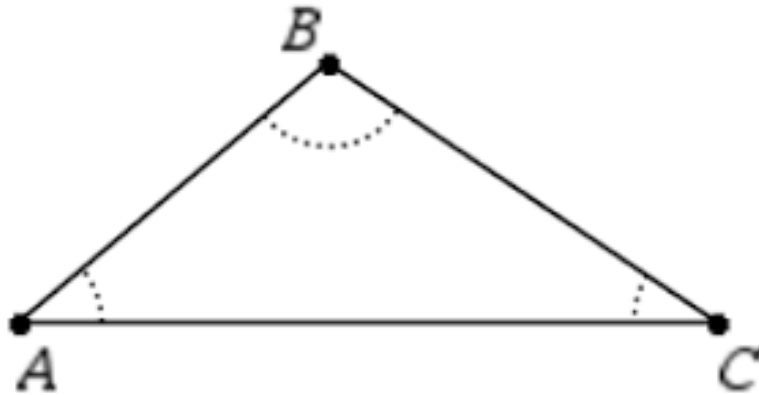


# Interior and Exterior Angles



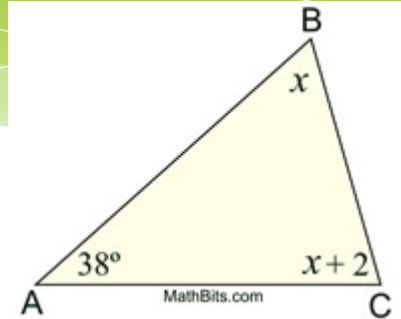
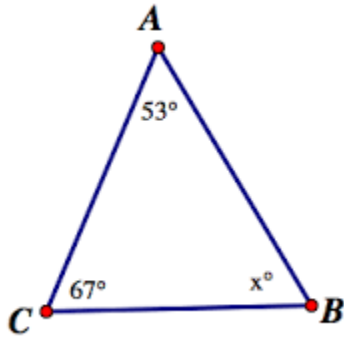
# Triangle Sum Theorem

\* The \_\_\_\_\_ in a triangle  
\_\_\_\_\_.



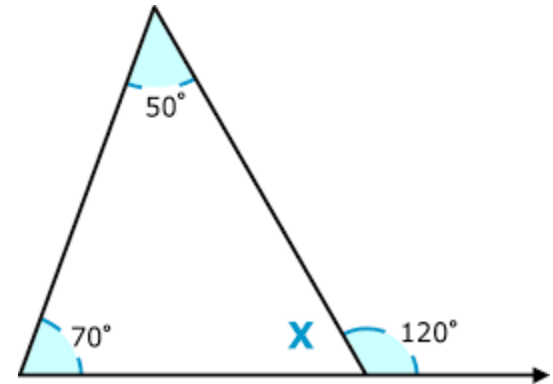
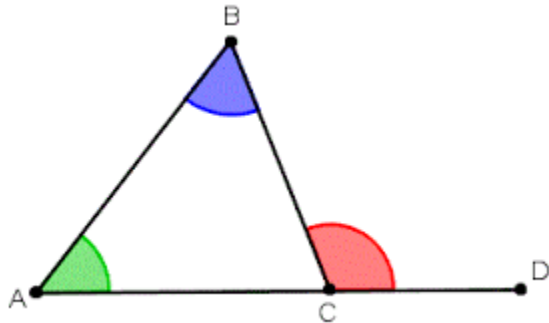


EX: Find  $x$ . Then classify the triangle by its angles.

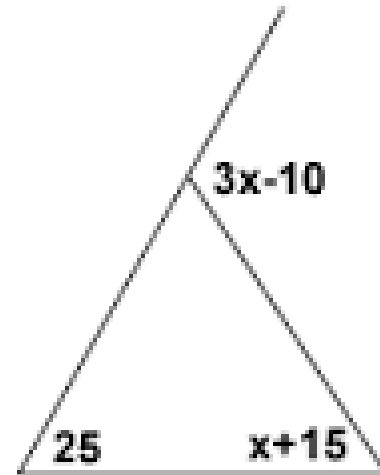
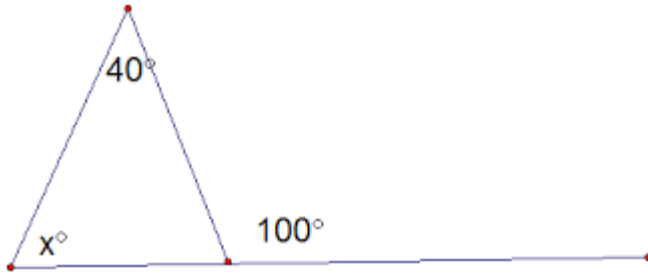


# Exterior Angle Theorem

- \* The measure of an \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ two \_\_\_\_\_.

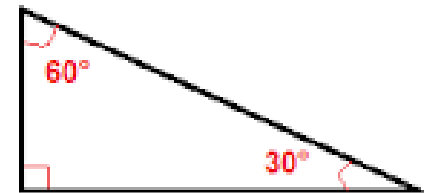
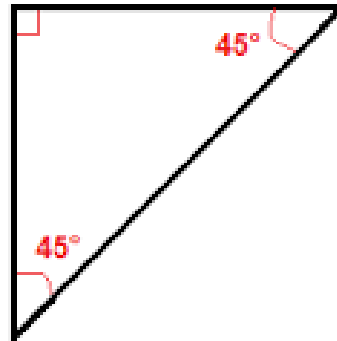
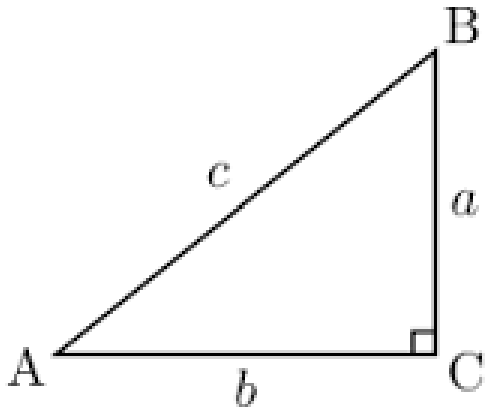


EX: Solve for  $x$ . Then tell the value of the exterior angle.

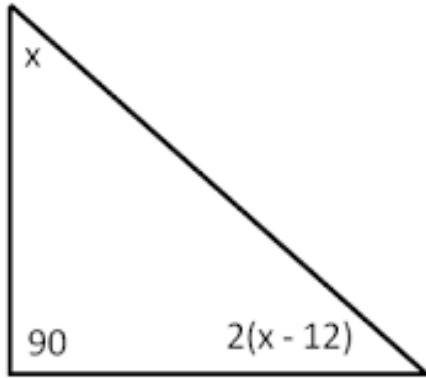


# Right Triangle Angles

- \* The \_\_\_\_\_ in a right triangle are \_\_\_\_\_.

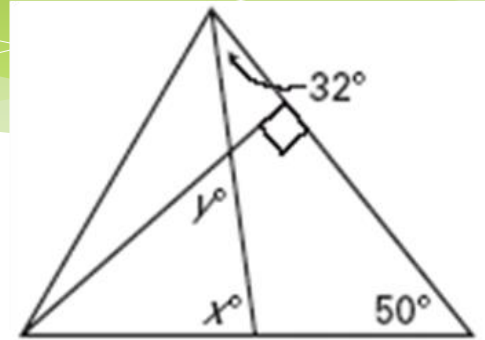


EX: Find the measures of the acute angles in the right triangle shown.



EX:

4. Find  $x$  and  $y$ .

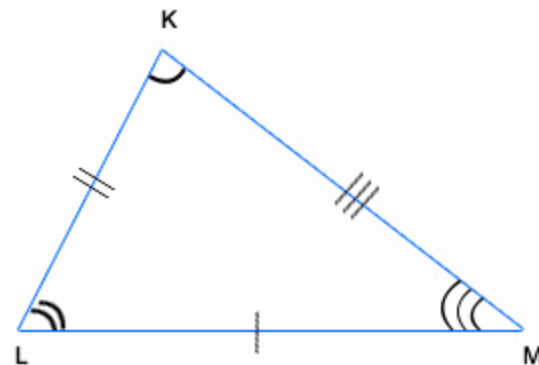
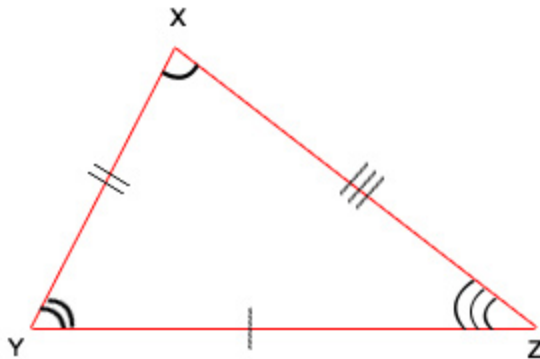


4.2

# Apply Congruence and Triangles

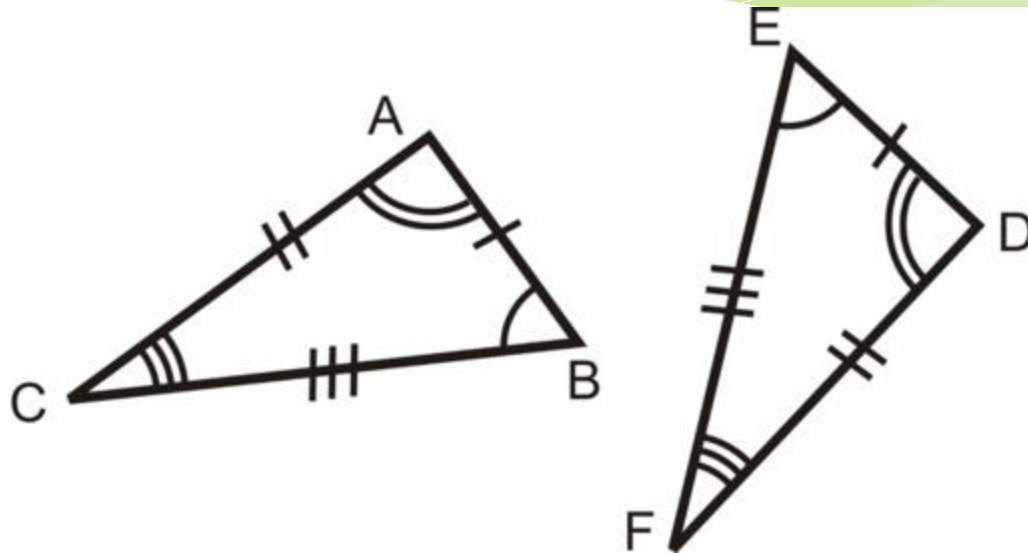
# Congruent Figures

- \* Have exactly the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* Have congruent \_\_\_\_\_ and congruent \_\_\_\_\_.





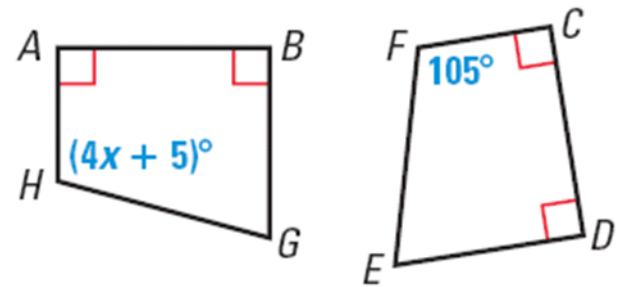
EX: Write a congruence statement for the triangles. Identify all pairs of congruent corresponding parts.



# EX:

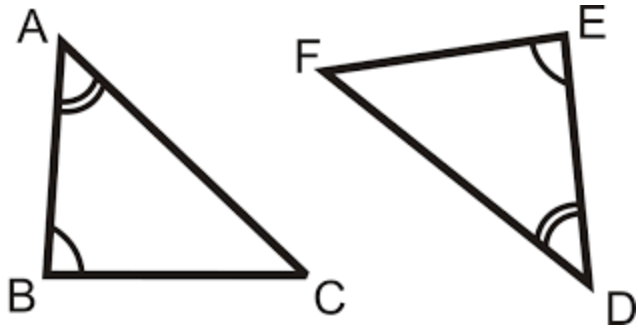
In the diagram at the right,  $ABGH \cong CDEF$ .

- \* Find the value of  $x$  and  $m\angle H$ .

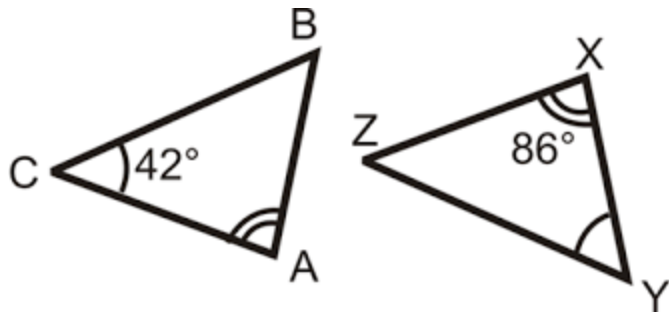


# Third Angles Theorem

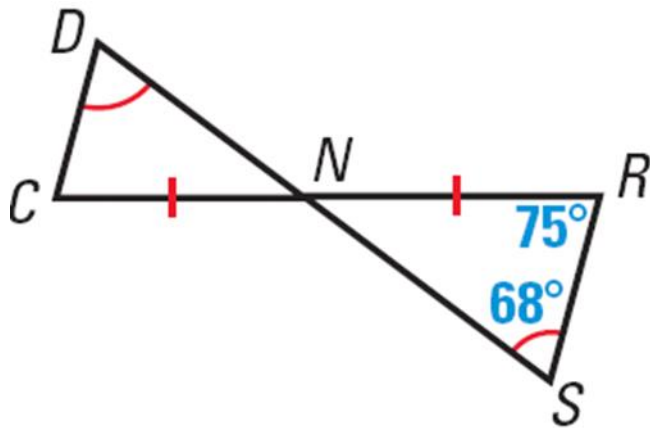
- \* If \_\_\_\_\_ of one triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in another triangle, then the \_\_\_\_\_ are also \_\_\_\_\_.



EX: Find the value of  $\angle B$  and  $\angle Z$ .



EX: What is the  $m\angle DCN$ ?

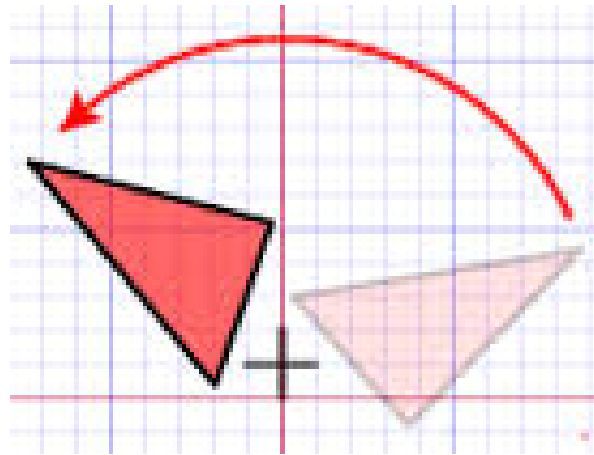


# 4.3

## Relate Transformations and Congruence

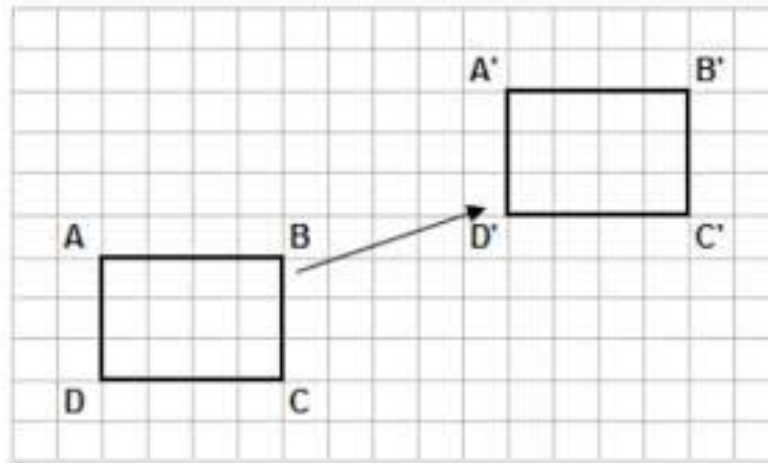
# Transformations

- \* A \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in a figure to produce a \_\_\_\_\_.



# Rigid Motion

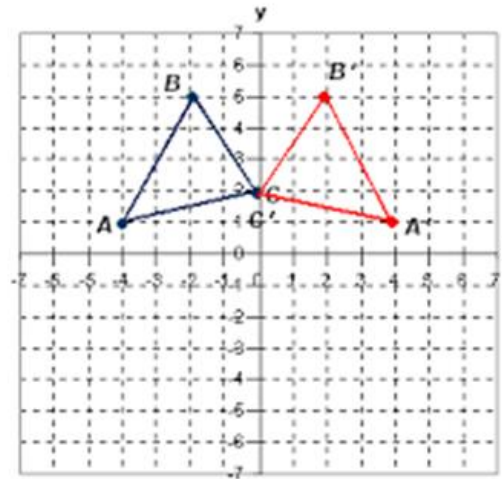
- \* A transformation that keeps \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ the same.
- \* Translations:



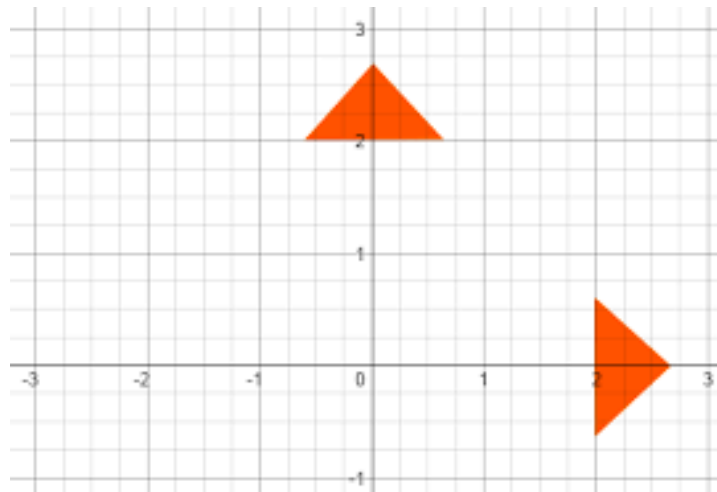


# Rigid Motion Continued:

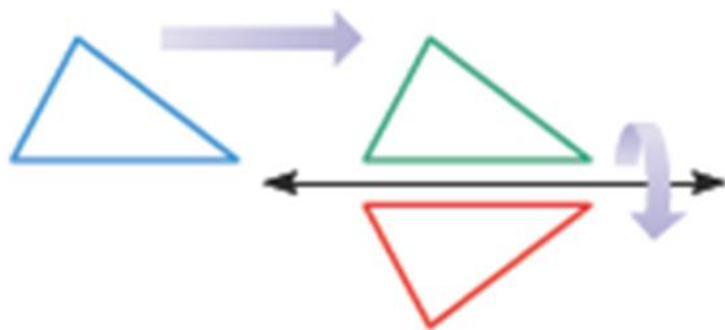
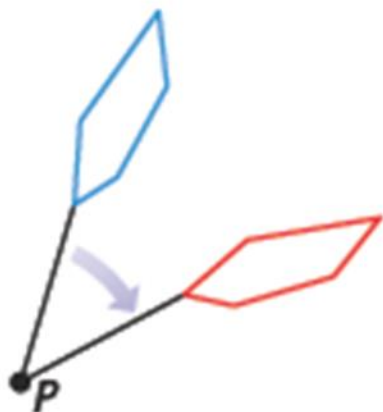
## \* Reflections:

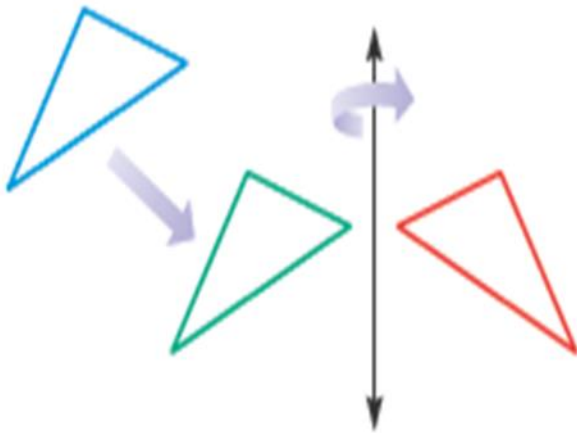
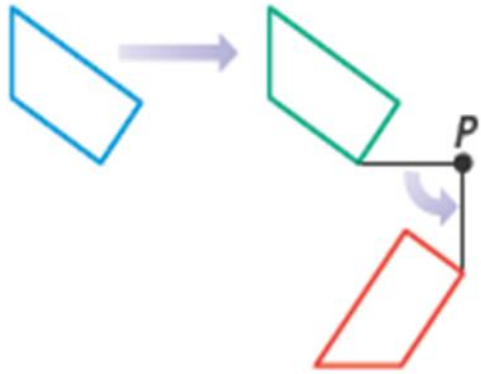


## \* Rotations:



EX: Describe the transformation(s) you can use to move the blue figure onto the red figure.



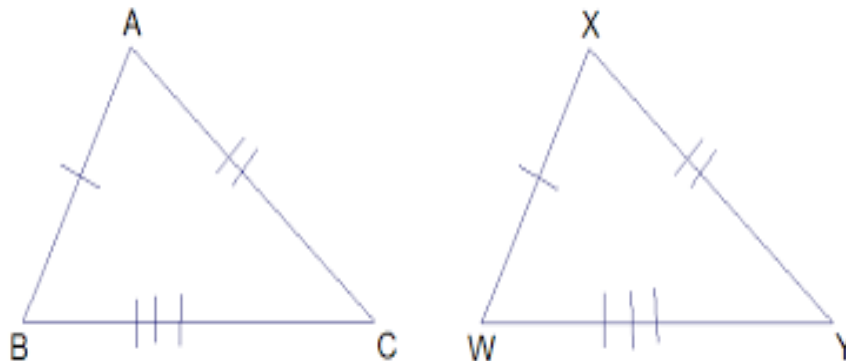


4.4

Prove Triangles Congruent by SSS

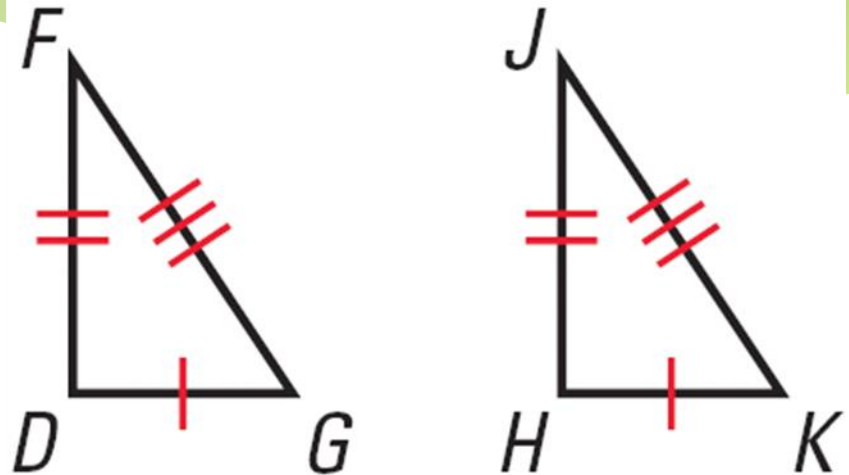
# Side-Side-Side (SSS) Congruence Postulate

- \* If \_\_\_\_\_ of one triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ of a second triangle, the two triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.

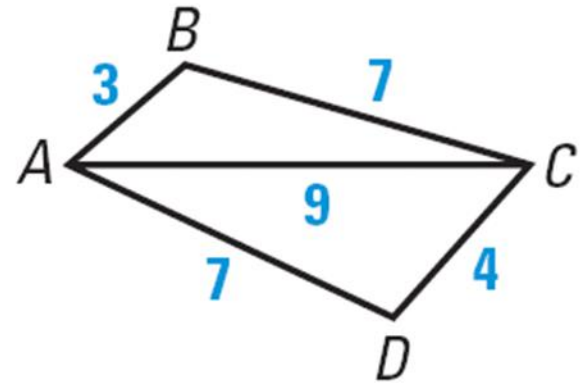


EX: Decide whether the congruence statement is true. Explain.

1.  $\triangle DFG \cong \triangle HJK$



2.  $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle CAD$



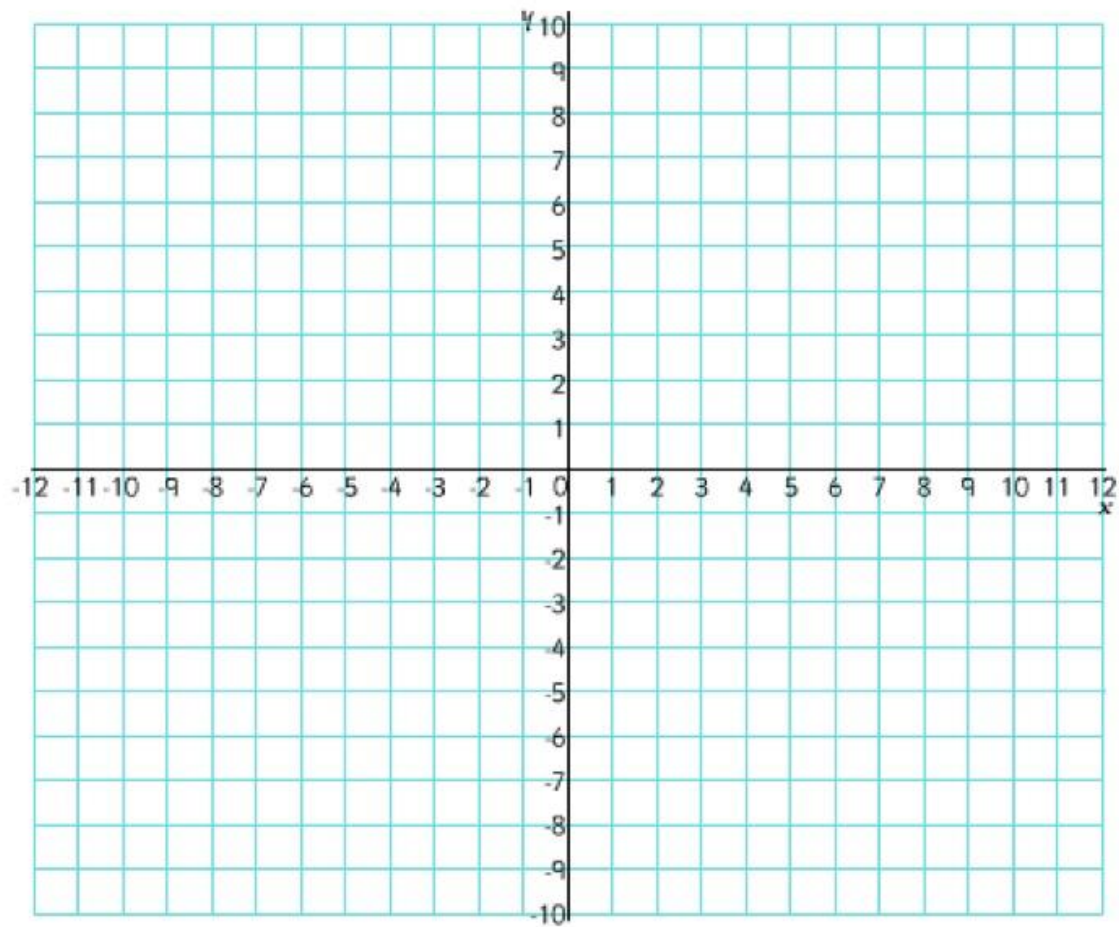
EX:

**has vertices  $J(-3, -2)$ ,  $K(0, -2)$ , and  $L(-3, -8)$ .**

***RST* has vertices  $R(10, 0)$ ,  $S(10, -3)$ , and  $T(4, 0)$ .**

**Graph the triangles in the same coordinate plane and show that they are congruent.**





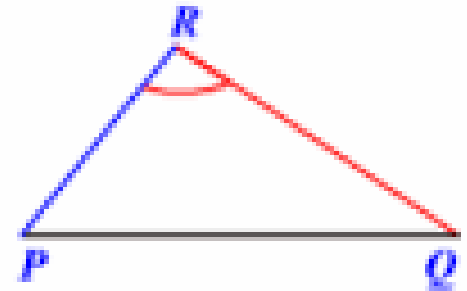
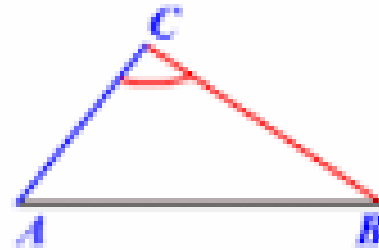


4.5

Prove Triangles Congruent by SAS  
and HL

# Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruence Postulate

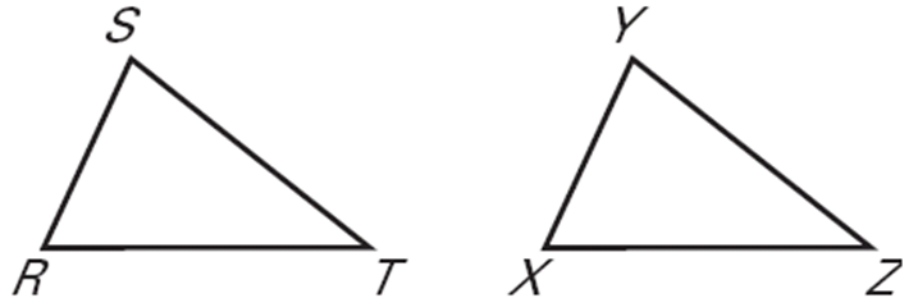
- \* If \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of one triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of another triangle, then the two triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.



EX:

State a third congruence that would allow you to prove  $\triangle RST \cong \triangle XYZ$  by the SAS Congruence postulate.

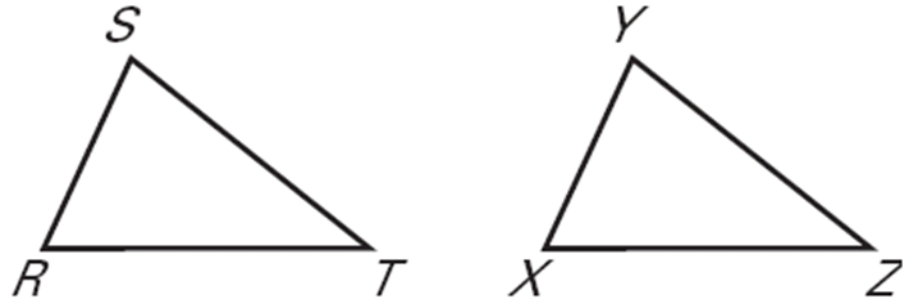
3.  $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{YZ}, \overline{RS} \cong \overline{XY}$



EX:

State a third congruence that would allow you to prove  $\triangle RST \cong \triangle XYZ$  by the SAS Congruence postulate.

4.  $\angle T \cong \angle Z, \overline{RT} \cong \overline{XZ}$



EX: Decide whether enough information is given to prove that the triangles are congruent by SAS.

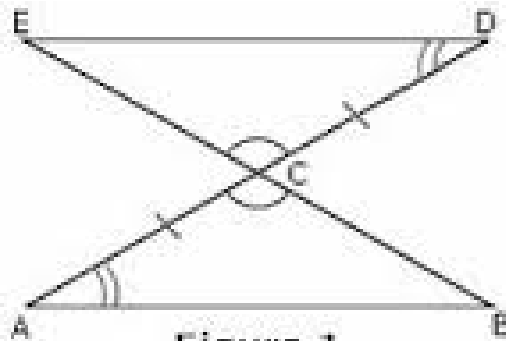


Figure 1

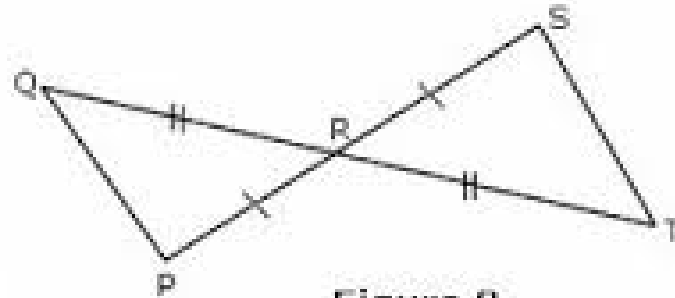
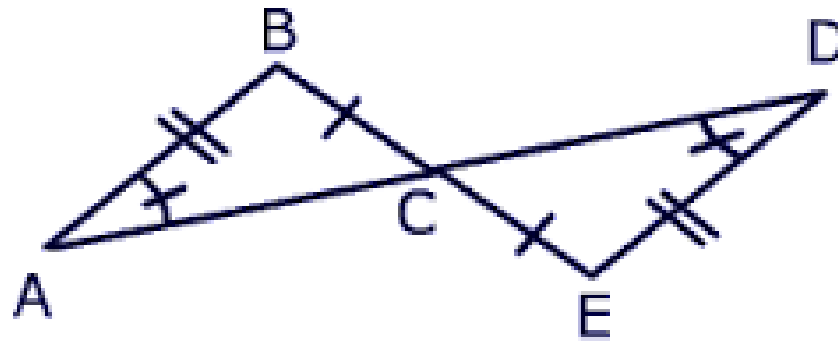
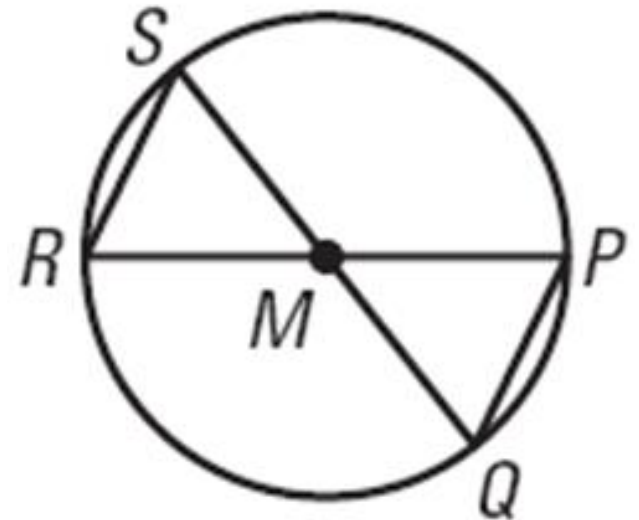


Figure 2



EX:

In the diagram,  $QS$  and  $RP$  pass through the center  $M$  of the circle. What can you conclude about  $\angle MRS$  and  $\angle MPQ$ ?



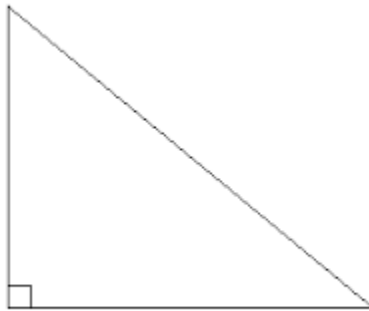


# Right Triangles

\* Legs – the \_\_\_\_\_ to the

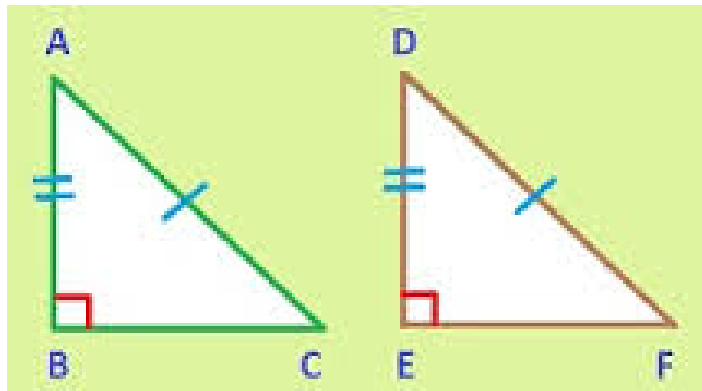
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Hypotenuse – the side \_\_\_\_\_  
of the \_\_\_\_\_



# Hypotenuse-Leg Theorem

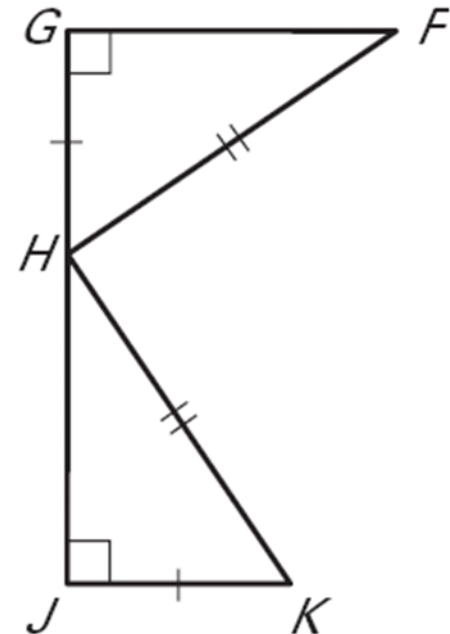
- \* If the \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of a right triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of another right triangle, then the two triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.



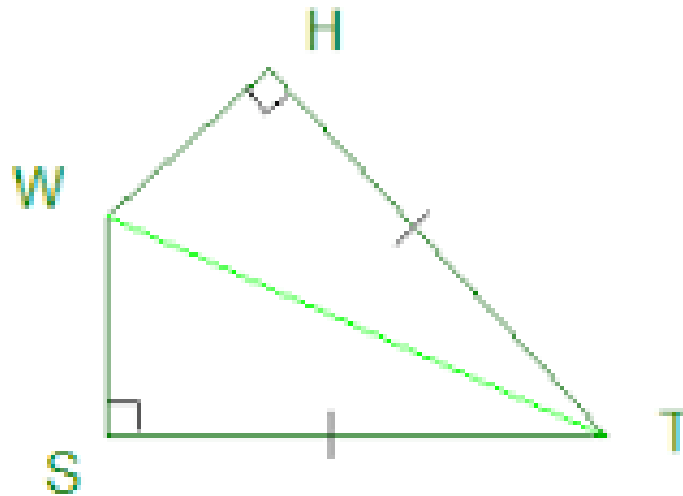
EX:

Is there enough given information to prove the triangles congruent? If there is, state the postulate or theorem.

2.  $\triangle FGH, \triangle HJK$



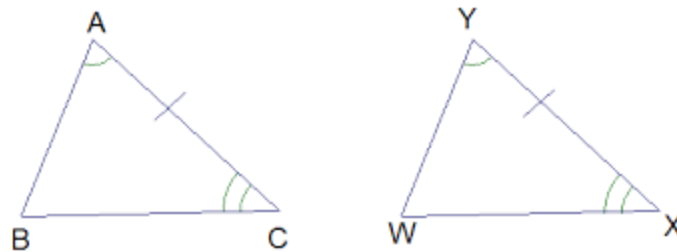
EX: Decide whether enough information is given to prove that the triangles are congruent. If so, state the postulate or theorem used.



# Prove Triangles Congruent by ASA and AAS

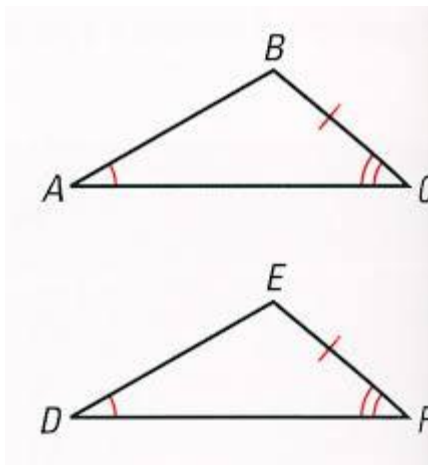
# Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Congruence Postulate

- \* If \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of one triangle are congruent to \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of another triangle, then the two triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.

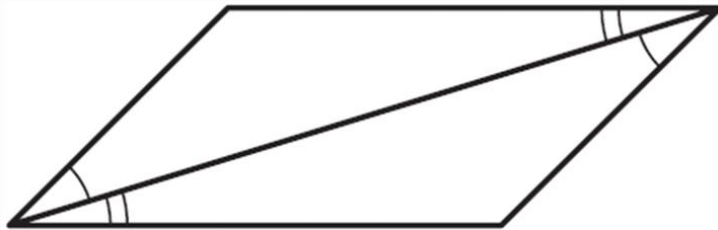
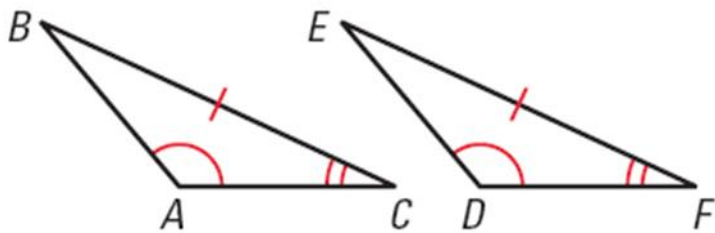


# Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Congruence Postulate

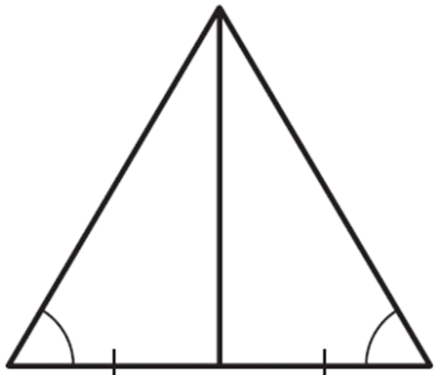
\* If \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of one triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of another triangle, then the two triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.



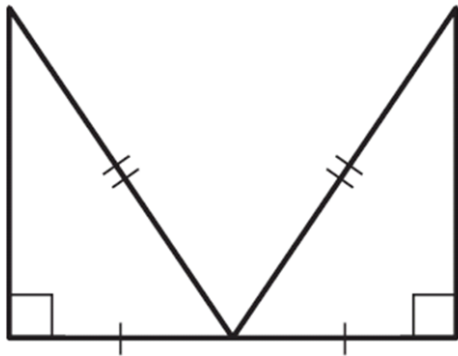
EX: Is it possible to prove that the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate or theorem used.



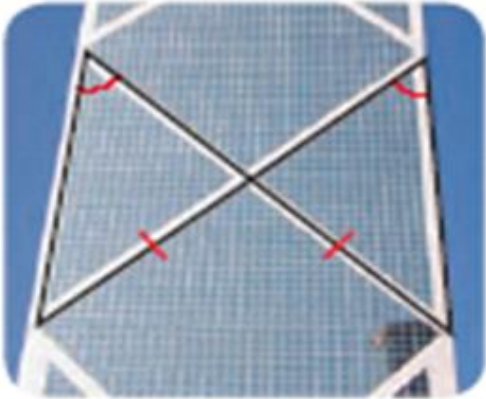




**Tell whether the pair of triangles is congruent or not and why.**



**a.**



**b.**



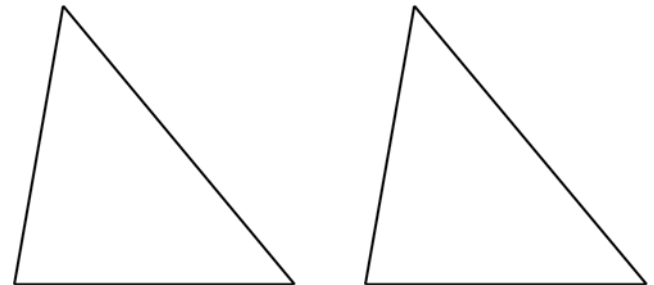
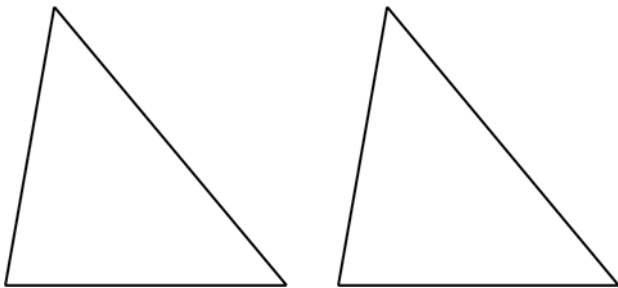
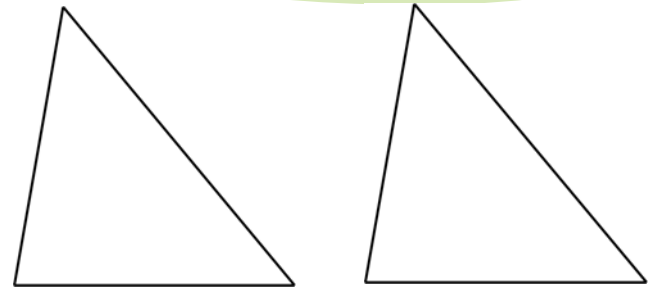
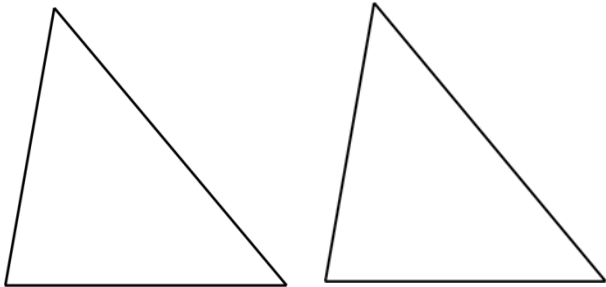
**c.**



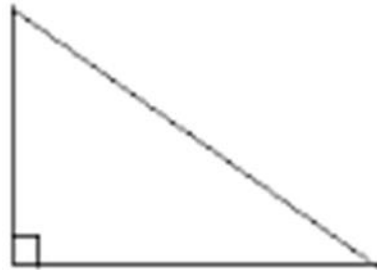
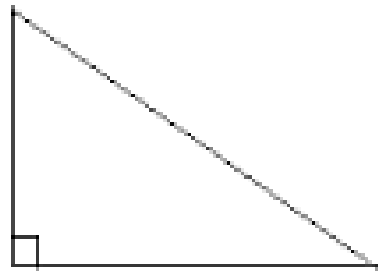
EX: Tell whether you can use the given information to determine whether

# Triangle Congruence Summary

\* All Triangles



## \* Right Triangles

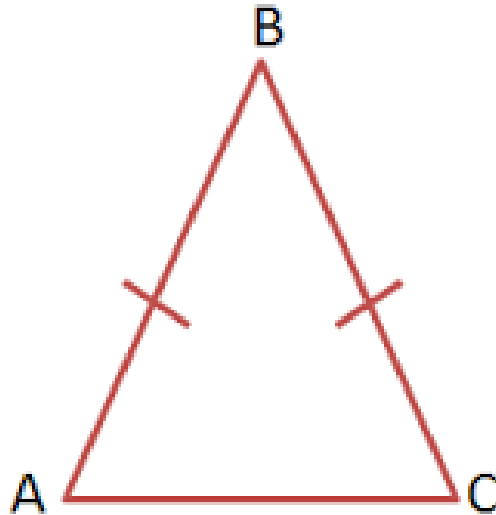


4.8

# Use Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles

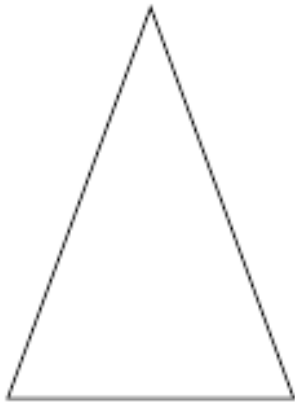
# Isosceles Triangles

- \* Isosceles Triangles have \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Parts of Isosceles Triangles:



# Base Angles Theorem

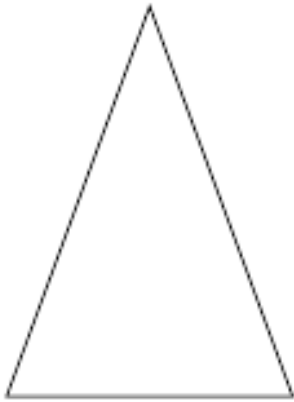
- \* If \_\_\_\_\_ of a triangle are congruent, then the \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.





# Converse to Base Angle Theorem

- \* If \_\_\_\_\_ in a triangle are congruent, then the \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.

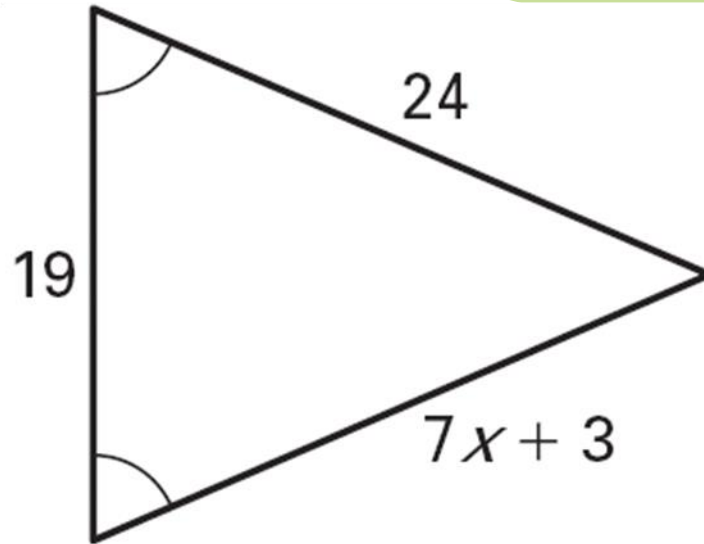


EX:

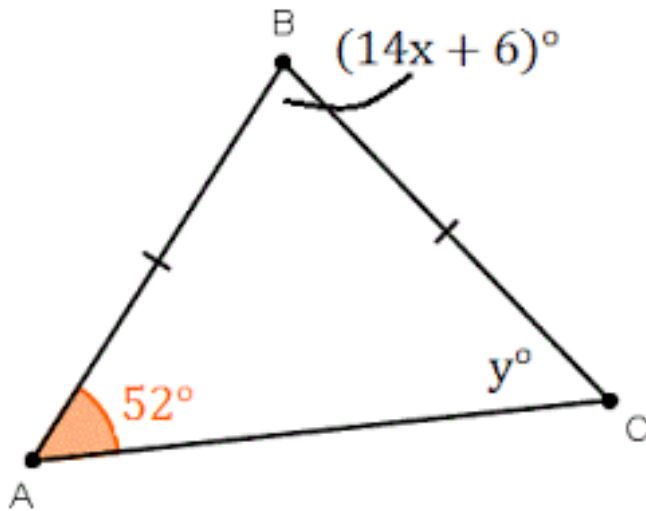
- \* If the measure of vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is  $112^\circ$ , what are the measures of the base angles?

EX: Solve for  $x$ .

2.

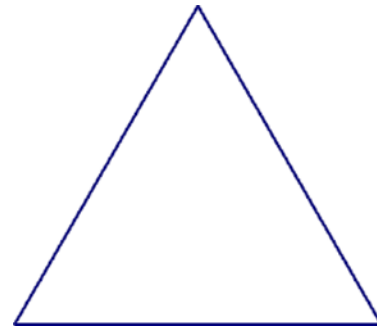
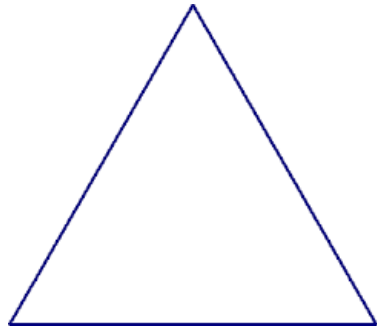


EX: Find the value of  $x$  and  $y$ .



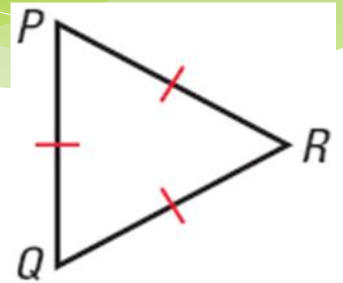
# Equilateral and Equiangular Triangles

- \* Equilateral Triangles have \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Equiangular Triangles have \_\_\_\_\_
- \* All \_\_\_\_\_ are also \_\_\_\_\_
- \* All \_\_\_\_\_ are also \_\_\_\_\_
- \* Meaning:



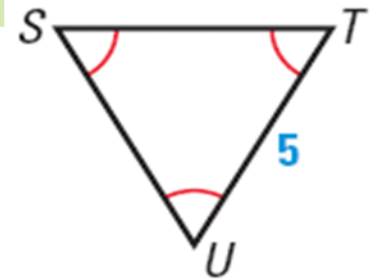
EX:

Find the measures of  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$ .



EX:

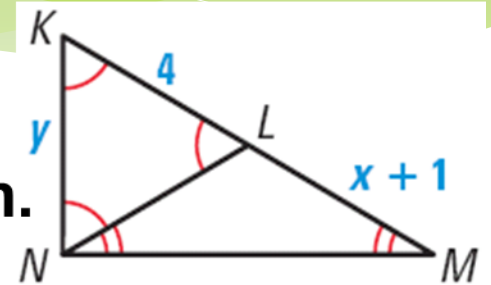
3. Find  $ST$  in the triangle at the right.



EX:

## ALGEBRA

Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  in the diagram.





EX:

4. Find the perimeter of triangle.

