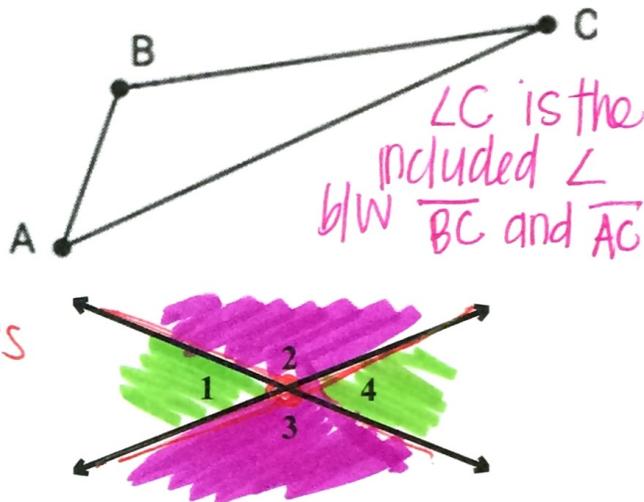


Congruent: "equal" ≅ exactly the same measurement.

Included Angle: angle between two sides

Shared Side: same line shared b/w two triangles
 Reflexive property.

Vertical Angles: ∠'s directly across an intersection when 2 straight lines form an X.



Ex. 1: Use the diagram to name the included angle between the pair of sides given.

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

∠T
 ∠MTR

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

∠QTR
 ∠RTQ

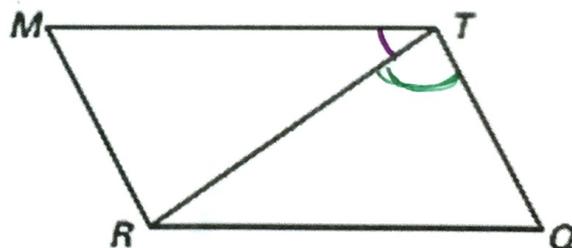
c) \overline{MR} and \overline{TM}

∠M

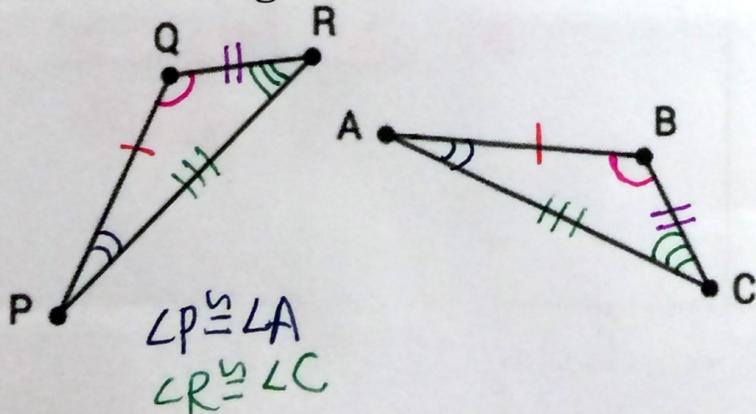
d) \overline{TQ} and \overline{QR}

∠Q

∠RMT OR ∠TMR ∠RQT OR ∠TQR



Ex. 2: Given $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$, label and name the pairs of corresponding sides and angles.

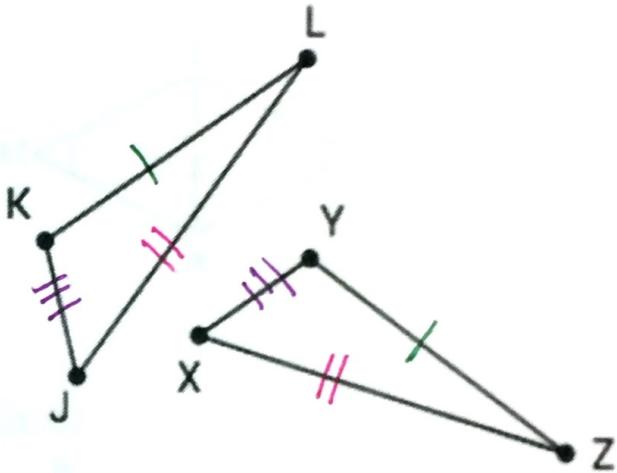
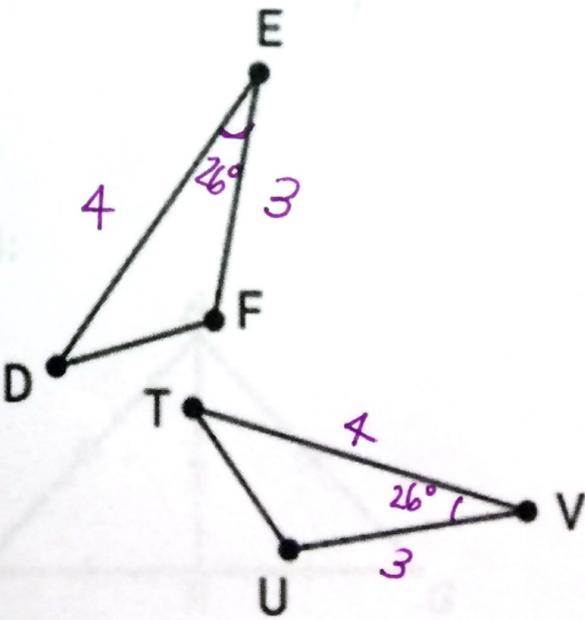


$\overline{BA} \cong \overline{QP}$

$\overline{QR} \cong \overline{BC}$

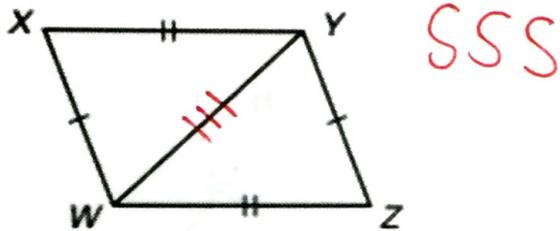
$\overline{CA} \cong \overline{RP}$

∠Q ≅ ∠B

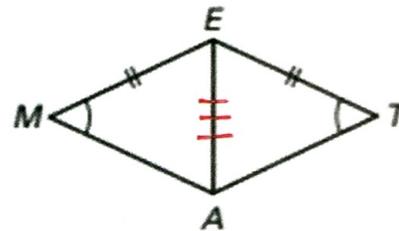
Postulate/Theorem	Picture
<p>Side-Side-Side (SSS) Congruence Postulate: 3 sides that correspond with 3 sides in another \triangle.</p> <p>\triangle's are \cong.</p>	
<p>Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruence Postulate: § one side, an included angle, and a second side correspond with one side, an included angle & a second side on another \triangle.</p>	

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.

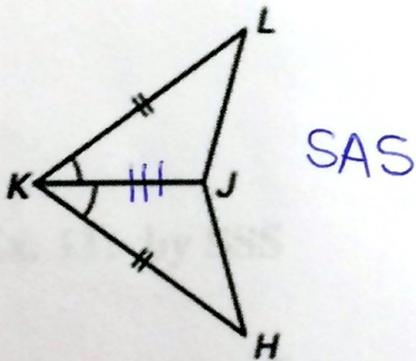
Ex. 3:



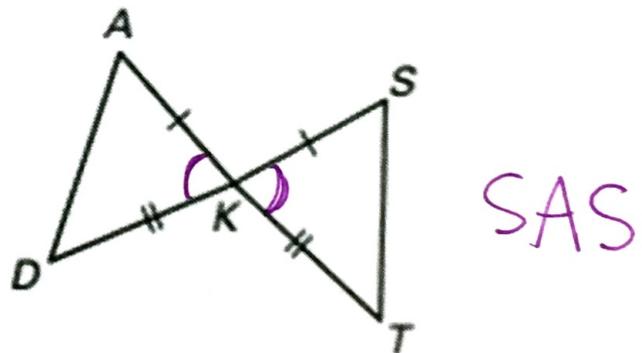
Ex. 4:



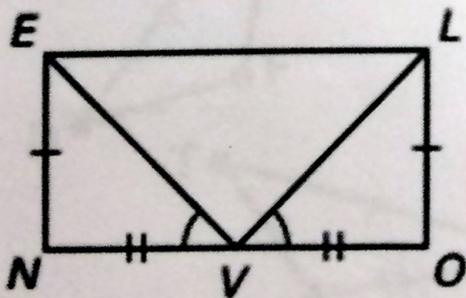
Ex. 5:



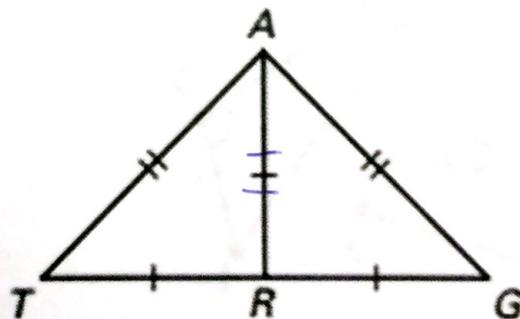
Ex. 6:



Ex. 7:

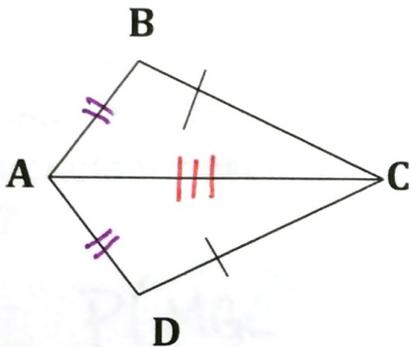


Ex. 8:

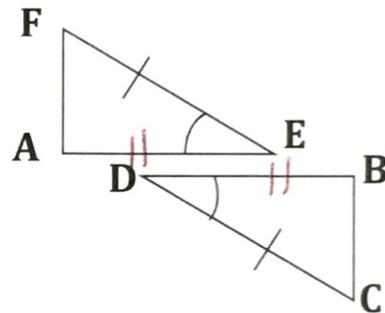


In each of the following pairs of triangles, add the required markings in order to know that the triangles are congruent by the given postulate.

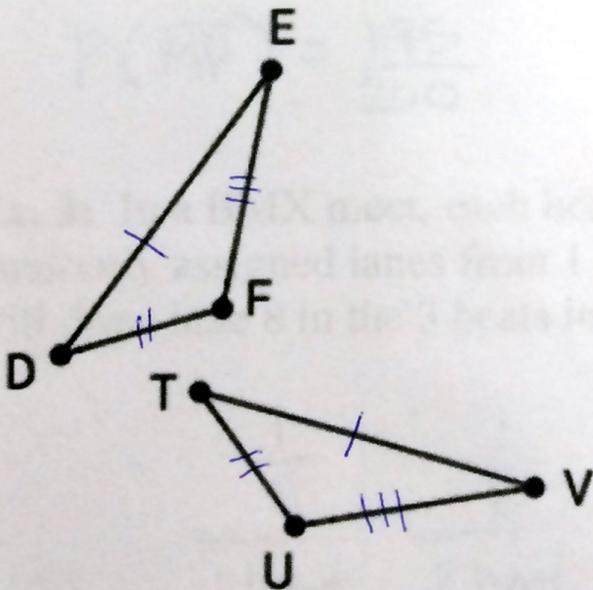
Ex. 9: by SSS



Ex. 10: by SAS



Ex. 11: by SSS



Ex. 12: by SAS

