$\qquad$

### 5.1 Congruence and Triangles

Goal: Classify triangles by their sides and by their measures.
Corresponding Parts: the sides and angles that are the same when two triangles have exactly the same
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$

Congruent Figures: figures are congruent if all pairs of corresponding $\qquad$ and corresponding
$\qquad$ are congruent

The two triangles are congruent. Identify all congruent parts and write a congruence statement.

## Corresponding Angles:

$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$


Corresponding Sides:
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$

Congruence Statement: $\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

Corresponding Angles:
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$

Corresponding Sides:

$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$
$\qquad$ and $\qquad$

Congruence Statement: $\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

In the triangles below, $\triangle A B C \cong \triangle D E F$. Find the indicated measures.
$D E=$ $\qquad$ $D F=$ $\qquad$ $B C=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle D=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle E=$ $\qquad$

$m \angle C=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle F=$ $\qquad$


In the triangles below, $\triangle A B C \cong \triangle D E F$. Find the indicated measures.
$A B=$ $\qquad$ $B C=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle D=$ $\qquad$ $B C=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle D=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle F=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle F=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle B=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle E=$ $\qquad$
$A B=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle B=$ $\qquad$ $m \angle E=$ $\qquad$



Determine whether the triangles are congruent. If so, write a congruence statement.
a) Congruent?
b) Congruent? $\qquad$
Statement: $\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
Statement: $\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

c) Congruent? $\qquad$ d) Congruent? $\qquad$
Statement: $\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$


Statement: $\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$


### 5.2 SSS and SAS

Goal: Show triangles are congruent using SSS and SAS.

| Side-Side-Side (SSS) Congruent Postulate: If three $\qquad$ of one triangles are congruent to three $\qquad$ of a second triangle, then the two triangles are $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruent Postulate: If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the $\qquad$ angle of a second triangle, then the triangles are | If Side $\overline{P Q} \cong \overline{W X}$, and <br> Angle $\angle Q \cong \angle X$, and <br> Side $\quad \overline{Q R} \cong \overline{X Y}$, <br> then $\triangle P Q R \cong \triangle$ |

Does the diagram give enough information to use the SSS congruence postulate?


Does the diagram give enough information to use the SAS congruence postulate?


Decide if there is enough information is given to show that the triangles are congruent. If so, tell which congruence postulate you would use and write a congruence statement.
a. Congruent? _______

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

d. Congruent? $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

b. Congruent? $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$

e. Congruent? $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
c. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
f. Congruent? $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$


### 5.3 ASA and AAS

Goal: Show triangles are congruent using ASA and AAS.

| Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Congruent Postulate: If two angles and the included $\qquad$ of one triangle are congruent to two $\qquad$ the included side of a second triangle, then the two triangles are |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Congruent Postulate: If two $\qquad$ and the non-included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the corresponding nonincluded $\qquad$ of a second triangle, then the two triangles are $\qquad$ |  |

Use $\triangle T G L$ shown. Complete the table.
Draw any $\triangle A B C$ in the space below. Complete the table.

| Angles | Included Side |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle T$ and $\angle G$ |  |
| $\angle G$ and $\angle L$ |  |
| $\angle T$ and $\angle L$ |  |



| Angles | Non-Included Sides |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ | and |
| $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ | and |
| $\angle A$ and $\angle C$ | and |

Does the diagram give enough information to use the ASA congruence postulate?


Does the diagram give enough information to use the AAS congruence postulate?


Decide if there is enough information is given to show that the triangles are congruent. If so, tell which congruence postulate you would use and write a congruence statement.
a. Congruent? $\qquad$
b. Congruent? $\qquad$ c. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

d. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
e. Congruent? $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$

$$
\cong \Delta_{-}
$$

$\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

f. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$


### 5.4 Hypotenuse Leg Congruence Theorem: HL

Goal: Use the HL Congruence Theorem to prove triangles congruent.

| Hypotenuse-Leg Theorem: If the hypotenuse and a leg <br> of a $\qquad$ triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a leg of a second $\qquad$ triangle, then the two triangles are $\qquad$ | H $\overline{A C} \cong \overline{D F}$, and <br> $L \overline{B C} \cong \overline{E F}$, <br> then $\triangle A B C \cong \triangle$ $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: |

Does the diagram give enough information to use the HL congruence theorem?


Decide if there is enough information is given to show that the triangles are congruent. If so, tell which congruence postulate you would use.
a. Congruent? $\qquad$
b. Congruent? $\qquad$ c. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
d. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta L^{Z} \cong \Delta^{Z}$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
e. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$
f. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$

g. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
h. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$
i. Congruent? $\qquad$
Postulate: $\qquad$
$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\cong \Delta$ $\qquad$


### 5.7 Reflections and Symmetry

## Goal: Identify and use reflections and lines of symmetry

## Reflection: a transformation that creates a

$\qquad$ image. The original figure is
reflected in a line that is called the line of reflection.

## Properties of Reflections

1. The reflected image is $\qquad$ to the original figure.
2. The orientation of the reflected image is $\qquad$ _.
3. The line of reflection is the
of the segments joining
the corresponding points.

Draw the reflection of the letter $E$ in the line $k$.


Tell whether the figures are reflections.


Tell whether the ligures are reflections. If they are reflections, name the line of reflection.




Line of symmetry: a line that allows a figure to be reflected onto itself by a reflection in the line.

Determine the number of lines of symmetry of each figure.


Reflect the triangle across the $x$-axis. Find the coordinates of the pre-image and image.
A $\qquad$
$A^{\prime}$ $\qquad$
B $\qquad$
B' $\qquad$
C $\qquad$
$C^{\prime}$ $\qquad$


Reflect the figure across the $y$-axis. Find the coordinates of the pre-image and image.
$\qquad$ $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
P $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{P}^{\prime}$ $\qquad$

L $\qquad$ L' $\qquad$


