Section\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Prove Triangles are Congruent by - SSS, SAS, HL, ASA, AAS

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| Vocabulary | Definition | Example |
| SIDE-SIDE-SIDE **(SSS)** CONGRUENCE POSTULATE | If three sides of one triangle are congruent to three sides of a second triangle, then the two triangles are congruent. | If **Side** \_\_\_\_\_,  **Side** \_\_\_\_\_, and  **Side** \_\_\_\_\_,  then ΔABC Δ\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| LEG of a RIGHT TRIANGLE | In a right triangle, a side adjacent to the right angle is called a leg. |  |
| HYPOTENUSE | In a right triangle, the side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse. |  |
| SIDE-ANGLE-SIDE **(SAS)** CONGRUENCE POSTULATE | If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the included angle of a second triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.  **\*INCLUDED ANGLE**- In a triangle, the angle formed by two sides is the included angle for those two sides. | If **Side** \_\_\_\_\_,    **Angle** ‹R \_\_\_\_\_, and  **Side**  \_\_\_\_\_,  then ΔRST Δ\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| HYPOTENUSE-LEG **(HL)** CONGRUENCE THEOREM | If the hypotenuse and a leg of a right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a leg of a second triangle, then the two triangles are congruent. |  |
| ANGLE-SIDE-ANGLE **(ASA)** CONGRUENCE POSTULATE | If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of a second triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.  **\*INCLUDED SIDE**- Suppose you were given the measure of two angles in a triangle. This refers to the side between them. | If **Angle** ‹A \_\_\_\_\_,  **Side** \_\_\_\_\_, and  **Angle** ‹C \_\_\_\_\_,  then ΔABC Δ\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| ANGLE-ANGLE-SIDE **(AAS)** CONGRUENCE THEOREM | If two angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the corresponding non-included side of a second triangle then the two triangles are congruent. | If **Angle** ‹A \_\_\_\_\_,  **Angle** ‹C \_\_\_\_\_, and  **Side** \_\_\_\_\_,  then ΔABC Δ\_\_\_\_\_\_. |