| Angle-Side-Angle Congruence (ASA) | If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent. | |
|---|---|--|
| Angle-Angle-Side Congruence (AAS) | If two angles and the nonincluded side of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding two angles and side of a second triangle, then the triangles are congruent. | B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C |





NOT ASA







| Hypotenuse-Leg Congruence (HL) | If the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and corresponding leg of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent | THE AND |
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1. Is it possible to prove the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate of theorem you would use?



2. Identify which property will prove the triangles below congruent.



3. State the third corresponding part that will make the triangles below congruent using the congruence postulate given.

AAS Congruence Theorem



SSS Congruence Postulate



SAS Congruence Postulate



ASA Congruence Postulate



4. Decide whether there is enough information given to state the triangles congruent:



6. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$ $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{DB}$

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$

B

| Statements | Reasons |
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7. Given: $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{AD}$ $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AD}$ *C* is the midpoint of \overline{BE}

Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$



| Statements | Reasons |
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