

Name  
Adv Geo -

3.1: What Are Congruent Figures?

Date:

What are the 5 purpose of proof?

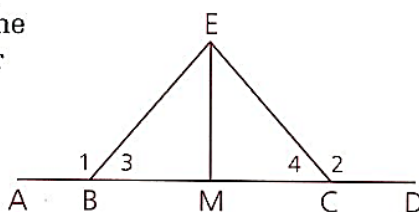
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
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What are the three postulates that prove triangles congruent?

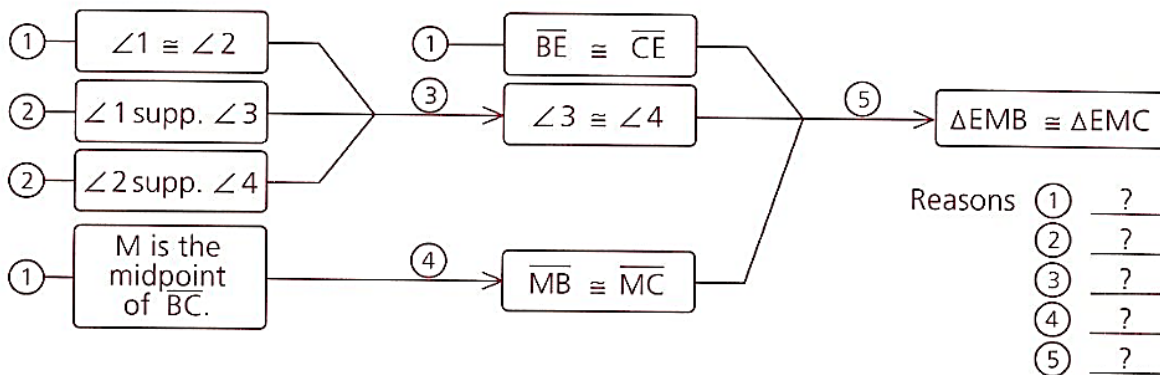
### Sample Problems

**20** Study the problem below, then copy the flow diagram and fill in the reason for each statement.

Given:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ ;  
M is the midpt. of  $\overline{BC}$ .  
 $\overline{BE} \cong \overline{CE}$



Prove:  $\triangle EMB \cong \triangle EMC$

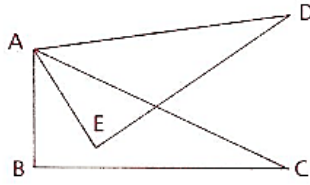


**21** In problem 20, what given information is not needed to prove the triangles congruent?

**Problem Set C**

- 26 Given:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AE}$ ;  
 $\overline{AE}$  and  $\overline{AC}$  trisect  $\angle BAD$ .  
 $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$ ,  
 $\overline{AE} \perp \overline{DE}$

Conclusion:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle AED$

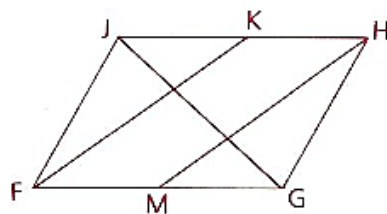


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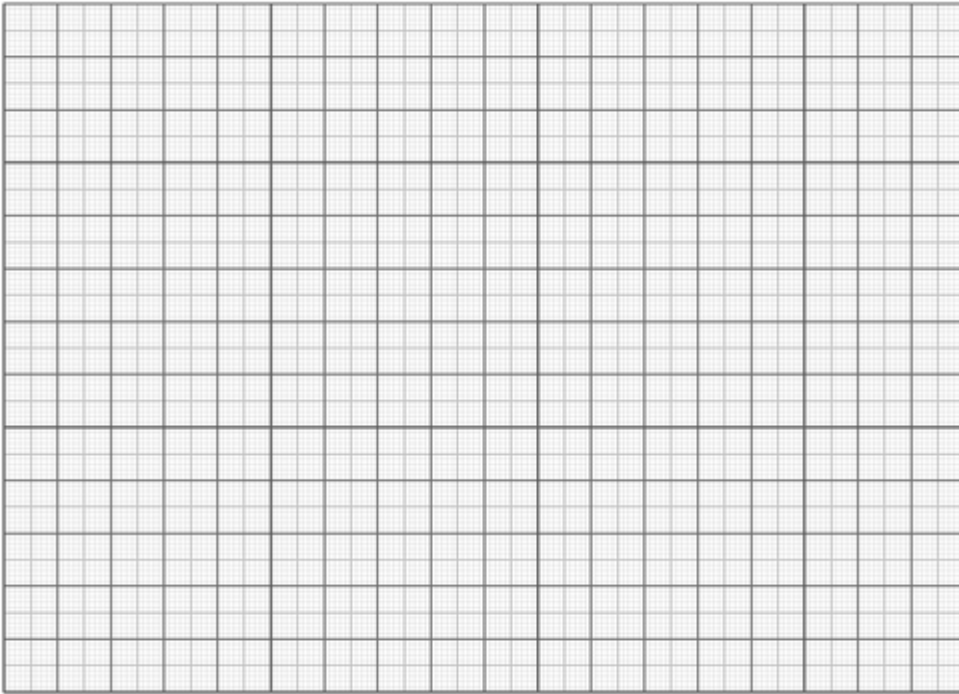
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3: Congruent Triangles  
3.1: What Are Congruent Figures?

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- 27 Given:  $\overline{JH} \cong \overline{FG}$ ;  
K and M are midpoints.  
 $\angle HKF \cong \angle FMH$ ,  
 $\angle KJG \cong \angle MGJ$ ,  
 $\angle JGH \cong \angle FJG$   
Conclusion:  $\triangle FJK \cong \triangle HGM$



- 28** Consider two triangles,  $\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle FDE$ , with vertices  $A = (0, 7)$ ,  $B = (-4, 0)$ ,  $C = (0, 0)$ ,  $D = (2, 3)$ ,  $E = (2, -1)$ , and  $F = (9, -1)$ . Draw a diagram and explain why  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$ .



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3: Congruent Triangles

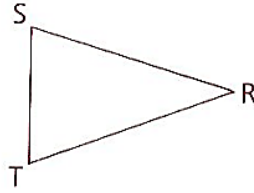
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22 Given:  $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{RT}$

Conclusion:  $\triangle RST \cong \triangle RTS$

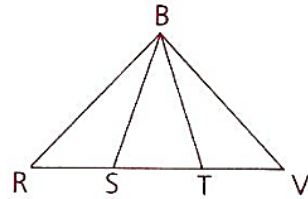


23 Given: S and T trisect  $\overline{RV}$

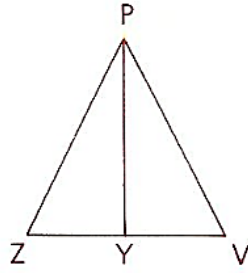
$\angle R \cong \angle V$

$\angle BST \cong \angle BTS$

Conclusion:  $\triangle BRS \cong \triangle BVT$



- 24 Given:  $\overrightarrow{PY}$  bisects  $\angle VPZ$ .  
 $\angle VPY = (2x + 7)^\circ$ ,  
 $\angle ZPY = (3x - 9)^\circ$ ,  
 $PZ = \frac{1}{2}x + 5$ ,  
 $PV = x - 3$
- Prove:  $\triangle VPY \cong \triangle ZPY$   
(Use a paragraph proof.)



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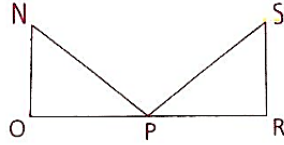
## Homework

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3: Congruent Triangles  
3.1: What Are Congruent Figures?

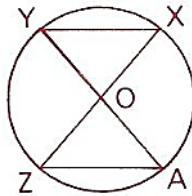
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- 11 Given:  $\angle N$  is comp. to  $\angle NPO$ .  
 $\angle S$  is comp. to  $\angle SPR$ .  
 $\angle NPO \cong \angle SPR$ ,  
 $\overline{NP} \cong \overline{SP}$

Conclusion:  $\triangle NOP \cong \triangle SRP$

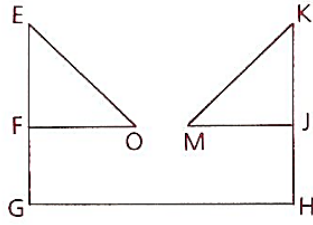


- 12 Given:  $O$  is the midpt. of  $\overline{AY}$ .  
 $O$  is the midpt. of  $\overline{ZX}$ .  
Conclusion:  $\triangle ZOA \cong \triangle XOY$

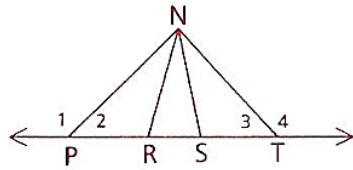


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- 13 Given:  $\overline{EO} \cong \overline{KM}$ ,  
 $\overline{FO} \cong \overline{JM}$ ,  
 $\overline{EG} \cong \overline{KH}$ ;  
F is the midpt. of  $\overline{EG}$ .  
J is the midpt. of  $\overline{KH}$ .  
Conclusion:  $\triangle EFO \cong \triangle KJM$



- 14 Given:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$ ,  
 $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{TS}$ ,  
 $\overline{NP} \cong \overline{NT}$   
Prove:  $\triangle NPR \cong \triangle NTS$

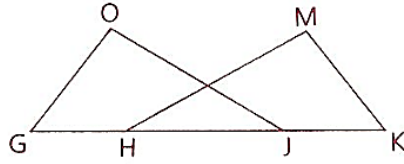




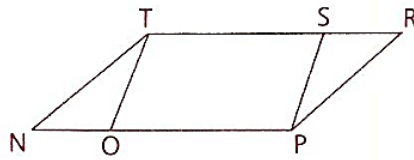
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- 15 Given:  $\overline{GH} \cong \overline{KJ}$ ,  
 $\overline{HM} \cong \overline{JO}$ ,  
 $\overline{GO} \cong \overline{KM}$   
 Prove:  $\triangle GOJ \cong \triangle KMH$



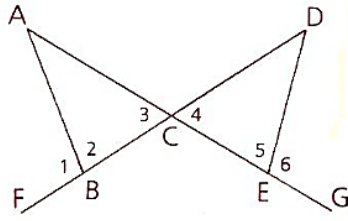
- 16 Given:  $\angle R \cong \angle N$ ,  
 $\overline{RP} \cong \overline{NT}$ ,  
 $\overline{RT} \cong \overline{NP}$ ,  
 $\overline{TS} \cong \overline{OP}$   
 Conclusion:  $\triangle NOT \cong \triangle RSP$



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17 Given:  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 6$ ,  
 $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EC}$

Conclusion:  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$

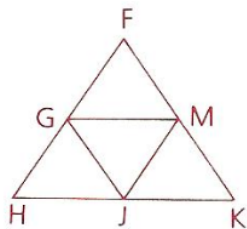


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- 18** Given:  $\overline{FH} \cong \overline{FK}$ ,  
 $\angle H \cong \angle K$ ;  
G is the midpt. of  $\overline{FH}$ .  
M is the midpt. of  $\overline{FK}$ .  
J is the midpt. of  $\overline{HK}$ .  
Conclusion:  $\triangle GHJ \cong \triangle MKJ$



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**25** Given:  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 1$ ,  $\angle 4 \cong \angle 2$ ,  
 $\angle DAC \cong \angle 3$ ,  $\angle BAC \cong \angle 1$ ,  
 $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AB}$

Prove:  $\triangle CAD \cong \triangle CAB$

