

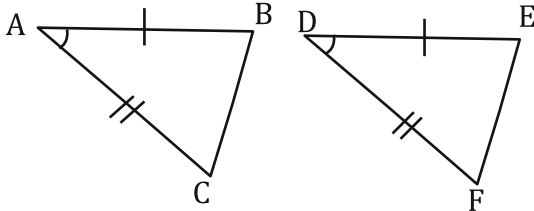
Proofs Involving Congruent Triangles

First, let's analyze some proofs.

This is easy! All you have to do is explain in plain English what is going on in the proofs. We'll look at some examples first.

AE. 1.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$, and $\angle A \cong \angle D$

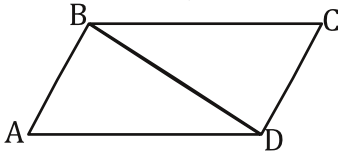


Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$	2. Given
3. $\angle A \cong \angle D$	3. Given
4. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$	4. SAS

AE. 2.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$, $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CB}$

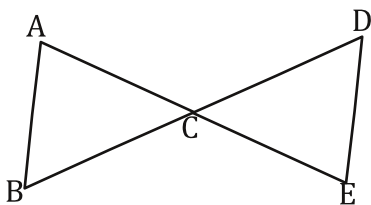


Prove: $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CB}$	2. Given
3. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	3. Reflexive property
4. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$	4. SSS

AE. 3.

Given: \overline{AE} Bisects \overline{BD} , $\angle B \cong \angle D$



Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle B \cong \angle D$	1. Given
2. \overline{AC} Bisects \overline{BD}	2. Given
3. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DC}$	3. Definition of Bisect
4. $\angle ACB \cong \angle DCE$	4. Vertical angles
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$	5. ASA

Analysis:

Working backward we must ask the key question, "How can we show that two triangles are congruent?" The answer? A triangle congruence theorem like SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS or HL. This gives us B1: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, by some property, but which one? To find out, start working forward. Listing all of the given information gives us a pair of angles $\angle A$ and $\angle D$ sandwiched between a pair of congruent sides $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$ and $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$. So this means we have $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ by the SAS theorem which is B2: and the proof is complete.

Analysis:

Working backward, we must ask the key question "How can we show that two triangles are congruent?" The answer? A triangle congruence theorem like SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS or HL. This gives us B1: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BCD$ by some property, but which one? Then start working forward. Listing all of the given information gives us two pairs of sides $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ and $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CB}$, but this is not enough. We need another pair of sides or an angle between them. Looking now at the diagram we have $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$ as a shared line. So this brings us to say $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BCD$ by SSS which is B1 and the proof is complete.

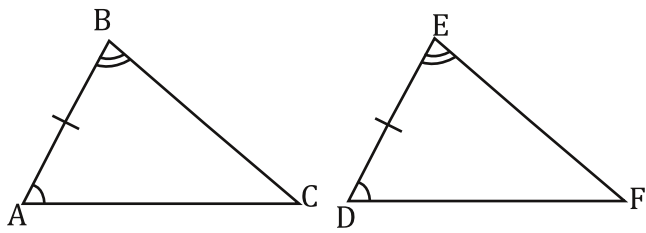
Analysis:

Working backward we must ask the key question, "How can we show that two triangles are congruent?" The answer? A triangle congruence theorem like SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS or HL. This gives us B1: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$ by some property, but which one? Then start working forward. Listing all of the given information gives us a pair of angles $\angle B$ and $\angle D$, and \overline{BD} and \overline{AE} bisects \overline{BD} . If \overline{AE} bisects \overline{BD} then $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DC}$! This is not enough though. Looking at the diagram we see vertical angles $\angle ACB \cong \angle DCE$, which gives us $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$ by the property ASA. This is B1 and the proof is complete.

For these fill in any missing statements or reasons.

1.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\angle B \cong \angle E$, and $\angle A \cong \angle D$

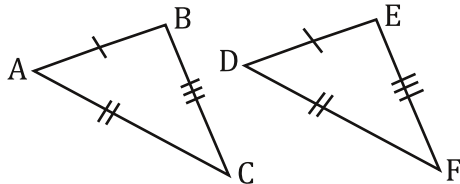


Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$	1. Given
2.	2. Given
3. $\angle A \cong \angle D$	3.
4. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$	4.

3.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$, and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$

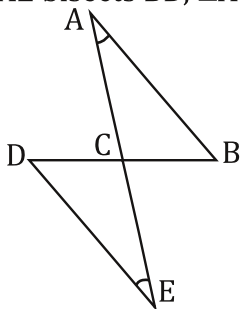


Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4. SSS

5.

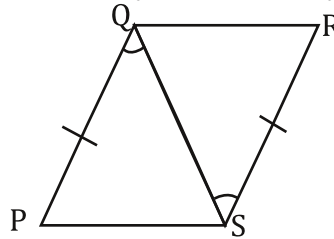
Given: \overline{AE} bisects \overline{BD} , $\angle A \cong \angle E$



Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle A \cong \angle E$	1.
2.	2. Given
3.	3. Definition of Bisect
4. $\angle ACB \cong \angle DCE$	4.
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$	5.

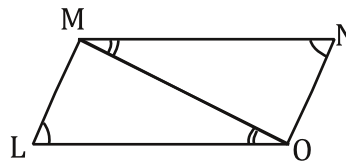
2. Given: $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{RS}$, and $\angle PQS \cong \angle RSQ$



Prove: $\triangle PQS \cong \triangle RSQ$

Statements	Reasons
1.	1. Given
2.	2. Given
3. $\overline{QS} \cong \overline{QS}$	3.
4. $\triangle PQS \cong \triangle RSQ$	4.

4. Given: $\angle L \cong \angle N$, $\angle LOM \cong \angle NMO$

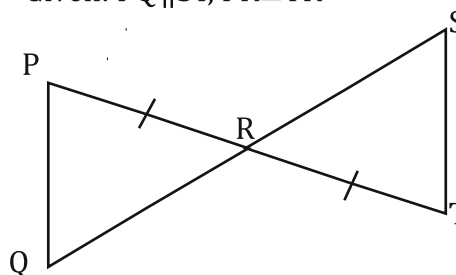


Prove: $\triangle LMO \cong \triangle NMO$

Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2.	2. Given
3.	3. Reflexive Property
4. $\triangle LMO \cong \triangle NMO$	4.

6.

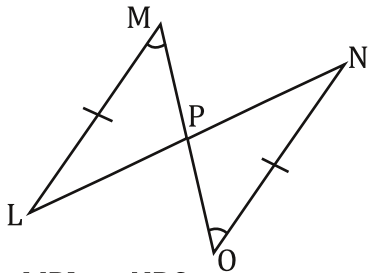
Given: $\overline{PQ} \parallel \overline{ST}$, $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{TR}$



Prove: $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle TSR$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{TR}$	1.
2.	2. Given
3. $\angle P \cong \angle T$	3.
4. $\angle ACB \cong \angle DCE$	4.
5.	5. ASA

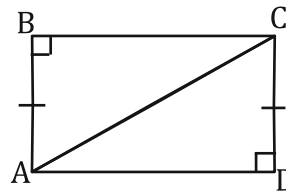
7. Given: $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{NO}$, and $\angle M \cong \angle O$



Prove: $\triangle MPL \cong \triangle NPO$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{NO}$	1.
2.	2. Given
3.	3.
4.	4. AAS

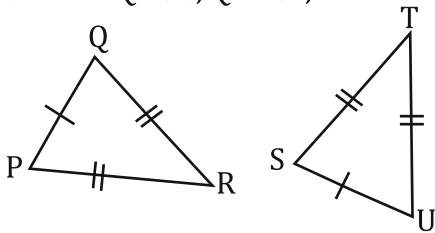
8. Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$



Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$

Statements	Reasons
1.	1. Given
2. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$	2.
3. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA$	3.

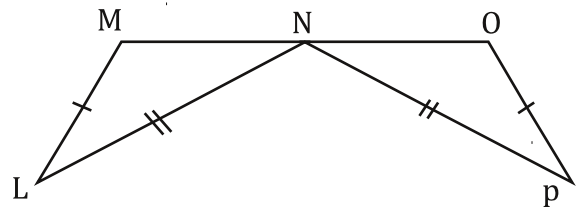
9. Given: $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{SU}$, $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{ST}$, and $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{TU}$



Prove: $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle STU$

Statements	Reasons
1.	1. Given
2.	2. Given
3.	3.
4. $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle STU$	4.

10. Given: N is the midpoint of \overline{MO} , $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{OP}$, and $\overline{LN} \cong \overline{PN}$

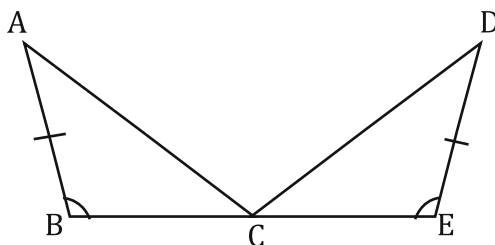


Prove: $\triangle LMN \cong \triangle PON$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{OP}$	1. Given
2. $\overline{LN} \cong \overline{PN}$	2.
3. N is the Midpoint of \overline{MO}	3. Given
4.	4. Midpoint
5.	5. SSS

11.

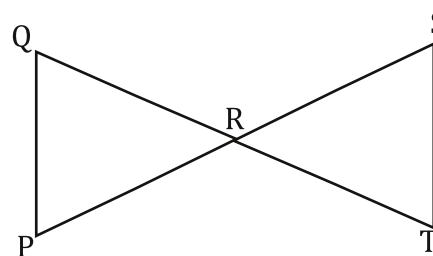
Given: C is the midpoint of \overline{BE} , $\angle B \cong \angle E$, and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$



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

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle B \cong \angle E$	1.
2. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$	2.
3.	3. Given
4.	4. Midpoint
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$	5. SAS

12. Given: \overline{QT} bisects \overline{SP} , \overline{SP} bisects \overline{QT}



Prove: $\triangle QRP \cong \triangle SRT$

Statements	Reasons
1. \overline{QT} bisects \overline{SP}	1. Given
2.	2. Given
3. $\overline{QR} \cong \overline{TR}$	3. Definition of Bisect
4. $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{SR}$	4.
5.	5. Vertical Angles
6. $\triangle QRP \cong \triangle SRT$	6.