Triangle Congruence by SSS and SAS

Content Standard

G.SRT.5 Use congruence . . . criteria for triangles to solve problems and prove relationships in geometric figures.

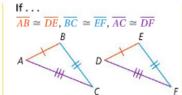
Objective To prove two triangles congruent using the SSS and SAS Postulates

Essential Understanding You can prove that two triangles are congruent without having to show that all corresponding parts are congruent. In this lesson, you will prove triangles congruent by using (1) three pairs of corresponding sides and (2) two pairs of corresponding sides and one pair of corresponding angles.

Postulate 4-1 Side-Side (SSS) Postulate

Postulate

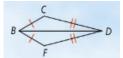
If the three sides of one triangle are congruent to the three sides of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.



Then . . . $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

1. Given: $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BF}$, $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{FD}$

Prove: $\triangle BCD \cong \triangle BFD$



Statements

1. BC = BF

2. Reflexive Prop. of ≈ 3. ABCD ≈ △BFD 3. SSS



Postulate 4-2 Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Postulate

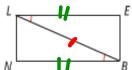
Postulate

If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

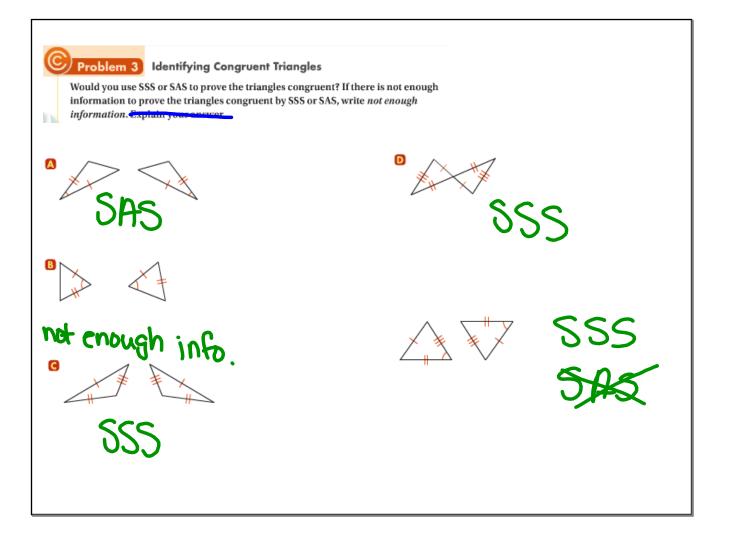


Then . . . $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

2. What other information do you need to prove $\triangle LEB \cong \triangle BNL$ by SAS?







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Name

4.2

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Notes 4.3

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