Geometry Ch. 4 Handout 4.3

Triangle Congruence by ASA and AAS

Ways to prove triangles congruent











Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Postulate
If two angles and the included side of one triangle are
congruent to two angles and the included side of
another triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

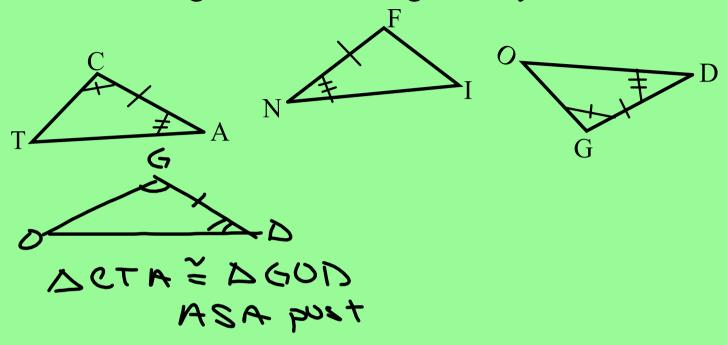
Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Theorem

If two angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the corresponding non-included side of another triangle, then the two

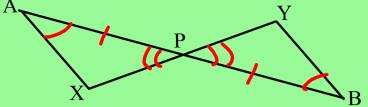
triangles are congruent.

$$\Delta CDM \cong \Delta XGT$$

1. Name two triangles that are congruent by the ASA Postulate.



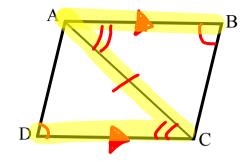
2. Given: $\angle A \cong \angle B$, $\overline{AP} \cong \overline{BP}$ Prove: $\triangle APX \cong \triangle BPY$



Statements	Reasons
O 4A = 4B, AP = BP	Waiven
© 4APX = 4BPY	② Vev + 4'S =~
6) AAPX = ABPY	3) ASA post.

3. Given: $\angle B \cong \angle D$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

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



Statement

O 4B=4D; ABIICO

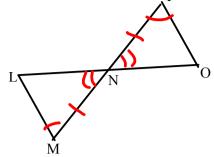
- 2) 4 BAC = 4 ACB
- (3) AC = AC
- (4) AABC = ACDA

Reasons

- OGiven
- © If 11 lines altint &S≥
- 3) Reflexive prop =
- (4) AAS thm

4. Given: $\overline{NM} \cong \overline{NP}$, $\angle M \cong \angle P$

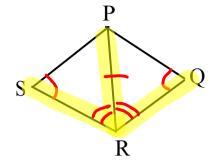
Prove: $\triangle NML \cong \triangle NPO$



Statement	Reasons
ONM = NP, 4M=*P	Ociven
6) 4LNM=40NP	(3) Uer+ 45=
S DNWL = PNDO	3) ASA post

5. Given: $\angle S \cong \angle Q$, \overline{RP} bisects $\angle SRQ$.

Prove: $\triangle SRP \cong \triangle QRP$



Statements

Reasons

() 45 = 4Q; RP bisets 45RW

O Given

E) 45RP= 4QRP

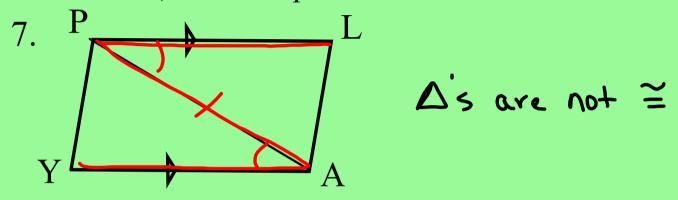
3 PR = PR 9) DSRP = DQRP

2)defn of 4 biggetur

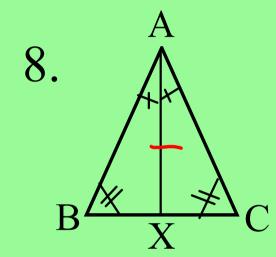
Tell whether you can prove the triangles congruent by ASA or AAS. If you can, state a triangle congruence and the postulate or theorem you used. If not, write not possible.



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$$\triangle ABX \cong \triangle ACX$$

Assignments:

Pgs 215-218 1-7,9-16, 21-23