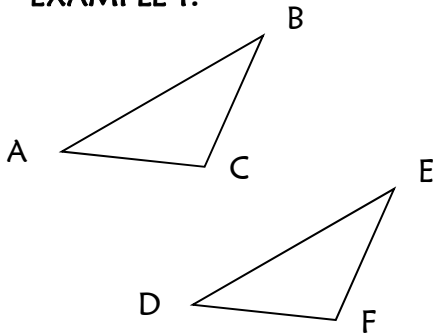


3.1 Congruent Figures

Use your book for the DEFINITION: **Congruent Triangles** \Leftrightarrow
Pg. 111

EXAMPLE 1:



If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$

Which angles are \cong ?

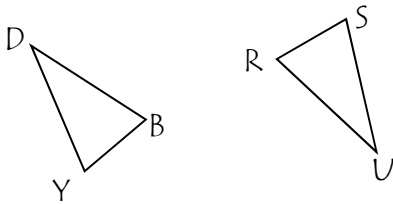
$$\begin{aligned} \angle A &\cong \angle D \\ \angle B &\cong \angle E \\ \angle C &\cong \angle F \end{aligned}$$

Which segments are \cong ?

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AB} &\cong \overline{DE} \\ \overline{BC} &\cong \overline{EF} \\ \overline{AC} &\cong \overline{DF} \end{aligned}$$

It would be incorrect to say: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$why? **yes! $\angle A \not\cong \angle F$**

EXAMPLE 2:



If $\triangle DRY \cong \triangle SUR$ (be careful to match corresponding angles/sides)

Which angles are \cong ?

$$\begin{aligned} \angle Y &\cong \angle S \\ \angle D &\cong \angle U \\ \angle R &\cong \angle R \end{aligned}$$

Which segs are \cong ?

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{DY} &\cong \overline{SU} \\ \overline{DR} &\cong \overline{UR} \\ \overline{RY} &\cong \overline{SR} \end{aligned}$$

For 3-6, complete the statement. (no need for diagrams!)

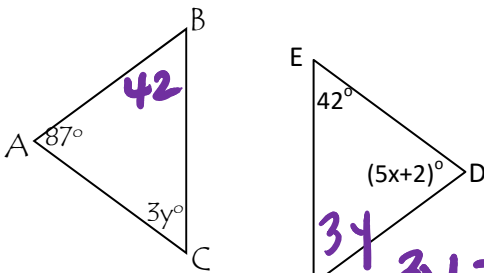
3) If $\triangle PMC \cong \triangle VTK$, then $\overline{PC} \cong \underline{\overline{VK}}$.

4) If $\triangle LFA \cong \triangle VEN$, then $\angle E \cong \underline{\angle F}$.

5) If $\triangle DCN \cong \triangle WBL$, then $\overline{BW} \cong \underline{\overline{CD}}$.

6) If $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$, then $\triangle DAB \cong \underline{\triangle BCD}$

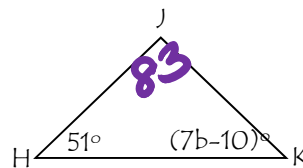
7) Given $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, find x and y .



$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 2 &= 87 \\ x &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

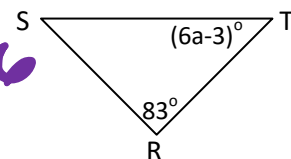
$$\begin{aligned} 3y &= 51 \\ y &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

8) Given $\triangle HJK \cong \triangle TRS$, find a and b .



$$\begin{aligned} 6a - 3 &= 51 \\ a &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

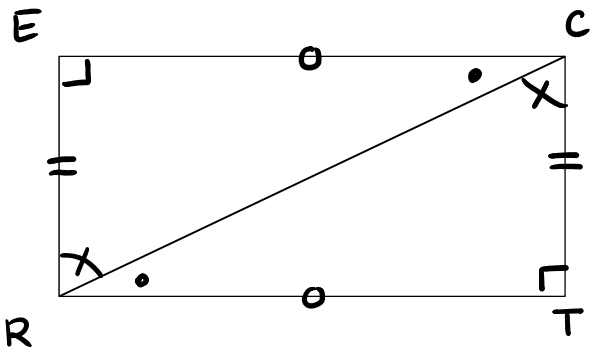
$$\begin{aligned} 7b - 10 &= 46 \\ b &= 8 \end{aligned}$$



Use your book for DEFINITION: Reflexive Property:

Pg. 112

An angle or segment \cong to itself

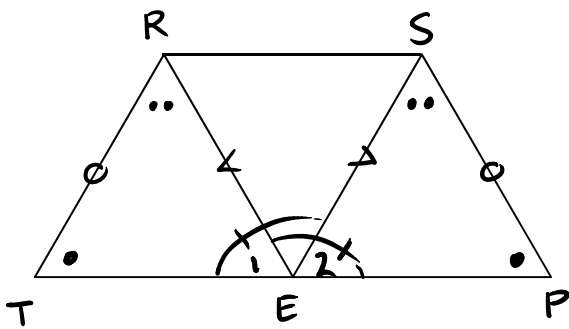


a. Why is $\overline{RC} \cong \overline{RC}$

It is \cong to itself

b. Fill in the blank (watch for correspondence!)

If $\triangle ERC \cong \triangle$ TCR



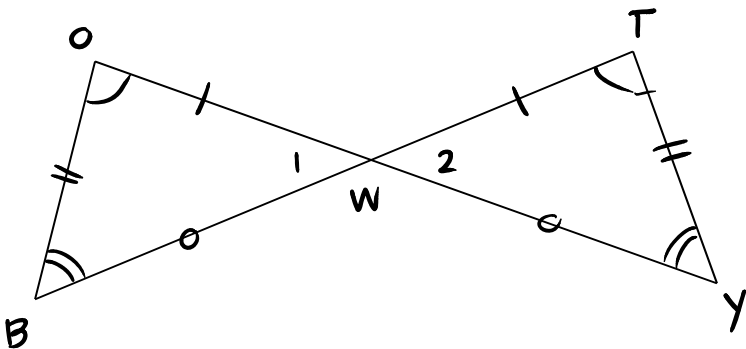
Given: E is the midpt. of \overline{TP}

a. Why is $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$?

Subtraction

b. Fill in the blank

$\triangle SPE \cong \triangle$ RTE



a. Why is $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$?

Vertical angles are \cong

b. Fill in the blank

$\triangle BOW \cong \triangle$ YTW