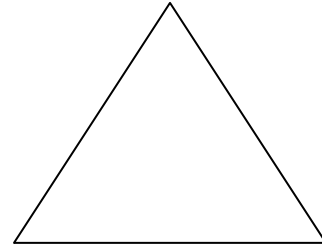
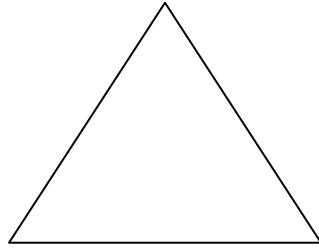


# CCM2 Honors Unit 1 $\Delta \cong$ Methods

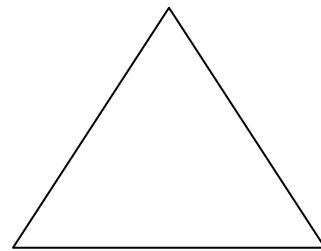
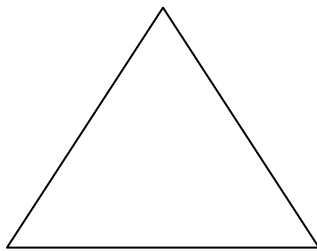
## I. SSS (side-side-side)-

If the 3 sides of one  $\Delta$  are  $\cong$  to the 3 sides of another  $\Delta$ , then the two  $\Delta$ s are  $\cong$ .



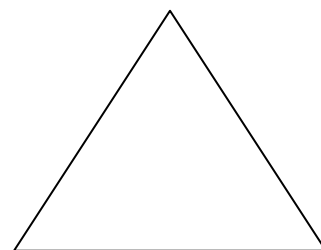
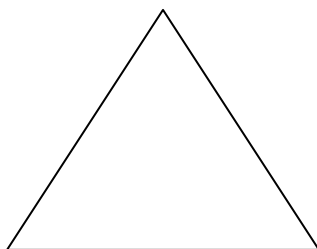
## II. SAS (side-angle-side)

If 2 sides and the included angle of one  $\Delta$  are  $\cong$  to two sides and the included angle of another  $\Delta$ , then the two  $\Delta$ 's are  $\cong$ .



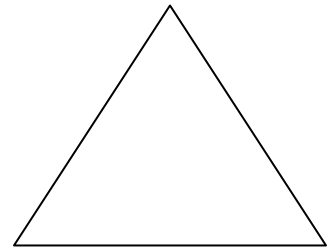
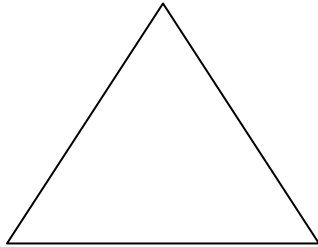
## III. ASA (angle-side-angle)

If 2 angles and the included side of one  $\Delta$  are  $\cong$  to 2 angles and the included side of another  $\Delta$ , then the 2  $\Delta$ s are  $\cong$ .



#### IV. AAS (angle-angle-side)

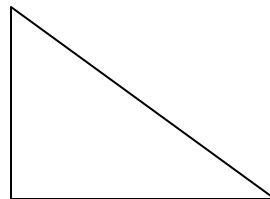
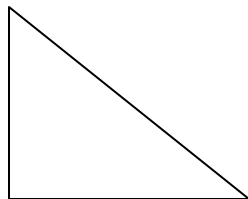
If 2 angles and a nonincluded side of one  $\Delta$  are  $\cong$  to 2 angles and the corresponding nonincluded side of another  $\Delta$ , then the  $\Delta$ s are  $\cong$ .



What other info is needed to prove  $\Delta$ 's  $\cong$ ?

#### V. CPCTC (Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent.)

A. Ex:



Given:  $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DEF$

#### VI. Practice: Name/Draw a pair of $\Delta$ 's that show these corr. parts.

- i. Prove:  $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{SR}$
- ii. Prove:  $\overline{PT} \cong \overline{PR}$
- iii. Prove:  $\angle TPS \cong \angle RPS$