

# Geometry

## 5.5 Proving Triangles Congruent by SSS

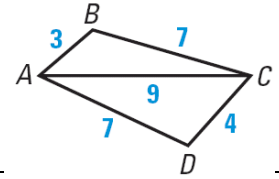
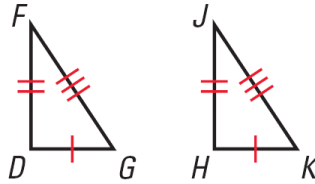
### SSS (Side-Side-Side Congruence Postulate)

If \_\_\_\_\_ of one triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ of another triangle, then the \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.

True or False

$\triangle DFG \cong \triangle HJK$

$\triangle ACB \cong \triangle CAD$



Given:  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$ ;  $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$

Prove:  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$

Statements

1.

2.

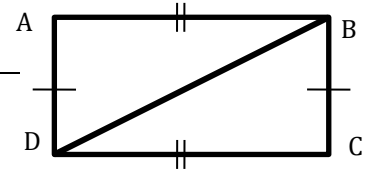
3.

Reasons

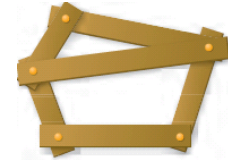
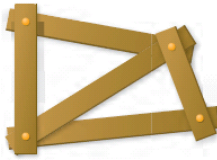
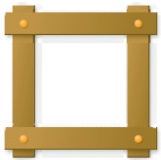
1.

2.

3.



Determine whether the figure is stable.

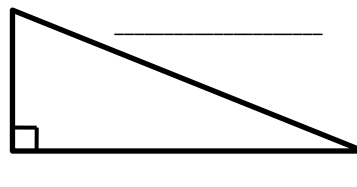


### HL

Right triangles are special

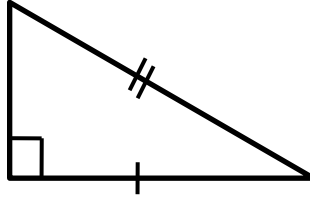
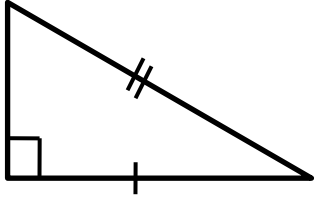
If we know two sides are congruent we can use the Pythagorean Theorem (ch 7) to show that the third sides are congruent

\_\_\_\_\_



**HL (Hypotenuse-Leg Congruence Theorem)**

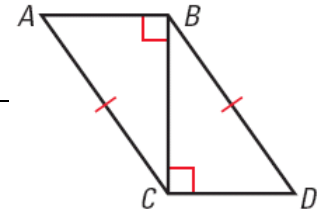
If the \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ triangle are congruent to the \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ of another \_\_\_\_\_ triangle, then the two triangles are \_\_\_\_\_.



Given:  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle BCD$  are rt  $\angle$ s;  $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

Prove:  $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle DBC$

Statements	Reasons
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.



Assignment: 256 #1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 = 20 total