

Analytic Geometry

February 5, 2016

## Triangle Congruency: More Practice

EQ: What does it mean if two triangles are congruent?

MCC9-12.G.CO.7 Use the definition of congruence in terms of rigid motions to show that two triangles are congruent if and only if corresponding pairs of sides and corresponding pairs of angles are congruent.

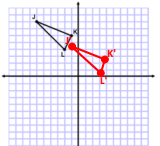
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## Homework Answers

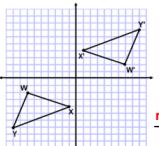
- 1) LG MN
- 2) RS WV
- 3) not enough information
- 4) SAS; AC AC due to Reflexive Prop
- 5a)  $\angle E$  b)  $\angle P$
- 6a) HA and AT b) AT and TH
- 7) SAS 8) SSS
- 9)  $\triangle PMO$   $\triangle NMO$  by ASA
- 10)  $\triangle UST$   $\triangle RTS$  by AAS
- 11) RS 12)  $\angle N$  and  $\angle O$
- 13) ASA 14) AAS

Sep 18-3:24 PM

1) Translate  $\triangle JKL$  5 units to the right and 3 units down,  $T_{(5,-3)}$ .

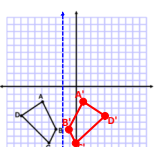


2) Determine the transformation that has been performed.



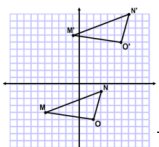
$r(180, 0)$

3) Determine the transformation that has been performed.



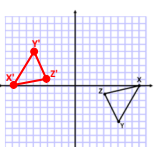
$T_{(-4, -12)}$

4) Determine the transformation that has been performed.

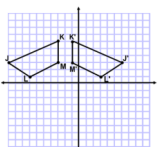


$R_{x=-2}$

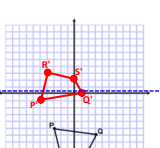
5) Determine the transformation that has been performed.



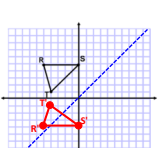
6) Determine the transformation that has been performed.



7) Translate the figure left 2 and up 6 and then reflect.



8) Reflect the figure over  $y = x$  and then rotate clockwise  $90^\circ$ .



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## Congruent Triangles Practice

Given that  $\triangle PRT \cong \triangle XQJ$ , complete the following (Make a sketch):

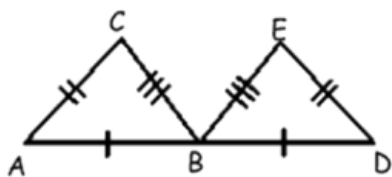
9. RT  $\overline{QJ}$       10.  $\angle J$   $\angle T$       11.  $\triangle XJQ$   $\triangle PTR$

12. If  $JQ = 24$ ,  $QX = 18$ ,  $JX = 30$ , and  $RP = 2y + 10$ , then  $y =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13. If  $m\angle R = 57^\circ$ ,  $m\angle P = 62^\circ$ , then  $m\angle X =$   $62^\circ$   
and  $m\angle J =$   $61^\circ$

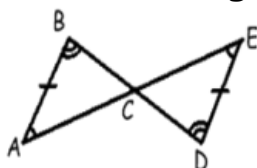
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14. Name the congruent triangles.



$\triangle DBE$

15. Name the congruent triangles.



$\triangle EDC$

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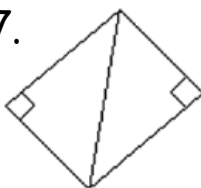
Determine if the triangles are congruent. If they are congruent, then list the method used. If they are not congruent, write NC. (no conclusion)

16.



SAS

17.

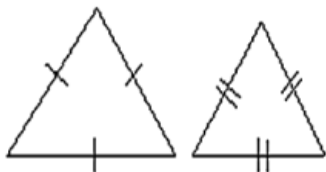


NC

18.

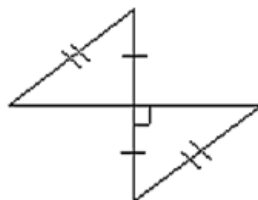


AAS



NC

2.



NC

2.



ASA

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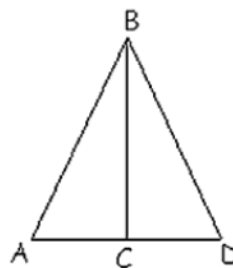
Mark the diagram using the given information. Name the triangle that is congruent to  $\triangle ABC$ . Write the postulate or the theorem that proves the triangle

22.  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DB}$

$C$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{AD}$

$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DBC$

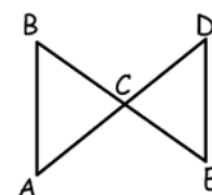
by  $SSS$



23.  $\overline{BE}$  and  $\overline{AD}$  bisect each other

$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEC$

by  $SAS$



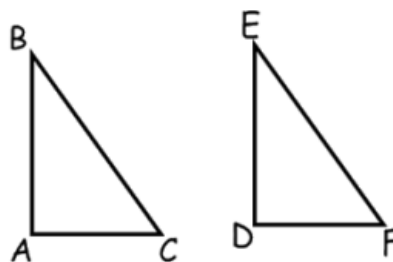
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List the corresponding parts needed to prove the triangles congruent by the given method.

24.  $\angle A$  and  $\angle D$  are right angles.

$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$

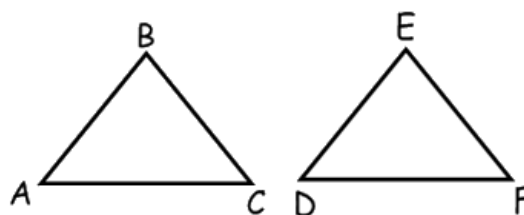
$\angle C \cong \angle F$  ASA



25.  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$

$\angle B \cong \angle E$

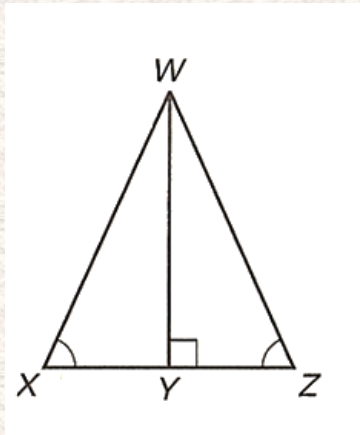
$\angle C \cong \angle F$  AAS



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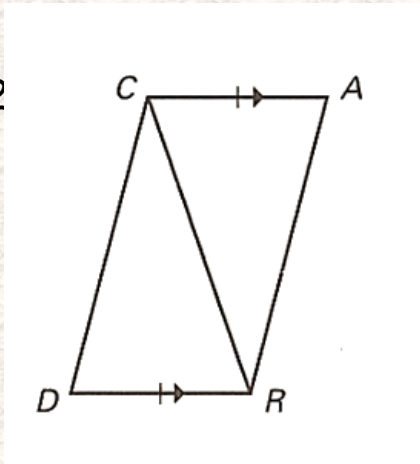


Is it possible to prove that the triangles are congruent? If so, state the postulate or theorem you would use. Explain your reasoning.



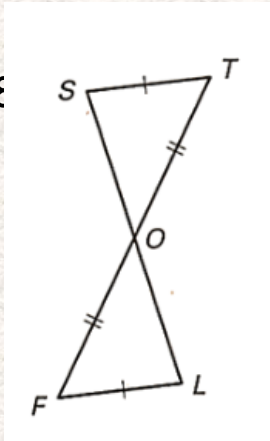
Reflexive Property

AAS



Alternate Interior Angles

SAS



NC

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# Homework

**Study for Quiz**

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