Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$ Period: $\qquad$

### 5.6 Proving Triangles Congruent by AAS \& ASA CYU

$\square$ Use when you get it right all by yourself
$\boldsymbol{S}$ Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake
HUse when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer
$\boldsymbol{G}$ Use when you completed the problem in a group
X Use when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)
NUse when a question was not even attempted

| CONCEPTS | BASIC | INTERMEDIATE | ADV ANCED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AAS Congruence Theorem | $1-3,7,8$ | 4,9 | 6,9 |
| ASA Congruence Theorem | $1-3,7,8$ | 5,9 | 6,9 |
| Proofs |  | $10,11,12$ | $10,11,12$ |

Decide whether enough information is given to prove that the triangles are congruent. If so, state the theorem you would use.

## 1. $\triangle A B C \& \triangle D B C$


2. $\triangle X Y Z$ \& $\Delta J K L$

3. $\triangle R S V \& \Delta U T V$


State the third congruence statement that is needed to prove that $\triangle F G H \cong \triangle L M N$ using the given theorem.
4. Use the AAS Congruent Theorem. $\overline{\mathrm{GH}} \cong \overline{\mathrm{MN}}, \angle \mathrm{G} \cong \angle \mathrm{M}$, $\qquad$ $\cong$ $\qquad$
5. Use the ASA Congruent Theorem. $\overline{\mathrm{FG}} \cong \overline{\mathrm{LM}}, \angle \mathrm{G} \cong \angle \mathrm{M}$, $\qquad$ $\cong$ $\qquad$


Decide whether you can use the given information to prove that $\triangle A B C \cong \triangle D E F$. Explain your reasoning.
6. $\angle \mathrm{C} \cong \angle \mathrm{F}, \overline{\mathrm{AB}} \cong \overline{\mathrm{DE}}, \overline{\mathrm{BC}} \cong \overline{E F}$
7. $\angle \mathrm{B} \cong \angle \mathrm{E}, \angle \mathrm{C} \cong \angle \mathrm{F}, \overline{\mathrm{AC}} \cong \overline{E D}$

Error Analysis: Describe and correct the error.
8.

$\triangle J K L \cong \triangle F H G$ by the ASA Congruence Theorem.
9.

$\triangle Q R S \cong \triangle V W X$ by the AAS
Congruence Theorem.

Use a two-column proof to prove that the triangles are congruent using the ASA or AAS Congruent Theorems.
10. Given $\overline{A J} \cong \overline{K C}, \angle B J K \cong \angle B K J, \angle A \cong \angle C$

Prove $\triangle A B K \cong \triangle C B J$

11. Given $\overline{V W} \cong \overline{U W}, \angle X \cong \angle Z$

Prove $\triangle X W V \cong \triangle Z W U$

12. MODELING WITH MATHEMATICS When a light ray from an object meets a mirror, it is reflected back to your eye. For example, in the diagram, a light ray from point C is reflected at point D and travels back to point A . The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence, $\angle C D B$, is congruent to the angle of reflection, $\angle A D B$.
a) Prove that $\triangle A B D$ is congruent to $\triangle C B D$.

Given $\quad \frac{\angle C D B \cong}{D B} \perp \overline{A C}<\angle A D B$,
Prove $\triangle A B D \cong \triangle C B D$
b) Verify that $\triangle A C D$ is isosceles.
c) Does moving away from the mirror have any effect on the amount of his or her reflection a person sees? Explain.


CYU Reflection: How far can you go: basic, intermediate, or advanced?

## Rate your mastery level!

How confident are you with the skills this CYU covered? Circle the score you would give yourself.


