

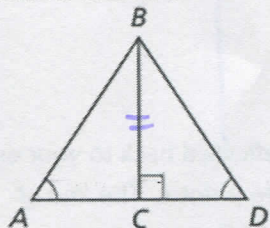
### 5.6 Proving Triangles Congruent by AAS & ASA CYU

Use when you get it right all by yourself  
**S** Use when you did it all by yourself, but made a silly mistake  
**H** Use when you could do it alone with a little help from teacher or peer  
**G** Use when you completed the problem in a group  
**X** Use when a question was attempted but wrong (get help)  
**N** Use when a question was not even attempted

CONCEPTS	BASIC	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
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

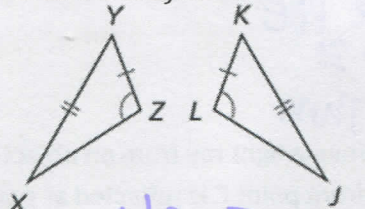
Decide whether enough information is given to prove that the triangles are congruent. If so, state the theorem you would use.

1.  $\triangle ABC$  &  $\triangle DBC$



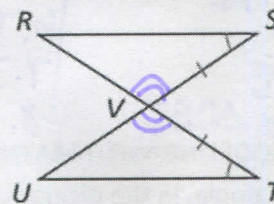
yes AAS  $\cong$  Thm

2.  $\triangle XYZ$  &  $\triangle JKL$



NO SSA

3.  $\triangle RSV$  &  $\triangle UTV$

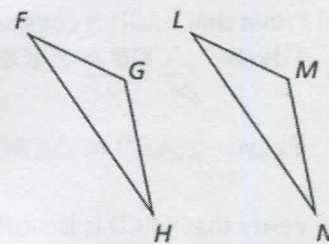


yes ASA  $\cong$  Thm

State the third congruence statement that is needed to prove that  $\triangle FGH \cong \triangle LMN$  using the given theorem.

4. Use the AAS Congruent Theorem.  $\overline{GH} \cong \overline{MN}$ ,  $\angle G \cong \angle M$ ,  $\angle F \cong \angle L$

5. Use the ASA Congruent Theorem.  $\overline{FG} \cong \overline{LM}$ ,  $\angle G \cong \angle M$ ,  $\angle F \cong \angle L$



Decide whether you can use the given information to prove that  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ . Explain your reasoning.

6.  $\angle C \cong \angle F$ ,  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$ ,  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$

NO; SSA

7.  $\angle B \cong \angle E$ ,  $\angle C \cong \angle F$ ,  $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{ED}$

NO;  $\overline{AC} \not\cong \overline{DE}$

**Error Analysis:** Describe and correct the error.

8.  $\triangle JKL \cong \triangle FHG$  by the ASA Congruence Theorem.

$\triangle JKL \cong \triangle FHG$  by ASA  $\cong$  Thm

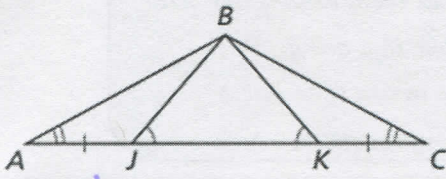
9.  $\triangle QRS \cong \triangle VWX$  by the AAS Congruence Theorem.

$\triangle QRS \cong \triangle VWX$  by ASA  $\cong$  Thm

Use a two-column proof to prove that the triangles are congruent using the ASA or AAS Congruent Theorems.

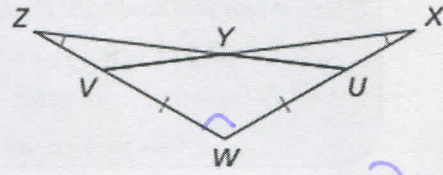
10. Given  $\overline{AJ} \cong \overline{KC}$ ,  $\angle BJK \cong \angle BKJ$ ,  $\angle A \cong \angle C$

Prove  $\triangle ABK \cong \triangle CBJ$



11. Given  $\overline{VW} \cong \overline{UW}$ ,  $\angle X \cong \angle Z$

Prove  $\triangle XWV \cong \triangle ZWU$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AJ} \cong \overline{KC}$ ; $\angle BJK \cong \angle BKJ$ $\angle A \cong \angle C$	1. Given
2. $AJ = KC$	2. If $\cong \Rightarrow =$
3. $JC = JK + KC$ ; $AK = KC + JK$	3. Seg Add Post
4. $AK = KC + JK$	4. Substitution POE
5. $AK = JK + KC$	5. Commutative POA
6. $AK = JC$	6. Transitive POE
7. $\angle A \cong \angle C$	7. If $= \Rightarrow \cong$
8. $\triangle ABK \cong \triangle CBJ$	8. ASA $\cong$ Thm

Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{VW} \cong \overline{UW}$ ; $\angle X \cong \angle Z$	1. Given
2. $\angle W \cong \angle W$	2. Reflexive Prop
3. $\triangle XWV \cong \triangle ZWU$	3. AAS $\cong$ Thm

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,  $\angle CDB$ , is congruent to the angle of reflection,  $\angle ADB$ .

a) Prove that  $\triangle ABD$  is congruent to  $\triangle CBD$ .

Given  $\angle CDB \cong \angle ADB$ ,  
 $\overline{DB} \perp \overline{AC}$

Prove  $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$

Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle CDB \cong \angle ADB$ , $\overline{DB} \perp \overline{AC}$	1. Given
2. $\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$ RR+ $\angle$ 's	2. Def of $\perp$
3. $\angle ABD \cong \angle CBD$	3. Def of RT+ $\angle$ 's
4. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{BD}$	4. Reflexive Prop
5. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$	5. ASA $\cong$ Thm

b) Verify that  $\triangle ACD$  is isosceles.

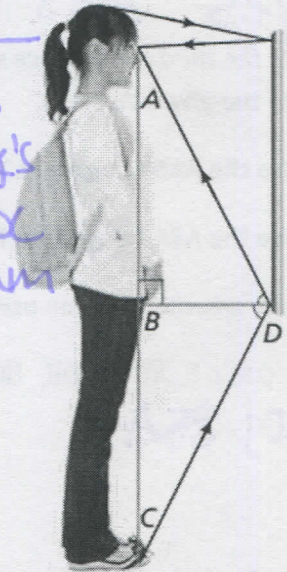
$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$

CPCCTC  $\Rightarrow \overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$

So  $\triangle ACD$  is isosceles by definition

c) Does moving away from the mirror have any effect on the amount of his or her reflection a person sees? Explain.

no,  $\triangle$  is always isosceles.



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.

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Basic		Intermediate			Advanced		Solved ALL!

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