

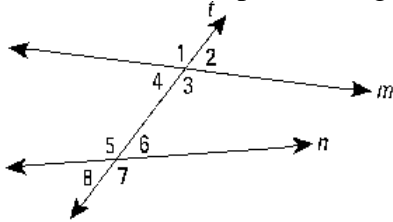
**Objectives:**

To prove triangles are congruent and to use CPCTC to prove that corresponding parts of congruent triangles are congruent

**Review:**

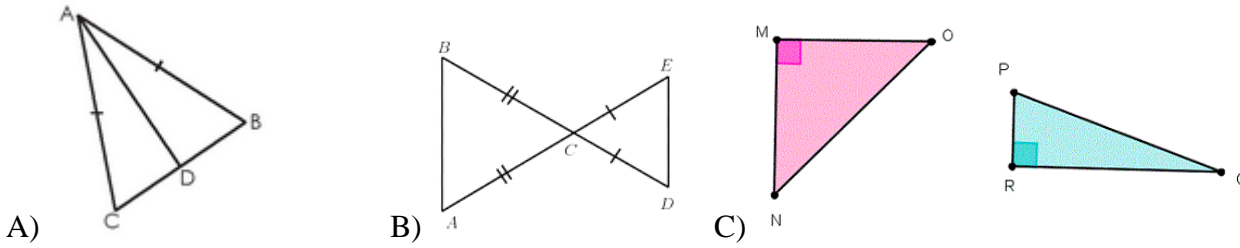
What do you call angles 1 and 5 below, and why? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the other pairs of angles that have that same characteristic? \_\_\_\_\_

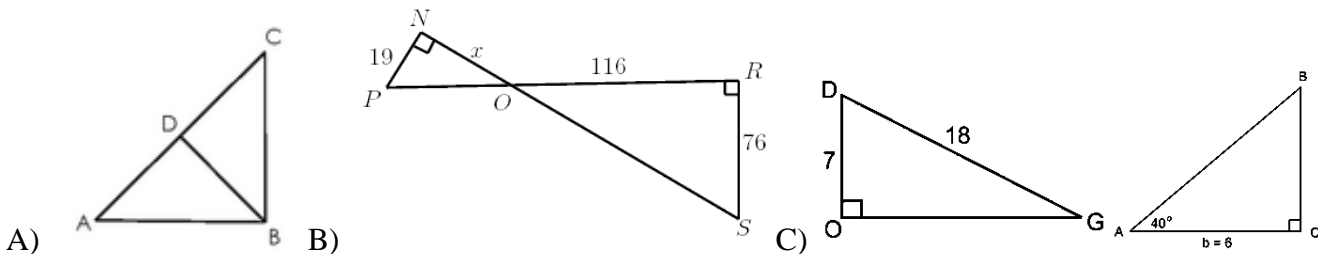


The word \_\_\_\_\_ means “able to be matched”; or, in our case, “matching”. If we were to lay angle 1 on top of angle 5, they would match in location. We can do something similar with triangles, as, just like the angles above, we have corresponding parts in triangles.

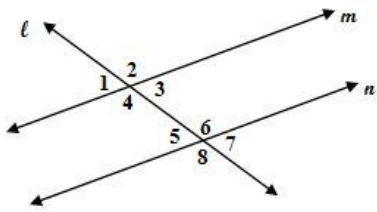
**Example 1:** Name the corresponding angles and sides of the triangles below:



**Practice 1:** Name the corresponding angles and sides of the triangles below:

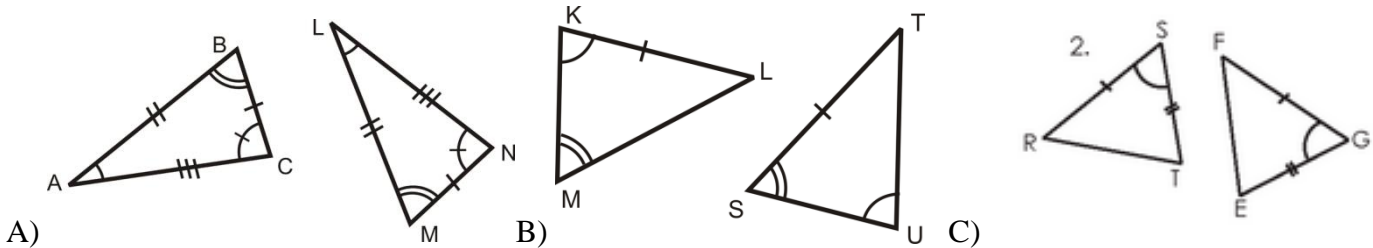


What happens when the corresponding angles are formed by a pair of parallel lines cut by a transversal?

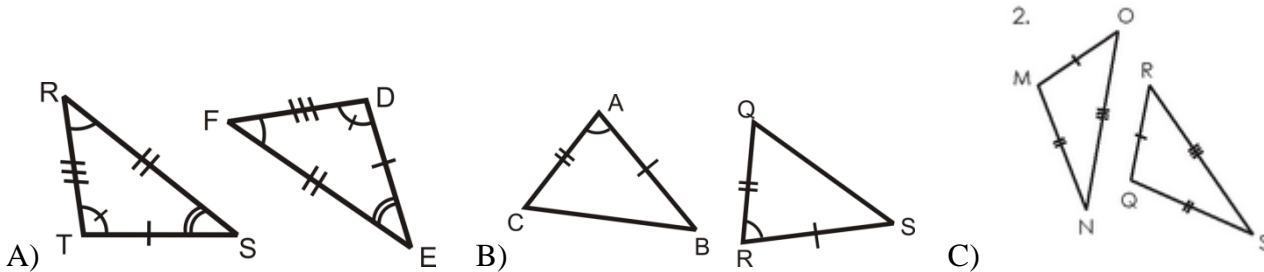


Because angles 1 and 5 have the same size and shape, they are \_\_\_\_\_.

**Example 2:** List the corresponding angles and sides of the following pairs of congruent triangles:



**Practice 2:** List the corresponding angles and sides of the following pairs of congruent triangles.



So, what happens when the corresponding parts belong to congruent triangles?

**Remember that**, when we have two congruent triangles, we can identify the corresponding parts just by looking at the congruence statement.

Example 3: List the corresponding congruent parts of the congruent triangles below:

A)  $\triangle RAT \cong \triangle PIG$

B)  $\triangle LBC \cong \triangle BYU$

**Practice 3:** List the corresponding congruent parts of the congruent triangles below:

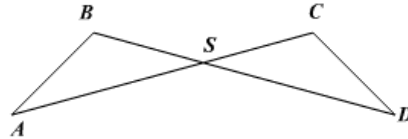
A)  $\triangle USC \cong \triangle MIT$

B)  $\triangle HOT \cong \triangle SIP$

What we have been using is a theorem abbreviated as \_\_\_\_\_, which stands for \_\_\_\_\_. In order for us to be able to use this theorem, we first have to prove that the pair of triangles involved in the theorem [are](#) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Recall:** What are the five triangle congruence postulates? \_\_\_\_\_

**Example 4:** Complete the proof below:



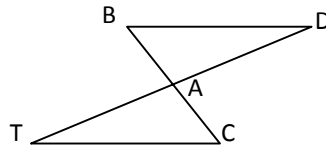
Given:  $\overline{SA} \cong \overline{SD}$ ,  $\overline{SB} \cong \overline{SC}$

Prove:  $\angle A \cong \angle D$

$\overline{SA} \cong \overline{SD}$ , $\overline{SB} \cong \overline{SC}$	
$\angle BSA \cong \angle CSD$	
$\triangle BSA \cong \triangle CSD$	
$\angle A \cong \angle D$	

**Practice 4:** Complete the proof below:

Given: A is the midpoint of  $\overline{BC}$  and  $\overline{TD}$



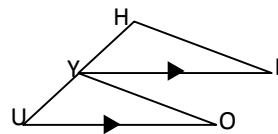
Prove:  $\angle D \cong \angle T$

A is the midpoint of $\overline{BC}$ and $\overline{TD}$	
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ and $\overline{AT} \cong \overline{AD}$	
$\angle BAD \cong \angle CAT$	
$\triangle BAD \cong \triangle CAT$	
$\angle D \cong \angle T$	

**Practice 5:** Complete the proof below

Given: Y is the midpoint of  $\overline{HU}$ ,  $\angle E \cong \angle O$ ,  $\overline{YE} \parallel \overline{YO}$

Prove:  $\angle YHE \cong \angle YUO$

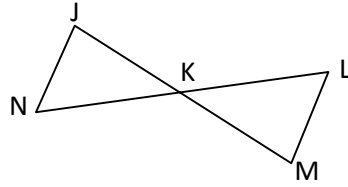


Y is the midpoint of $\overline{HU}$ , $\angle E \cong \angle O$ , $\overline{YE} \parallel \overline{YO}$	
$\overline{YH} \cong \overline{YU}$	
$\angle HYE \cong \angle YUO$	
$\triangle HYE \cong \triangle YUO$	
$\angle YHE \cong \angle YUO$	

**Example 4:** Complete the proof below:

Given: K is the midpoint of  $\overline{JM}$  ,  $\angle J \cong \angle M$

Prove:  $\angle N \cong \angle L$

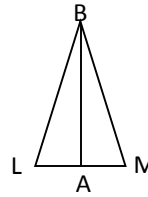


K is the midpoint of $\overline{JM}$	
$\angle J \cong \angle M$	

**Practice 6:** Complete the proof below:

Given: A is the midpoint of  $\overline{LM}$  ,  $\overline{BL} \cong \overline{BM}$

Prove:  $\angle L \cong \angle M$



A is the midpoint of $\overline{LM}$ , $\overline{BL} \cong \overline{BM}$	

**Write your own acronym to remember CPCTC:**

- C \_\_\_\_\_
- P \_\_\_\_\_
- C \_\_\_\_\_
- T \_\_\_\_\_
- C \_\_\_\_\_