## Congruent and Similar Triangles

To prove triangles are congruent, use one of the five properties below.
Remember, for congruent, ANGLE pairs have to be congruent (have the same measure), and SIDE pairs have to be congruent



To prove triangles are similar, use one of the five properties below.
Remember, for similar, ANGLE pairs have to be congruent (have the same measure),
but SIDE pairs have to create equal scale fractions

## If the triangles are congruent, then they are automatically similar, as well!

| SSS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When all three sides on the first triangle create equal fractions with all three sides on the second, use SSS. |  |  |  |
| Given: $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{5}{10}, \frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{3}{6}, \frac{A C}{D F}=\frac{4}{8}$ |  |  |  |
| Prove: $\triangle A B C \sim \triangle D E F$ |  |  |  |
| $\angle A$ | $\overline{B C}$ | $\angle \mathrm{D}$ | $\overline{E F}$ |
| $\angle B$ | $\overline{A C}$ | $\angle \mathrm{E}$ | $\overline{D F}$ |
| $\angle \mathrm{C}$ | $\overline{A B}$ | $\angle F$ | $\overline{D E}$ |


| Statements | Reasons |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{5}{10}, \frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{3}{6}, \frac{A C}{D F}=\frac{4}{8}$ | Given |
| $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{1}{2}, \frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{1}{2}, \frac{A C}{D F}=\frac{1}{2}$ | Simp. |
| $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{A C}{D F}$ | Subst. |
| Prop. $=$ |  |
| $\triangle A B C \sim \triangle D E F$ | SSS |


| SAS |
| :--- |
| When two sides on the first triangle |
| create equal fractions with two sides |
| on the second and the angle in |
| between (not opposite) matches, as |
| well, use SAS. |

Given: $\frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{3}{6}, \frac{A C}{D F}=\frac{4}{8}$, $m \angle C=90^{\circ} \& m \angle F=90^{\circ}$



Prove: $\triangle A B C \sim \triangle D E F$

| $\angle A$ | $\overline{B C}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle \mathrm{~B}$ | $\overline{A C}$ |
| $m \angle \mathrm{C}=90^{\circ}$ | $\overline{A B}$ |$\quad$| $\angle \mathrm{D}$ | $\overline{E F}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle \mathrm{~F}=90^{\circ}$ | $\overline{D F}$ |


| Statements | Reasons |
| :---: | :---: |
| $m \angle C=90^{\circ}$ | Given |
| $m \angle F=90^{\circ}$ | Given |
| $m \angle C=m \angle F$ | Subst. |
| $\angle C \cong \angle F$ | Def. $\cong$ |
| $\frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{3}{6}, \frac{A C}{D F}=\frac{4}{8}$ | Given |
| $\frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{1}{2}, \frac{A C}{D F}=\frac{1}{2}$ | Simp. |
| $\frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{A C}{D F}$ | Subst. |
| Prop. $=$ |  |
| $\triangle \boldsymbol{A B C} \sim \Delta \boldsymbol{D E F}$ | SAS |

HL (SSA with $\mathbf{9 0}^{\circ}$ )
When two sides on the first triangle create equal fractions with two sides on the second and the angle opposite is $90^{\circ}$ on both triangles, use HL.

Given: $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{5}{10}, \frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{3}{6}$,
$m \angle C=90^{\circ} \& m \angle F=90^{\circ}$


Prove: $\triangle A B C \sim \triangle D E F$

| $\angle A$ | $\overline{B C}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle \mathrm{~B}$ | $\overline{A C}$ |
| $m \angle \mathrm{C}=90^{\circ}$ | $\overline{A B}$ |$\quad$| $\angle \mathrm{D}$ | $\overline{E F}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle \mathrm{E}$ | $\overline{D F}$ |
| $\angle \mathrm{~F}=90^{\circ}$ | $\overline{D E}$ |


| Statements | Reasons |
| :---: | :---: |
| $m \angle C=90^{\circ}$ | Given |
| $m \angle F=90^{\circ}$ | Given |
| $m \angle C=m \angle F$ | Subst. |
| $\angle C \cong \angle F$ | Def. $\cong$ |
| $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{5}{10}, \frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{3}{6}$ | Given |
| $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{1}{2}, \frac{B C}{E F}=\frac{1}{2}$ | Simp. |
| $\frac{A B}{D E}=\frac{B C}{E F}$ | Subst. |
| $\triangle \boldsymbol{A B C} \sim \triangle \boldsymbol{D E F}$ | Prop. $=$ |


| AA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| When two angles on the first triangle match two angles on the second ${ }_{\text {u }}$ use AA. |  |  |  |
| Given: $\angle A \cong \angle D \& \angle B \cong \angle E$ |  |  |  |
| Prove: $\triangle A B C \sim \triangle D E F$ |  |  |  |
| $\angle A$ | $\overline{B C}$ | $\angle \mathrm{D}$ | $\overline{E F}$ |
| $\angle B$ | $\overline{A C}$ | $\angle \mathrm{E}$ | $\overline{D F}$ |
| $\angle \mathrm{C}$ | $\overline{A B}$ | $\angle F$ | $\overline{D E}$ |


| Statements | Reasons |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle A \cong \angle D$ | Given |
| $\angle B \cong \angle E$ | Given |
| $\triangle \boldsymbol{A B C} \sim \triangle \boldsymbol{D E F}$ | AA |

For each triangle, create a small-medium-large table (if you do not know the size of the angles, then put the angles of the first triangle in any order, then match that order for the second triangle). Then, determine if the triangles are congruent \& similar, only similar or neither and by what property.

## EXAMPLE:

On $\triangle L M N \triangle P Q R, \angle L \cong \angle P, \angle M \cong \angle Q$,
$L M=8 \& P Q=24$. Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar ( $\sim$ ), or neither? By what property?

| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle L(\cong \angle P)$ | $\overline{M N}$ |
| $\angle M(\cong \angle Q)$ | $\overline{L N}$ |
| $\angle N$ | $L M=8$ |


| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :---: | :---: |
| $(\angle L \cong \angle P$ | $\overline{Q R}$ |
| $(\angle M \cong) \angle Q$ | $\overline{P R}$ |
| $\angle R$ | $P Q=24$ |

There are 2 congruent angle pairs, which means we have AA. AA is used to prove similarity, but is not enough for congruence.
$\triangle L M N \xrightarrow[\sim]{\sim} \triangle P Q R$ by $\underline{\mathbf{A A}}$

## EXAMPLE:

On $\triangle L M N \triangle P Q R, m \angle N=70^{\circ}, m \angle R=70^{\circ}$,
$L N=8, M N=7, P R=24 \& Q R=21$. Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar ( $\sim$ ), or neither? By what property?

| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle L$ | $M N=7$ |
| $\angle M$ | $L N=8$ |
| $m \angle N=70^{\circ}$ | $\overline{L M}$ |


| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle P$ | $Q R=21$ |
| $\angle Q$ | $P R=24$ |
| $m \angle R=70^{\circ}$ | $\overline{P Q}$ |

There is only 1 congruent angle pair, which is not enough for congruence or for similarity. If we want to prove similarity, then we need to use the sides to create scale fractions $\left(\frac{\text { small }}{\text { small }} \&\right.$ large large $)$ to see if they are the same.

$$
\frac{M N}{Q R}=\frac{7}{21} \div 7 \div \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{L M}{P Q}=\frac{8}{24} \div 8 \div 8=\frac{1}{3}
$$

The side fractions are the same, so we have 2 side pairs and 1 angle pair that is not opposite (SAS).

| $\angle L$ | $M N=7$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle M$ | $L N=8$ |
| $m \angle N=70^{\circ}$ | $\overline{L M}$ |$\quad$| $\angle P$ | $Q R=21$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\angle Q$ | $P R=24$ |

$$
\triangle L M N \sim \triangle P Q R \text { by } \underline{\underline{\text { SAS }}}
$$

2. On $\triangle B C D$ \& $\triangle E F G, m \angle B=90^{\circ}, m \angle E=90^{\circ}$, $m \angle D=20^{\circ}, m \angle G=20^{\circ} \& \overline{E G} \cong \overline{B D}$. Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar ( $\sim$ ), or neither? By what property?

| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


$\frac{\Delta}{\text { 3. } 0 \mathrm{n} ~} \triangle B C D \& \Delta E F G, \quad$ by $=4, B D=6, C D=8$, $F G=12, E G=9 \& E F=6$. Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar ( $\sim$ ), or neither? By what property?


$\Delta \quad \Delta \quad$ by
4. $0 \mathrm{n} \triangle B C D$ \& $\triangle E F G, m \angle C=30^{\circ}, m \angle F=30^{\circ}$, $m \angle D=40^{\circ}, m \angle G=40^{\circ} \overline{B D} \cong \overline{E G}$.
Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar $(\sim)$, or neither? By what property?


Name:
5. On $\triangle B C D \& \triangle E F G, \angle B \cong \angle E \& \angle D \cong \angle G$.

Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar $(\sim)$ or neither? By what property?

| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| Angles | Opp. Sides |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\Delta$ by $\qquad$

$\Delta$ $\qquad$ $\Delta$
by $\qquad$
8. On $\triangle B C D \& \triangle E F G, \frac{C D}{F G}=\frac{B D}{E G} \& \angle D \cong \angle G$.

Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), similar $(\sim)$ or neither? By what property?

$\Delta \quad-\quad \Delta \quad$ by
10.



Are the triangles congruent \& similar ( $\cong \& \sim$ ), $\underline{\text { similar }}$ $(\sim)$ or neither? By what property?

$\Delta \quad \_\Delta \quad$ by

$\qquad$

Congruent and Similar Triangles Answers

| $1 . \triangle B C D \cong \triangle E F G$ by SAS | $2 . \Delta B C D \cong \triangle E F G$ by ASA | $3 . \Delta B C D \sim \triangle E F G$ by SSS |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $4 . \triangle B C D \cong \triangle E F G$ by AAS | $5 . \triangle B C D \sim \triangle E F G$ by AA | 6. Neither - there is no evidence of <br> congruence or similarity |
| $7 . \triangle B C D \sim \triangle E F G$ by HL | $8 . \Delta B C D \sim \triangle E F G$ by SAS | $9 . \Delta B C D \cong \triangle E F G$ by ASA |
| $10 . \triangle B C D \cong \triangle E F G$ by SAS |  |  |

