## Congruent Triangles:

*Triangles that are the same size and shape.


## Corresponding Parts:

* Triangles that are congruent will have 6 pair of corresponding parts.
* There will be 3 pair of angles and 3 pair of sides.

When writing a congruence statement, the order of the letters is important. It lets you know what the corresponding parts are.


## Definition of Congruent Triangles (CPCTC):

* 2 Triangles are $\cong$ iff their corresponding parts are $\cong \quad$ correspondiog.parts of congruent triangles are congruent
Properties of Congruent Triangles:
* Reflexive Property: A triangle is $\cong$ to
itself.
$a=a$
$\Delta A B C \cong \Delta A B C$


## Symmetric Property:

* The order we write the triangle congruence will not matter. (Order of Letters does matter.)

$$
\Delta \mathrm{JKL} \cong \Delta \mathrm{PQR}, \text { then } \Delta \mathrm{PQR} \cong \Delta \mathrm{JKL}
$$

Transitive Property:

* $1 f 2 \Delta$ 's are $\cong$ to the same $\Delta$, then all $3 \Delta$ 's are $\cong$.

If $\triangle J K L \cong \triangle P Q R$, and $\triangle P Q R \cong \Delta X Y Z$, then $\Delta \mathrm{JKL} \cong \Delta \mathrm{XYZ}$.

## Congruence Transformations:

* Triangles will be $\cong$ if you do one of the following: slide, flip, or turn.
* The size and shape are preserved when we do a congruence transformation.


Slide


Flip


Turn

1．Identify the congruent triangles in each figure．
a．

b．
 $\triangle Q R P \cong \triangle S_{P P}$

2．Name the congruent angles and sides for the pair of congruent triangles．
$\Delta \mathrm{ABC} \cong \Delta \mathrm{EGH}$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\angle A ミ \angle E & \angle B ミ \angle G \\
\overline{A B} \cong E G & \angle C \cong \angle H \\
& \overline{B C} \overline{F H} \\
\hline A C ミ E
\end{array}
$$

3. Verify that the following transformation preserves congruence, and name the congruence transformation. $A B=6$

