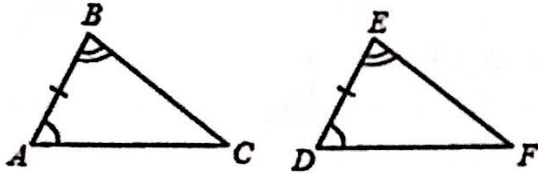


TRIANGLE CONGRUENCE: ASA & AAS

ANGLE-SIDE-ANGLE (ASA)

If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and an included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



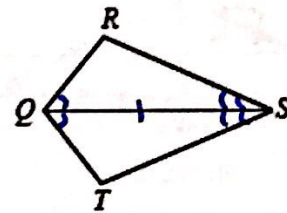
$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } \angle A &\cong \angle D && \text{(Angle)} \\ \underline{AB} &\cong \underline{DE} && \text{(Side)} \\ \angle B &\cong \angle E && \text{(Angle)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Then, } \underline{\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF}$$

INCLUDED MEANS THE SIDE BETWEEN THE ANGLES!!

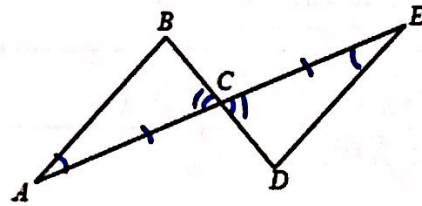
SAMPLE ASA PROOFS:

1. **Given:** \overline{SQ} bisects $\angle RQT$ and $\angle RST$
Prove: $\triangle QRS \cong \triangle QTS$



Statements	Reasons
1. \overline{SQ} bisects $\angle RQT$ and $\angle RST$	given
2. $\angle RQS \cong \angle TQS$	def. of bisect
3. $\angle RSQ \cong \angle TSQ$	def. of bisect
4. $\overline{QS} \cong \overline{QS}$	reflexive
5. $\triangle QRS \cong \triangle QTS$	ASA

2. **Given:** $\angle BAC \cong \angle DEC$, C is the midpoint of \overline{AE}
Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$

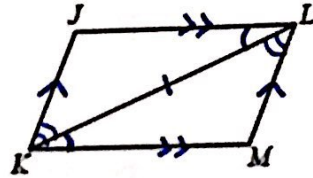


Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle BAC \cong \angle DEC$	given
2. C is the midpoint of \overline{AE}	Given
3. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EC}$	def. midpoint
4. $\angle BCA \cong \angle DCE$	Vertical Angles
5. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EDC$	ASA

3.

Given: $\overline{JK} \parallel \overline{LM}, \overline{JL} \parallel \overline{KM}$

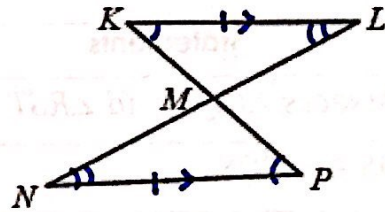
Prove: $\triangle JKL \cong \triangle MLK$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{JK} \parallel \overline{LM}$	given
2. $\angle JKL \cong \angle MLK$	Alternate Interior Angles
3. $\overline{JL} \parallel \overline{KM}$	Given
4. $\angle JLK \cong \angle MKL$	alt. int. angles
5. $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{KL}$	Reflexive Property
6. $\triangle JKL \cong \triangle MLK$	ASA

4. Given: $\overline{KL} \parallel \overline{NP}, \overline{KL} \cong \overline{NP}$

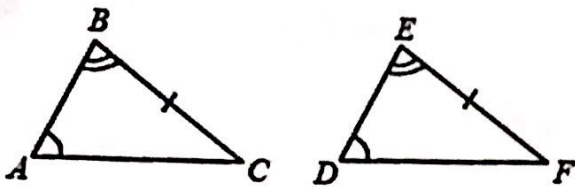
Prove: $\triangle KML \cong \triangle PMN$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{KL} \parallel \overline{NP}$	given
2. $\angle LKM \cong \angle NPM$	alt. int angles
3. $\angle KLM \cong \angle PNM$	Alternate Interior Angles
4. $\overline{KL} \cong \overline{NP}$	given
5. $\triangle KML \cong \triangle PMN$	ASA

ANGLE-ANGLE-SIDE (AAS)

If two angles and the non-included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and a non-included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



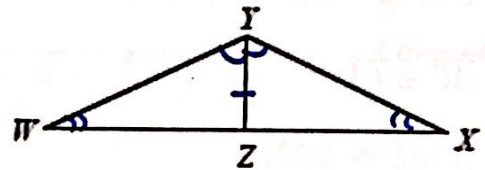
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{If } \angle A \cong \angle D \quad \text{(Angle)} \\ \angle B \cong \angle E \quad \text{(Angle)} \\ \underline{BC \cong EF} \quad \text{(Side)} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Then, } \underline{\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF}$$

NON-INCLUDED MEANS THE SIDE OPPOSITE THE ANGLES!!

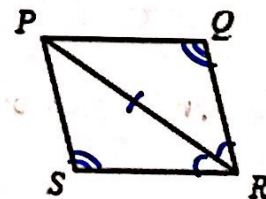
SAMPLE AAS PROOFS:

1. **Given:** \overline{YZ} bisects $\angle WYX$, $\angle YWZ \cong \angle YXZ$
Prove: $\triangle WYZ \cong \triangle XYZ$



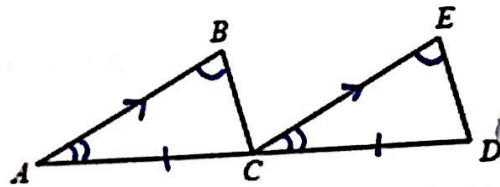
Statements	Reasons
1. \overline{YZ} bisects $\angle WYX$	given
2. $\angle WYZ \cong \angle XYZ$	def. of bisect
3. $\angle YWZ \cong \angle YXZ$	given
4. $\overline{YZ} \cong \overline{YZ}$	reflexive
5. $\triangle WYZ \cong \triangle XYZ$	AAS

2. **Given:** \overline{PR} bisects $\angle QRS$, $\angle PSR \cong \angle PQR$
Prove: $\triangle PSR \cong \triangle PQR$



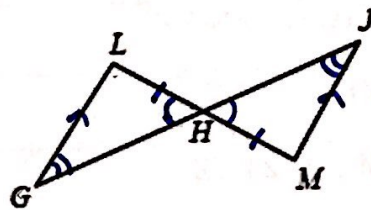
Statements	Reasons
1. \overline{PR} bisects $\angle QRS$	given
2. $\angle PRQ \cong \angle PRS$	Definition of Angle Bisector
3. $\angle PSR \cong \angle PQR$	given
4. $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{PR}$	Reflexive Property of Congruence
5. $\triangle PSR \cong \triangle PQR$	AAS

3. Given: $\angle ABC \cong \angle CED$, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CE}$, C is the midpoint of \overline{AD}
 Prove: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CED$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle ABC \cong \angle CED$	given
2. $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CE}$	given
3. $\angle BAC \cong \angle ECD$	corresponding angles
4. C is the midpoint of \overline{AD}	given
5. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{CD}$	def. of midpoint
6. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CED$	AAS

4. Given: $\overline{LG} \parallel \overline{JM}$, H is the midpoint of \overline{LM}
 Prove: $\triangle LGH \cong \triangle MJH$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{LG} \parallel \overline{JM}$	given
2. $\angle G \cong \angle J$	Alternate Interior Angles
3. H is the mp of \overline{LM}	Given
4. $\overline{LH} \cong \overline{HM}$	def. of midpoint
5. $\angle GHL \cong \angle MHL$	vertical angles thm
6. $\triangle LGH \cong \triangle MJH$	AAS

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