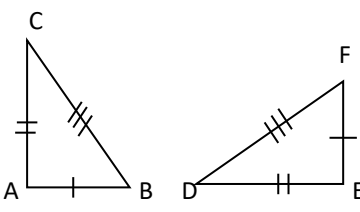
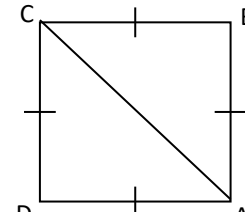
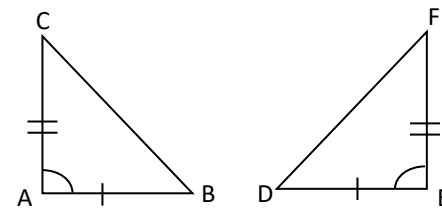
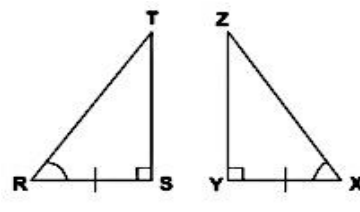
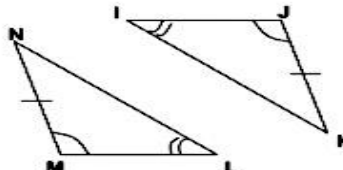
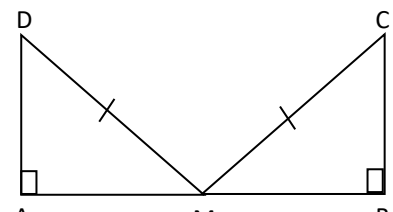


# 11B Intro to Triangle Congruence

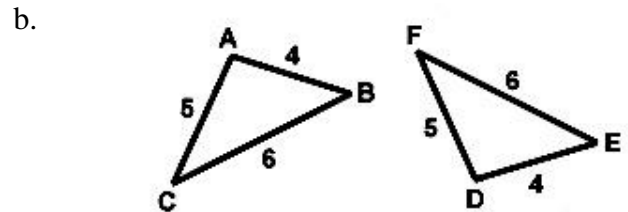
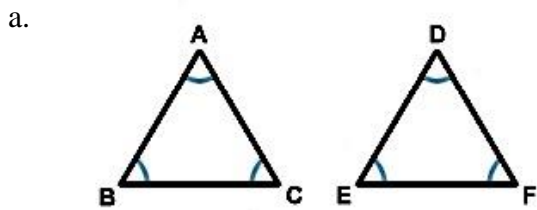
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW YOUR WORK AND WORK IN PENCIL

1. For each pair of triangles, tell which theorem (SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS), make the triangles congruent, if they are. State the congruent triangles. Don't forget about vertical angles and reflexive sides (equal to itself).

<p>a. SSS/ SAS/ ASA/ AAS or not congruent  <math>\triangle ABC \cong \triangle</math> _____</p> 	<p>b. SSS/ SAS/ ASA/ AAS or not congruent  <math>\triangle DCA \cong \triangle</math> _____</p> 	<p>c. SSS/ SAS/ ASA/ AAS or not congruent  <math>\triangle CBA \cong \triangle</math> _____</p> 
<p>d. SSS/ SAS/ ASA/ AAS or not congruent  <math>\triangle STR \cong \triangle</math> _____</p> 	<p>e. SSS/ SAS/ ASA/ AAS or not congruent  <math>\triangle MLN \cong \triangle</math> _____</p> 	<p>f. SSS/ SAS/ ASA/ AAS or not congruent  <math>\triangle MAD \cong \triangle</math> _____</p> 

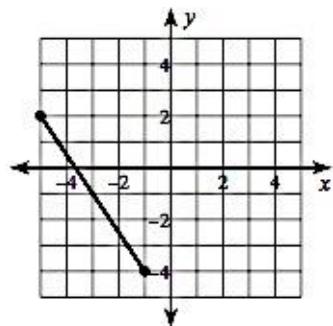
2. Tell if the marks of the following triangles, can prove congruence. If so, list the theorem you would use. If they are not, explain.



3. Find the exact length of the given line segments. CONSTRUCT the perpendicular bisector for each one. Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector.

Length: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of the perpendicular bisector: \_\_\_\_\_



Length: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of the perpendicular bisector: \_\_\_\_\_

