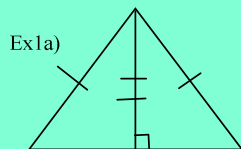


# Ch 5.4 Hypotenuse - Leg Theorem

There are 5 ways to prove triangles congruent:

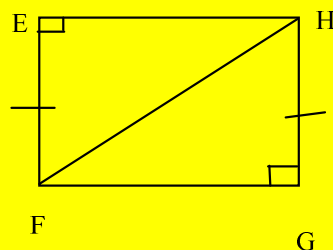
- SSS
- SAS
- AAS
- ASA
- H-L



**H-L** - if you have a *right triangle* with the *hypotenuse* and a *leg* are  $\cong$  to corresponding parts of another triangle then they are  $\cong$  triangles.

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Ex1b)

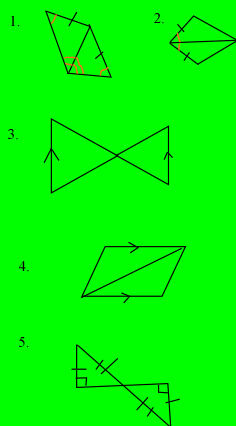


triangle congruency statement:



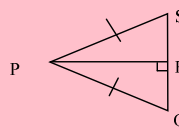
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Determine if the following triangles are  $\cong$ .



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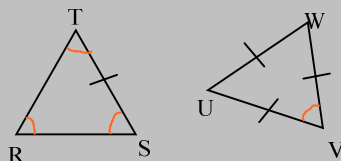
Ex2a) Prove  $\triangle PRQ \cong \triangle PRS$



- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. $\overline{PR} \perp \overline{SQ}$                | 1. Given |
| 2. $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{PS}$                | 2. Given |
| 3. $\angle PRQ$ and $\angle PRS$ are right $\angle$ s | 3. _____ |
| 4. $\triangle PRQ \cong \triangle PRS$ are triangles  | 4. _____ |
| 5. $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{PS}$                | 5. _____ |
| 6. $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{PR}$                | 6. _____ |
| 7. $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle PRS$                | 7. _____ |

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Ex2b) Use the info in the diagram to prove the 2 triangles are  $\cong$ .



- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. $\angle S \cong \angle V$           | 1.                  |
| 2. $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{VW}$ | 2.                  |
| 3. $\triangle UVW$ is equilateral      | 3.                  |
| 4. $\angle V \cong \angle W$           | 4.                  |
| 5. $\angle T \cong \angle V$           | 5.                  |
| 6.                                     | 6. Transitive prop. |
| 7.                                     | 7. ASA              |

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