## Triangle Congruency Proof Reasons

1) Given
2) Definition of Midpoint
3) Vertical Angles
4) Reflexive Property
5) Alternate Interior Angles
6) Corresponding Angles
7) Definition of Perpendicular Lines
8) Definition of Right Triangles
9) Right Angles Congruence
10) Third Angles Theorem
11) Side-Side-Side (SSS)
12) Side-Angle-Side (SAS)
13) Hypotenuse-Leg (HL)
14) Angle-Side-Angle (ASA)
15) Angle-Angle-Side (AAS)

- Every proof starts with the original statement.
- Midpoints divide a segment into 2 congruent segments
- $\quad 2$ intersecting lines create 2 pairs of congruent angles.
- Every angle or segment is congruent to itself.

Interior angles on the opposite side of a transversal (parallel lines) are congruent.

Angles created by transversal (parallel line) in the exact same position are congruent.

Perpendicular lines create two right angles.

A triangle containing a right angle.

Two right angles are congruent to each other.

- If you have 2 pairs of congruent angles, then the third angles are also congruent.
- $\quad 3$ sides are congruent to 3 sides.

2 sides and an angle in between are congruent to 2 sides and an angle in between.

- $\quad$ In 2 right triangles, the hypotenuse and one of the legs are congruent.
- $\quad 2$ angles and a side in between are congruent to 2 angles and a side in between.
- $\quad 2$ angles and the next side are congruent to 2 angles and the next side.

