

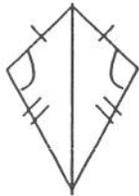
Additional Congruence Methods

Angle–Angle–Side : (AAS) Two angles and a non–included side of one triangle congruent to two angles and a non–included side of another triangle.

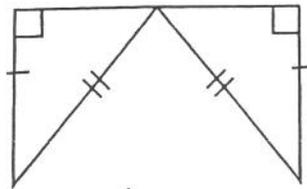
Hypotenuse–Leg : (HL) In a right triangle, the hypotenuse and one leg congruent to the hypotenuse and leg of another right triangle.

In the chart, place an X in all columns that can be applied to prove the triangles congruent. The remaining letters will reveal what Whitcomb L. Judson did in Chicago in 1893.

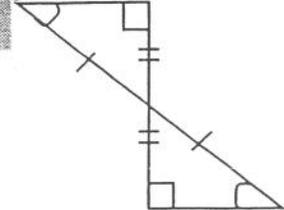
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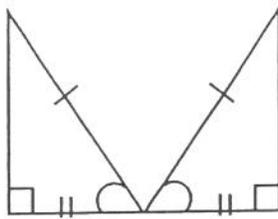
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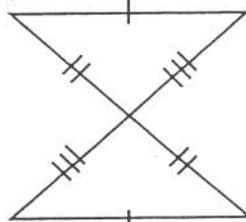
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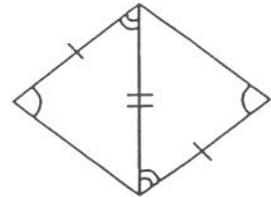
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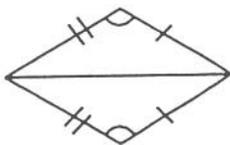
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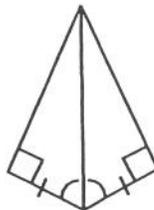
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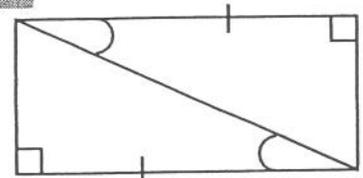
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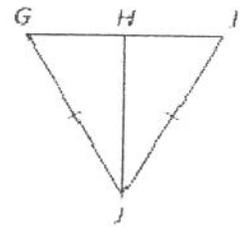
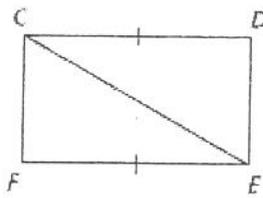
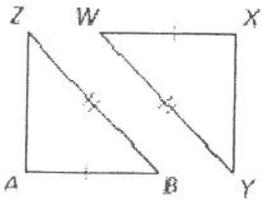
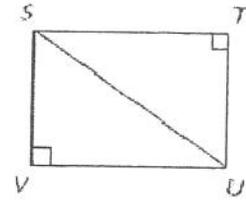
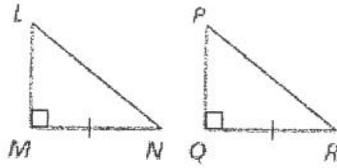
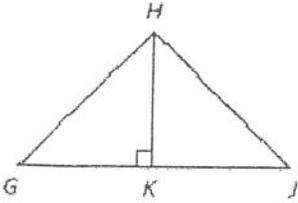
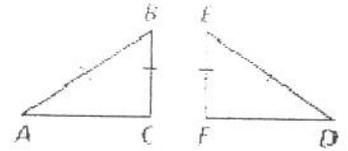
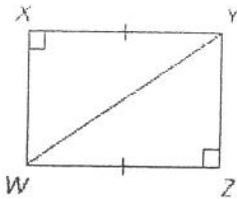
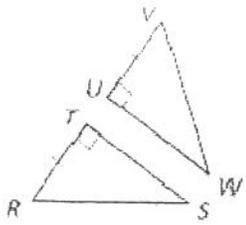


9.



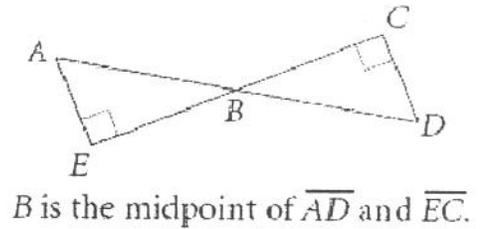
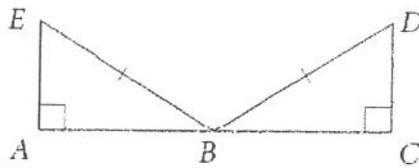
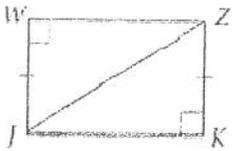
	SSS	SAS	ASA	AAS	HL
1.	A	S	H	E	I
2.	N	V	E	N	H
3.	T	E	W	A	S
4.	E	A	F	I	R
5.	E	M	D	T	H
6.	E	N	E	Z	Z
7.	I	O	I	P	P
8.	E	B	O	Y	A
9.	R	F	A	I	Q

What additional information do you need to prove each pair of triangles congruent by HL?

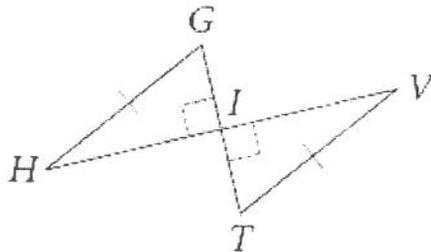
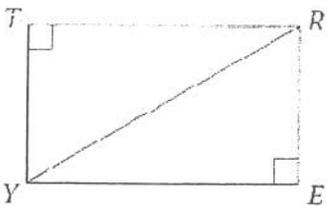


Try these:

Can HL be used to prove the triangles congruent? If so, write the triangle congruence statement.



What additional information do you need to prove each pair of triangles congruent by HL?



$\triangle ACQ$ and $\triangle GCJ$

