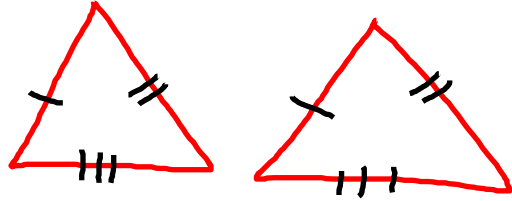
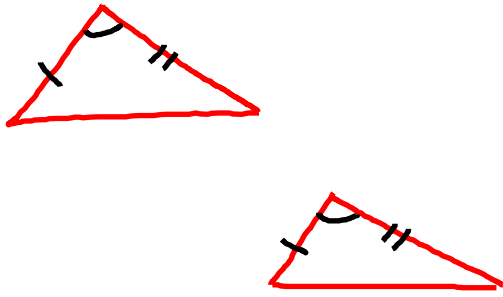
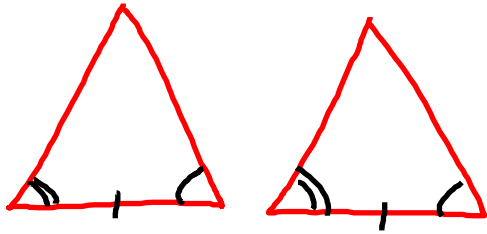
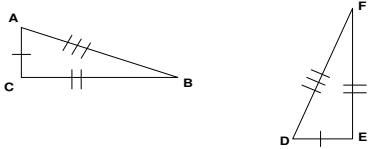
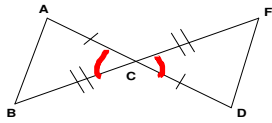


Vocabulary Sheet for Lesson 4-2

Definition	Diagram/ Notes
<u>SSS Postulate:</u> The first postulate that assures congruence is the side-side-side postulate. If three sides of one triangle are congruent to three sides of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.	
<u>SAS Postulate:</u> The second postulate that assures congruence is the side-angle-side postulate. If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent	
<u>ASA Postulate:</u> The third postulate that assures congruence is the angle-side-angle postulate. If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and the included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent	
<u>Example 1</u> ■ State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write <i>none</i>). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles. 	SSS $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DFE$

Example 2

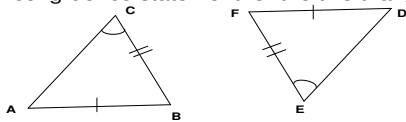
- State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write *none*). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles.



SAS
 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DFC$

Example 3

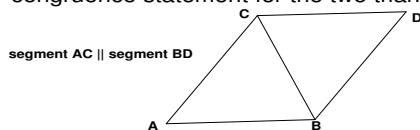
- State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write *none*). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles.



None

Example 4

- State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write *none*). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles.



None