## 4-4 <br> Congruent Figures

## OBJECTIVE

- To use the properties of congruent polygons
- To prove polygons congruent using the definition of congruence


## VOCABULARY

Congruent polygons - polygons that have the same size and shape.

They may be rotated flipped or moved, but if they were cut out, they would fit on top of each other exactly.


## VOCABULARY

The congruence statement is written by matching up the congruent parts.

$$
A B C D \cong Y Z W X
$$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\angle A \cong \angle Y & \overline{A B} \cong \overline{Y Z} \\
\angle B \cong \angle Z & \overline{B C} \cong \overline{Z W} \\
\angle C \cong \angle W & \overline{C D} \cong \overline{W X} \\
\angle D \cong \angle X & \overline{A D} \cong \overline{Y X}
\end{array}
$$



Z

Is $W X Y Z \cong C D A B ?$

## CLASS

Can you conclude that the triangles are congruent? Justify your answers.
$\angle G J H \cong \angle I J H 3$ rd $\angle S T h m$
$\overline{G I} \cong \overline{I J} ; \overline{G H} \cong \bar{I} H$ Given
TH $\cong$ JH Reflexive prop off

Def of $\cong$ polygons ( $\Delta$ )

CLASS WORK

Find the value of $x$. Find $m \angle D B C$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
2 x-16 & =90 \\
2 x & =106 \\
x & =53
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
m \angle D B C=90-49.3=40.7^{\circ}
$$

## CLASS

## WORK

Find x .

$$
\begin{aligned}
5 x+74+3 x+2 & =180 \\
8 x+76 & =180 \\
8 x & =104 \\
x & =13
\end{aligned}
$$



## CLASS

$A B C D \cong F G H J$.
Find the
measures of the given angles.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
3 y=y+50 & 3(25)=75 \\
-y \mid-y & m \angle B=75 \\
\frac{2 y}{2}=\frac{50}{2} & 25+50=75 \\
y=25 & m<G=75
\end{array}
$$

## CLASS WORK



$$
\begin{array}{ll}
M & O \\
3 x^{2}=x^{2}+50 \\
2 x^{2}=50 \\
x^{2}=25 \\
x= \pm 5
\end{array}
$$

## CLASS WORK

5. Given: $\bar{A} B \cong B C ; \angle A \cong \angle C$;
$\overline{\mathrm{BD}}$ is the angle bisector of $\angle \mathrm{ABC}$;
D is the midpoint of $\overline{A C}$.
Prove: $\triangle A B D \cong \triangle C B D$
(1) 1 $\overline{B D}$ is the angle bisector of $\angle \mathrm{ABC}$
1) $\overline{A B} \cong \overline{B C} ; \angle \mathrm{A} \cong \angle \mathrm{C}$ D is the midpoint of $\overline{A C}$
(2) 2) $\angle A B D \cong \angle C B D$
2) $\angle A D B \cong \angle C D B$
3) $\overline{A D} \cong \overline{C D}$
4) $\overline{B D} \cong \overline{B D}$
5) $\triangle A B D \cong \triangle C B D$

Statements

Reasons


1) Given
2) Definition of angle bisector
3) Third angles theorem
4) Definition of midpoint
5) Reflexive property of $\cong$
6) Definition of congruent polygons

## CLASS WORK

6. Given: $\overline{P R}$ and $\overline{Q T}$ bisect each other. $\angle P Q S \cong \angle R T S, \overline{Q P} \cong \overline{R T}$ Prove: $\triangle Q P S \cong \triangle T R S$


Statements

1) $\overline{Q P} \cong \overline{R T} ; \angle \mathrm{PQS} \cong \angle \mathrm{RTS}$
$\overline{P R}$ and $\overline{Q T}$ bisect each other
2) $\overline{P S} \cong \overline{R S} ; \overline{Q S} \cong \overline{T S}$
3) $\angle Q S P \cong \angle T S R$
4) $\angle Q P S \cong \angle T R S$
5) $\triangle A B D \cong \triangle C B D$

Reasons

1) Given
2) Definition of segment bisector
3) Vertical angles theorem
4) Third angles theorem
5) Definition of congruent polygons

## LEARNING RUBRIC

- Got It: Applies concepts to prove congruent polygons in complex/real world situations
- Almost There: Represents and applies concepts to solve for angle measures in simple/complex problems
- Moving Forward: Solves for congruent angle measures in more complex represented problems
- Getting Started: Solves for congruent angle measures in simple represented problems


## SUMMARY

*Congruent polygons are the same size and shape.
*They have congruent corresponding parts.

## HOMEWORK

Pages 243-245:
13-19 all;
24, 32, 34, 36

