

# Triangle Congruence

- **I Have CPCTC  
by Karadimos, MD**

I woke up this morning not feeling like I should.  
The doctor told me it's not good.

Something has happened to me.  
I came down with CPCTC.

Doc said, "When your triangles became identical,  
your corresponding parts measured equal."

I said, "When corresponding parts were the  
same,  
congruent figures were to blame."

The bad news is,  
CPCTC is very contagious.  
The good news is,  
you can use it to be courageous.

Solving proofs can be tough.  
SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS isn't always enough.

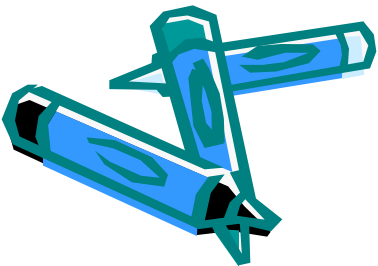
CPCTC is the next device.  
You'll hear Karadimos, MD give that advice.

The test for CPCTC,  
is to examine the geometry.

Congruent triangles is the start.  
CPCTC is the very next part.

To find the cure for the CPCTC blues,  
wait for non-congruent triangles to hit the news.

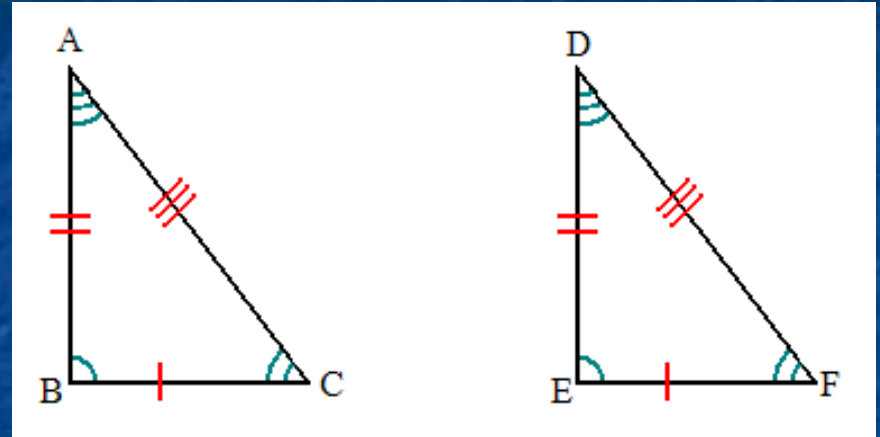
Doctors have no pills,  
for my CPCTC ills.



# Triangle Congruence Theorem

In geometry, **CPCTC** is the abbreviation of a theorem involving congruent triangles.

CPCTC stands for *Corresponding Parts of Congruent Triangles are Congruent*. CPCTC states that if two or more triangles are congruent, then all of their corresponding parts are congruent as well.



If  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$  then,

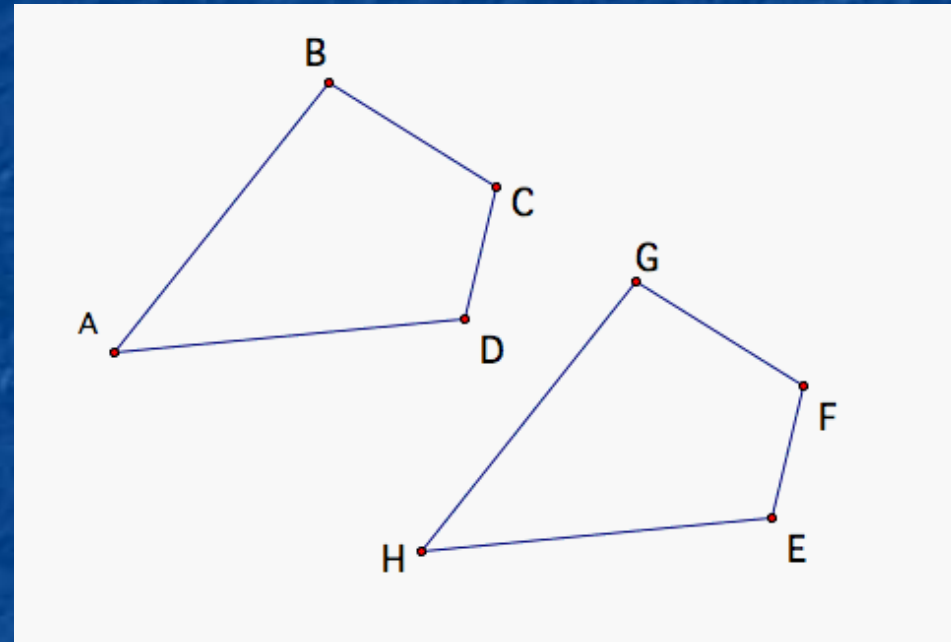
$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}, \overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}, \overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$$

$$\angle A \cong \angle D, \angle B \cong \angle E, \angle C \cong \angle F$$

# Generalization for CPCTC

- CPCFC means when any 2 figures are congruent, then corresponding parts are also

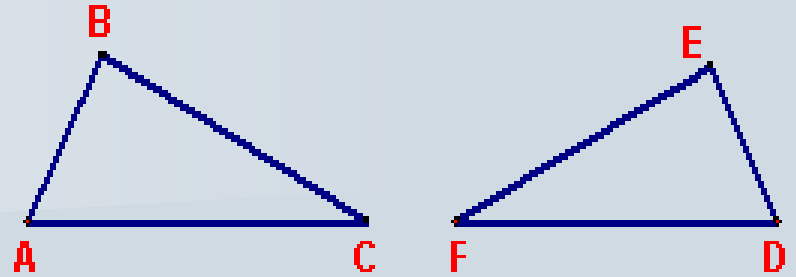
Corresponding Parts of Congruent Figures are Congruent.



# Notes: Example proofs

Given :  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$ ;  $\angle B \cong \angle E$ ,  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$

Prove :  $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD}$



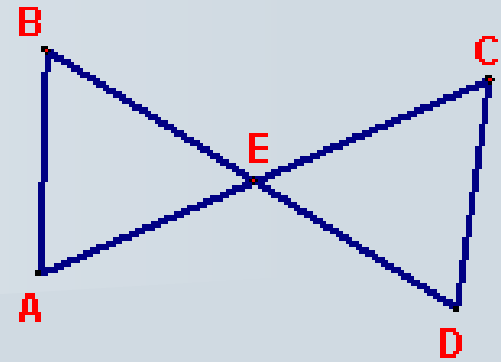
<i>Statements</i>	<i>Reasons</i>
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$ (S)	1. Given
2. $\angle B \cong \angle E$ (A)	2. Given
3. $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{EF}$ (S)	3. Given
4. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$	4. SAS congruence theorem
5. $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{FD}$	5. CPCTC

# Another Example proof

Given: E is the midpoint of  $\overline{BD}$

$\overline{BD}$  bisects  $\overline{AC}$

Prove:  $\angle B \cong \angle D$



## Statements

1. E is the midpoint of  $\overline{BD}$

$\overline{BD}$  bisects  $\overline{AC}$

2.  $\overline{BE} \cong \overline{DE}$  (S)

3.  $\angle BEA \cong \angle DEC$  (A)

4.  $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CE}$  (S)

5.  $\triangle BEA \cong \triangle DEC$

6.  $\angle B \cong \angle D$

## Reasons

1. Given

2. A midpoint divides a segment into 2 congruent segments.

3. Vertical angles are congruent.

4. A segment bisector divides a segment into 2 congruent segments.

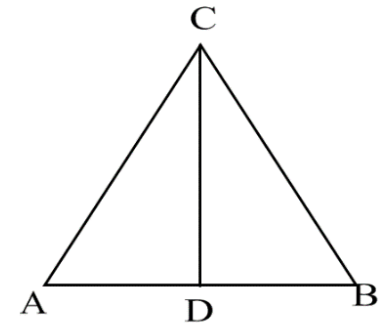
5. SAS congruence theorem

6. CPCTC

### Example proof #3:

**Given:**  $\overline{CD}$  is an angle bisector of  $\angle ACB$   $\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CB}$

**Prove:**  
 $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BD}$

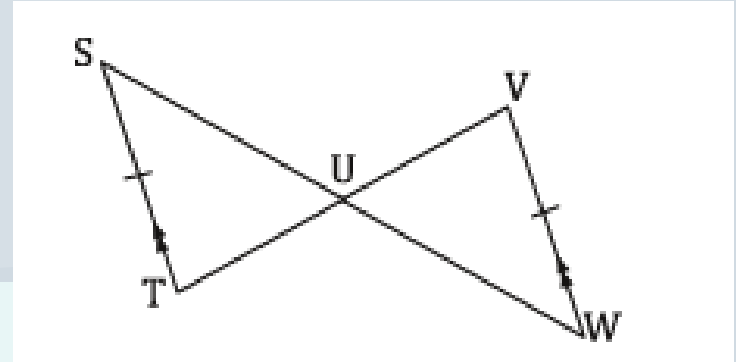


Statements	Reasons
1) $\overline{CD}$ is an angle bisector of $\angle ACB$	1) <b>Given</b>
$\overline{CA} \cong \overline{CB}$	
2) $\angle ACD \cong \angle BCD$	2) An angle bisector divides an angle into 2 congruent angles.
3) $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{CD}$	3) Reflexive property
4) $\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BCD$	4) SAS congruence theorem
5) $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BD}$	5) <b>CPCTC</b>

Try Another Proof:

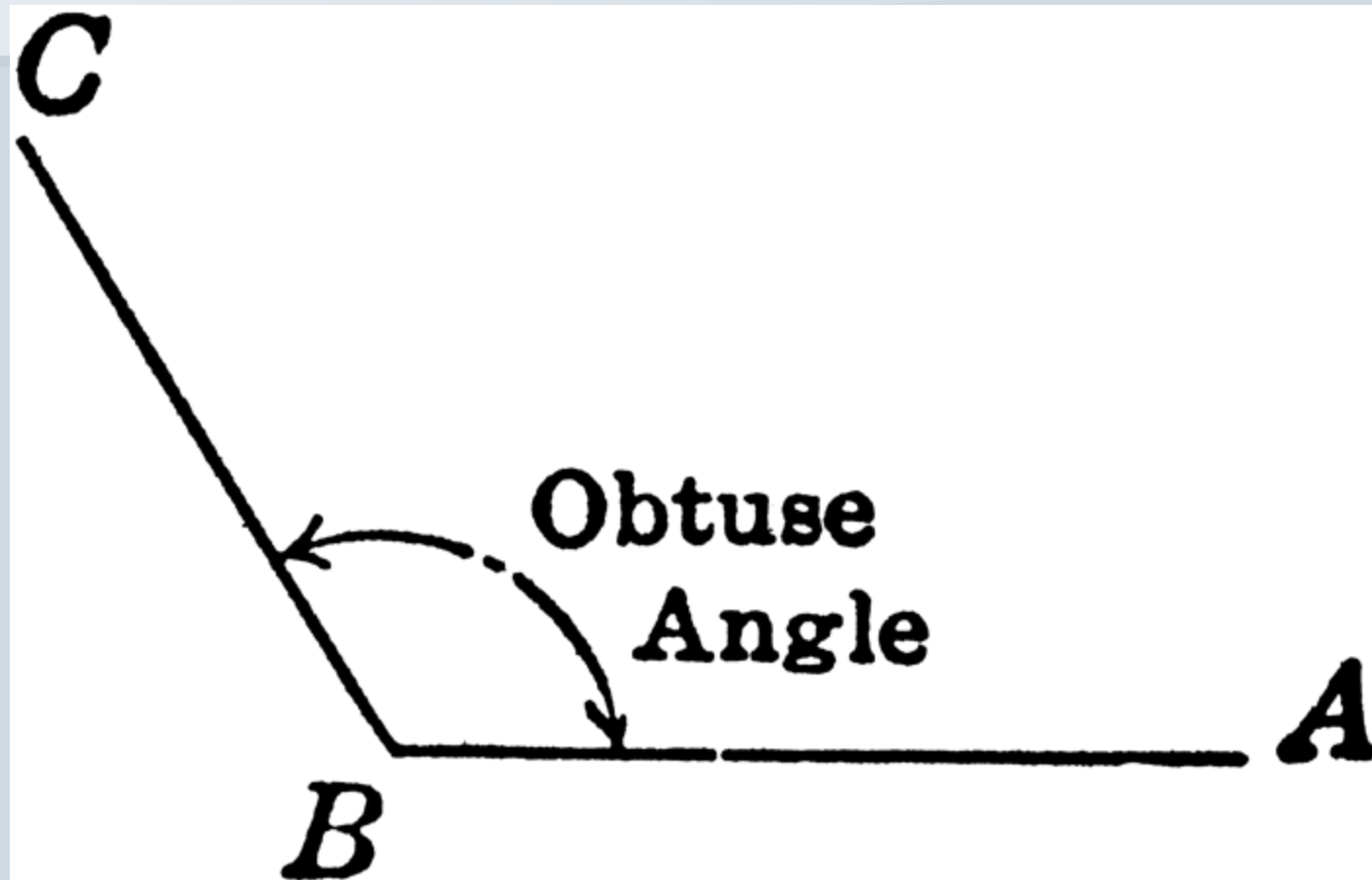
Given:  $\overline{ST} \parallel \overline{WV}$ , and  $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{VW}$

Prove:  $\overline{SU} \cong \overline{WU}$



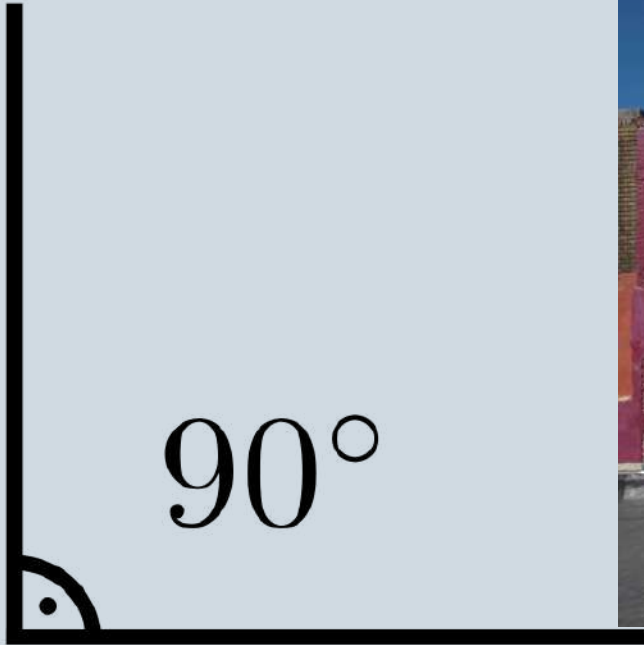
Statements	Reasons
1) $\overline{ST} \parallel \overline{WV}$ , and $\overline{ST} \cong \overline{VW}$	1) Given
2) $\angle STU \cong \angle WVU$	2) If 2 parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alternate interior angles are congruent.
3) $\angle TSU \cong \angle VWU$	3) If 2 parallel lines are cut by a transversal, then alternate interior angles are congruent.
4) <b>OR you can use vertical angles are congruent (angle SUT is congruent to angle WUV)</b>	4)
5) $\triangle STU \cong \triangle WVU$	5) ASA congruence theorem AAS congruence theorem
6) $\overline{SU} \cong \overline{WU}$	6) CPCTC

Why was the obtuse angle upset?





Because he was never right!!!!



What do you get when you cross geometry with McDonalds?



A plane cheeseburger!



HA! YOU WOULDN'T KNOW AN ISOSCELES IF IT BIT YOU IN THE HYPOTENUSE! REALLY, FRANK-SOMETIMES YOU'RE SO OBTUSE.

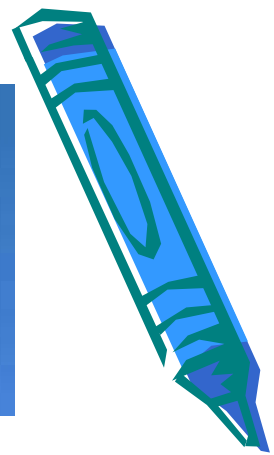
AND YOU'RE ALWAYS RIGHT, VIVIAN.

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Don't practice until you get it right. Practice until you can't get it wrong.

- Unknown



Time to practice  
what you  
learned

