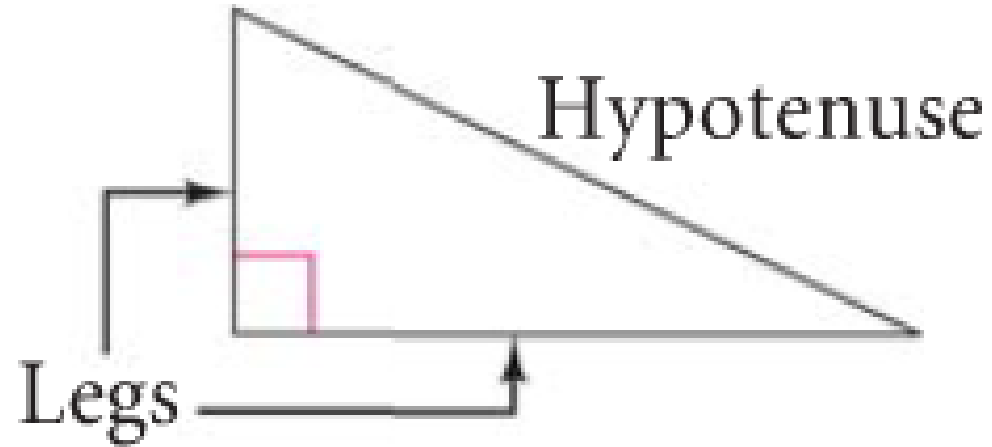




Congruence in Right Triangles



Right Triangles

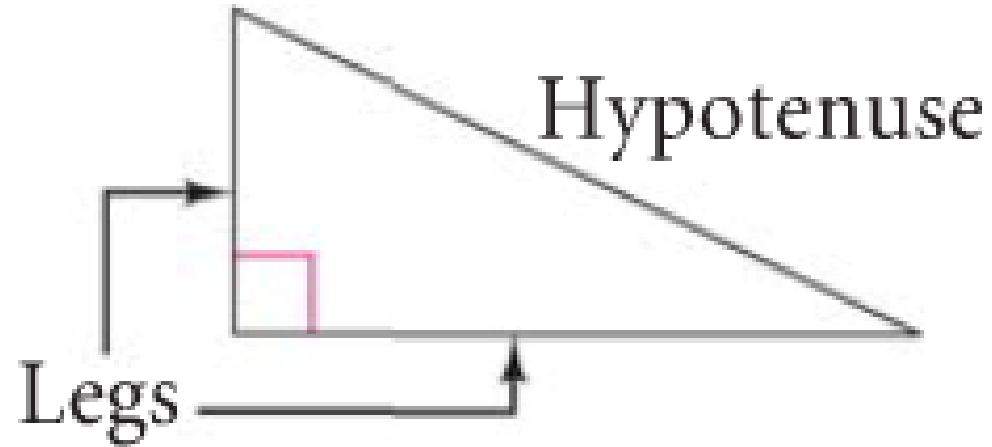


Learning Target:

To prove right triangles congruent by the HL Theorem.



Right Triangles



Hypotenuse: the longest side of a right triangle

Legs: The sides of a right triangle that are not the hypotenuse



Theorem 😊

Hypotenuse-Leg (HL) Theorem: If the hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to the hypotenuse and a leg of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

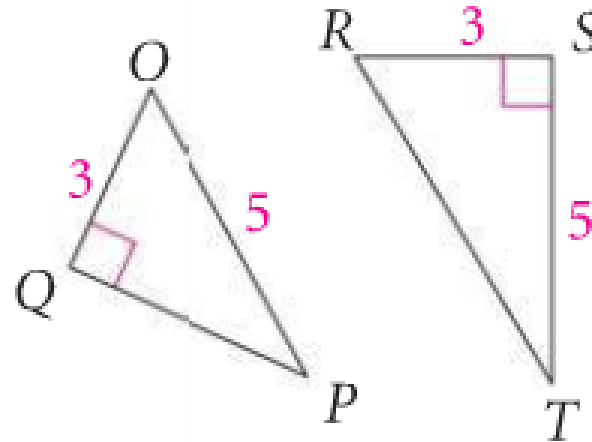
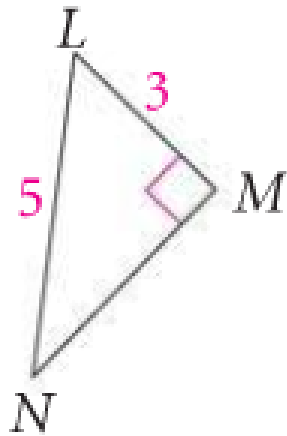
To use the HL Theorem, you must show that three conditions are met:

- There are two right triangles
- The triangles have congruent hypotenuses
- There is one pair of congruent legs



Using the HL Theorem

Which two triangles are congruent by the HL Theorem? Write a correct congruence statement.

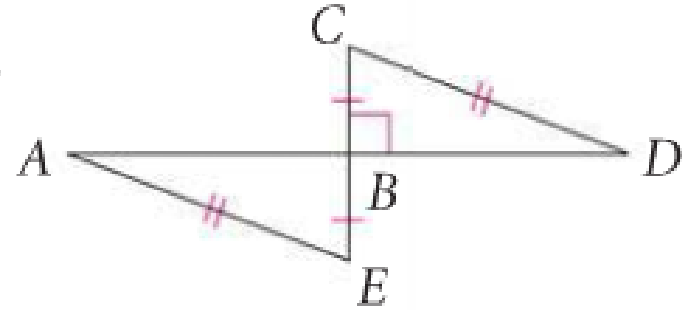




Using the HL Theorem

Given: $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{EA}$, \overline{AD} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{CE} .

Prove: $\triangle CBD \cong \triangle EBA$



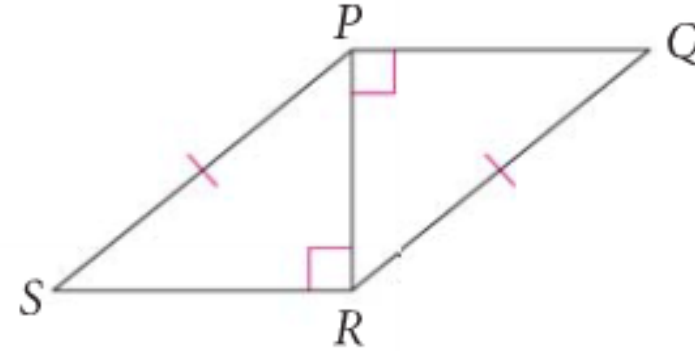
Statements	Reasons
1. \overline{AD} is the \perp bisector of \overline{CE} , $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{EA}$	1.
2.	2. Defn. of \perp
3. $\triangle CBD$ & $\triangle EBA$ are rt. \triangle s	3.
4. $\overline{CB} \cong \overline{EB}$	4.
5.	5. HL Thm.



Using the HL Theorem

Given: $\angle PRS$ and $\angle RPQ$ are right angles,
 $\overline{SP} \cong \overline{QR}$.

Prove: $\triangle PRS \cong \triangle RPQ$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle PRS$ and $\angle RPQ$ are rt \angle s $\overline{SP} \cong \overline{QR}$	1.
2.	2. Defn. of rt Δ s
3.	3. Refl. Prop. of \cong
4. $\triangle PRS \cong \triangle RPQ$	4.