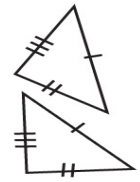
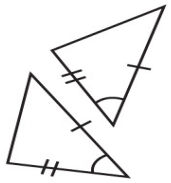
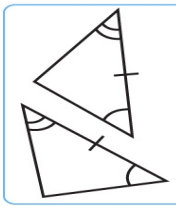
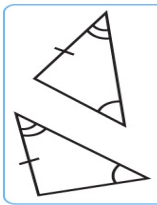
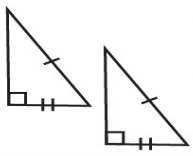
PROVING TRIANGLES CONGRUENT

Methods for Proving (Showing) Triangles to be Congruent		
	SSS Side-Side-Side	If three sides of one triangle are congruent to three sides of another triangle, the triangles are congruent. (For this method, the sum of the lengths of any two sides must be greater than the length of the third side, to guarantee a triangle exists.)
	SAS Side-Angle-Side	If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of another triangle, the triangles are congruent. (The included angle is the angle formed by the sides being used.)
	ASA Angle-Side-Angle	If two angles and the included side of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of another triangle, the triangles are congruent. (The included side is the side between the angles being used. It is the side where the rays of the angles would overlap.)
	AAS Angle-Angle-Side	If two angles and the non-included side of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of another triangle, the triangles are congruent. (The non-included side can be either of the two sides that are not between the two angles being used.)
	HL Hypotenuse-Leg	If the hypotenuse and leg of one right triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of another right triangle, the right triangles are congruent. (Either leg of the right triangle may be used as long as the corresponding legs are used.)