

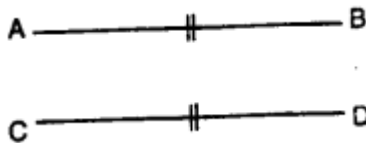
Congruency: Congruent Triangles

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. Meaning of Congruency : If two geometrical figures coincide exactly, by placing one over the other, the figures are said to be congruent to each other.

1. Two lines AB and CD are said to be congruent if, on placing AB on CD, or CD on AB ; the two AB and CD exactly coincide.

It is possible only when AB and CD are equal in length. Two figures ABCD and PQRS are said to be

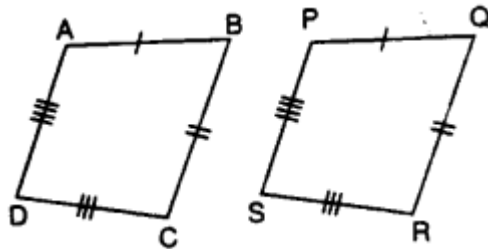


congruent if, on placing ABCD on PQRS or PQRS on ABCD the two figures exactly coincide i.e. A and P coincide, B and Q coincide, C and R coincide and D and S coincide.

It is possible only when :

$AB = PQ$, $BC = QR$, $CD = RS$ and $AD = PS$

Also, $\angle A = \angle P$, $\angle B = \angle Q$, $\angle C = \angle R$ and $\angle D = \angle S$.

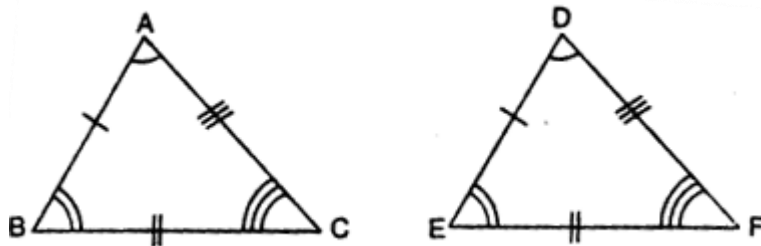


2. Congruency in Triangles : Let triangle ABC is placed over triangle DEF ; such that, vertex A falls on vertex D and side AB falls on side DE ; then if the two triangles coincide with each other in such a way that B falls on E ; C falls on F ; side BC coincides with side EF and side AC coincides with side DF, then the two triangles are congruent to each other.

The symbol used for congruency is " \equiv " or " \cong "

$\therefore \Delta ABC$ is congruent to ΔDEF is written as :

$\Delta ABC = \Delta DEF$ or $\Delta ABC = \Delta DEF$.



3. Corresponding Sides and Corresponding Angles : In case of congruent triangles ABC and DEF, drawn above ; when A ABC is placed over A DEF to cover it exactly; then the sides of the two triangles, which coincide with each other, are called corresponding sides. ' Thus, the side AB and DE are corresponding sides; sides BC and EF are corresponding sides and sides AC and DF are also corresponding sides. In the same way. the angles of the two triangles which coincide with each other, are called corresponding angles. Thus, three pairs of corresponding angles are $\angle A$ and $\angle D$; $\angle B$ and $\angle E$ and also $\angle C$ and $\angle F$.

Note : The corresponding parts of congruent triangles are always equal (congruent).

\therefore (i) $AB = DE$, $BC = EF$ and $AC = DF$. i.e. corresponding sides are equal.

Also (ii) $\angle A = \angle D$, $\angle B = \angle E$ and $\angle C = \angle F$

i.e. corresponding angles are equal.

4. Conditions of Congruency:

1. If three sides of one triangle are equal to three sides of the other triangle, each to each, then the two triangles are congruent.

The test is known as : side, side, side and is abbreviated as S.S.S.

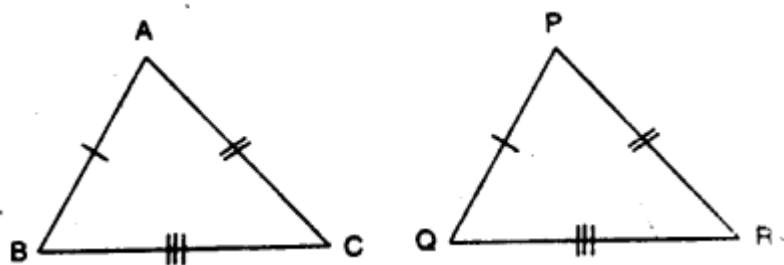
In triangle ABC and PQR, given alongside:

$AB = PQ$; $BC = QR$ and $AC = PR$

And, so $\triangle ABC$ is congruent to $\triangle PQR$ e. $\triangle ABC = \triangle PQR$ by S.S.S.

Because in congruent triangles, corresponding sides and corresponding angles are equal.

$\therefore \angle A = \angle P$; $\angle B = \angle Q$ and $\angle C = \angle R$



2. If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are equal to two sides and the included angle of the other triangle, each to each, then the triangles are congruent.

This test is known as : side, angle, side and is abbreviated as S.A.S. In the given triangles, $AB = XZ$; $BC = XY$ and $\angle ABC = \angle ZXY$

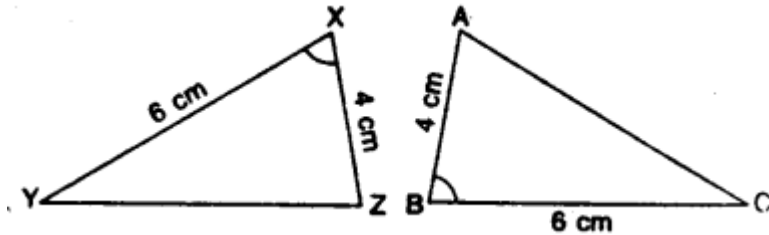
$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ZXY$

Note : Triangles will be congruent by S.A.S., only when the angles included by the corresponding equal sides are equal.

The pairs of corresponding sides of these two congruent triangles are : AB and ZX ; BC and XY ; AC and ZY

The pairs of corresponding angles are :

$\angle B$ and $\angle X$; $\angle A$ and $\angle Z$; $\angle C$ and $\angle Y$.



3. If two angles and the included side of one triangle are equal to the two angles and the included side of the other triangle ; then the triangles are congruent.

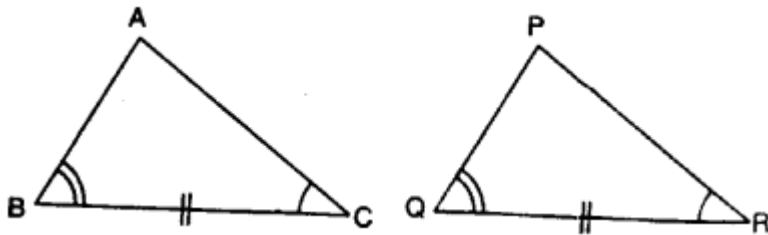
This test is known as : angle, side, angle and is abbreviated as A.S.A.

In the given figure :

$BC = QR$;

$\angle B = \angle Q$ and $\angle C = \angle R$

$\therefore \triangle ABC = \triangle PQR$.. (by A.S.A.)



4. If the hypotenuse and one side of a right angled triangle are equal to the hypotenuse and one side of another right angled triangle, then the two triangles are congruent.

This test is known as : right angle, hypotenuse, side and is abbreviated as R.H.S.

In the given figure :

$\angle B = \angle E = 90^\circ$; $AB = FE$

and hypotenuse $AC =$ hypotenuse FD

$\therefore \triangle ABC = \triangle FED$ (by R.H.S.)

The corresponding angles in this case are :

$\angle A$ and $\angle F$; $\angle B$ and $\angle E$; $\angle C$ and $\angle D$ and the corresponding sides are :

AB and FE ; AC and FD ; BC and ED .

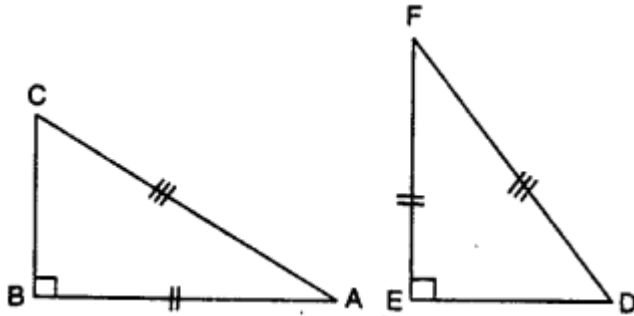
Since the triangles are congruent, therefore all its corresponding sides are equal and corresponding angles are also equal.

$\therefore BC = ED$; $\angle A = \angle F$ and $\angle C = \angle D$

Note : If three angles of a triangle are equal to the three angles of the other triangle, then the triangle are not necessarily congruent.

For congruency at least one pair of corresponding sides must be equal.

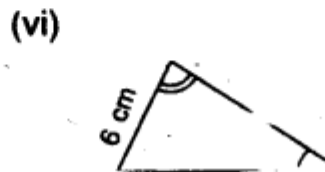
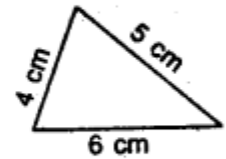
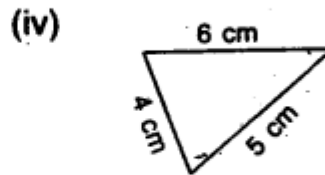
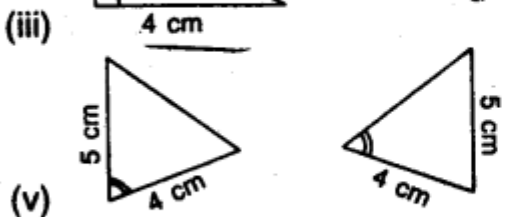
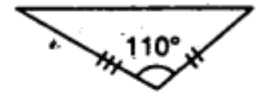
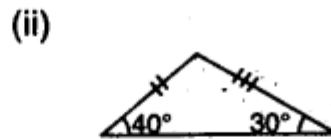
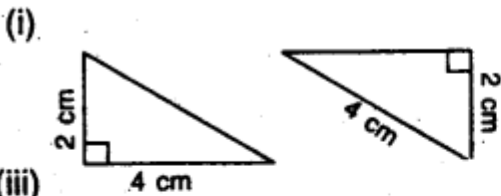
∴ A.A.A. is not a test of congruency.



EXERCISE 19

Question 1.

State, whether the pairs of triangles given in the following figures are congruent or not:



- (vii) $\triangle ABC$ in which $AB = 2$ cm, $BC = 3.5$ cm and $\angle C = 80^\circ$.
and, $\triangle DEF$ in which $DE = 2$ cm, $DF = 3.5$ cm and $\angle D = 80^\circ$.

Solution:

(i) In these triangles, corresponding sides are not equal. Hence these are not congruent triangles.

(ii) In the first \triangle , third angle
 $= 180^\circ - (40^\circ + 30^\circ)$
 $= 180^\circ - 70^\circ$
 $= 110^\circ$

Now in these two triangles the sides and included angle of the one are equal to the corresponding sides and included angle.

Hence these are congruent triangles

(S.A.S. axiom)

(iii) In these triangles, corresponding two sides are equal but included angles are not equal. Hence these are not congruent triangles.

(iv) In these triangles, corresponding three sides are equal.

Hence these are congruent triangles.

(S.S.S. Axiom)

(v) In these right triangles, one side and diagonal of the one, are equal to the corresponding side and diagonal are equal. Hence these are congruent triangles. –

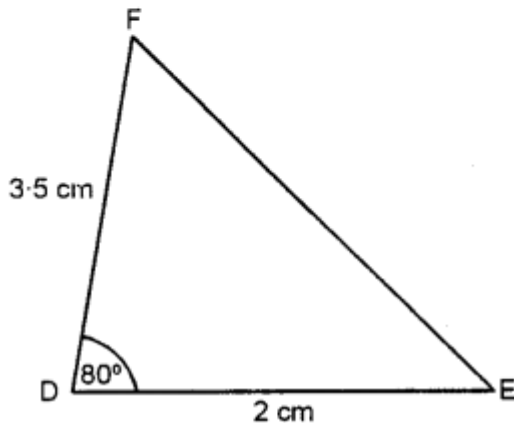
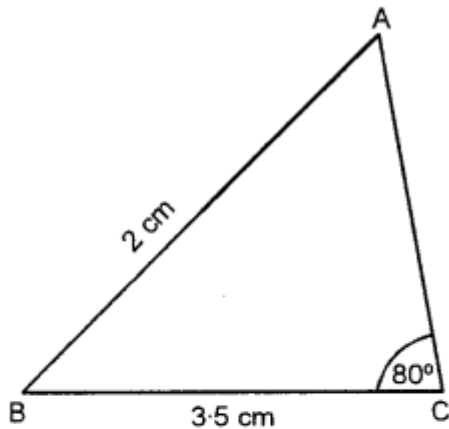
(R.H.S. Axiom)

(vi) In these triangles two sides and one angle of the one are equal to the corresponding sides and one angle of the other are equal.

Hence these are congruent triangles.

(S.S. A. Axiom).

(vii) In $\triangle ABC$, $AB = 2$ cm, $BC = 3.5$ cm and $\angle C = 80^\circ$ and in $\triangle DEF$, $DE = 2$ cm, $DF = 3.5$ cm and $\angle D = 80^\circ$

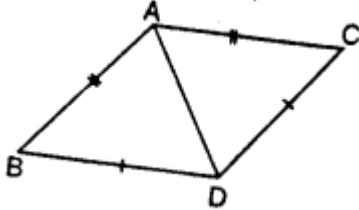


From the figure we see that two corresponding sides are equal but their included angles are not equal.

Hence, these are not congruent triangles

Question 2.

In the given figure, prove that:
 $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$



Solution:

Proof :

In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$,

$AD = AD$ (common)

$AB = AC$ (given)

$BD = DC$ (given)

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$ (S.S.S. Axiom)

Hence proved.

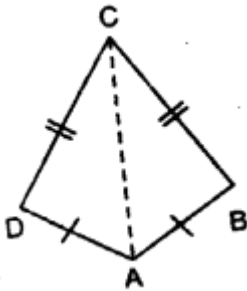
Question 3.

Prove that:

(i) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$

(ii) $\angle B = \angle D$

(iii) AC bisects angle DCB



Solution:

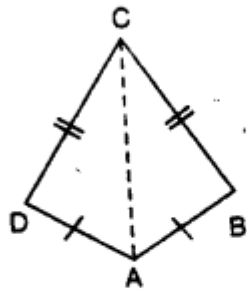
Given : In the figure,

$$AB = AD, CB = CD$$

To prove : $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$

$$\angle B = \angle D$$

AC bisects angle DCB



Proof : In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle ADC$,

$$AC = AC \quad (\text{common})$$

$$AB = AD \quad (\text{given})$$

$$CB = CD \quad (\text{given})$$

$$(i) \therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC \quad (\text{SSS axiom})$$

$$\therefore \angle B = \angle D \quad (\text{c.p.c.t.})$$

$$\angle BCA = \angle DCA$$

$$\therefore AC \text{ bisects } \angle DCB$$

Question 4.

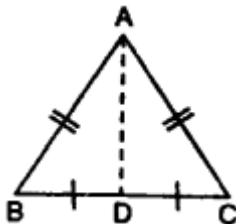
Prove that:

(i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$

(ii) $\angle B = \angle C$

(iii) $\angle ADB = \angle ADC$

(iv) $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$

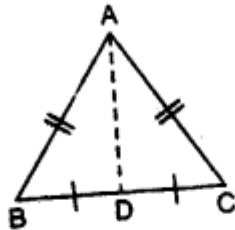


Solution:

Given : In the figure,

$$AD = AC$$

$$BD = CD$$



To prove :

- (i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$ (ii) $\angle B = \angle C$
(iii) $\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ (iv) $\angle ADB = 90^\circ$

Proof : In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$

$$AD = AD \quad \text{(common)}$$

$$AD = AC \quad \text{(given)}$$

$$BD = CD \quad \text{(given)}$$

$$(i) \therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD \quad \text{(SSS axiom)}$$

$$(ii) \therefore \angle B = \angle C \quad \text{(c.p.c.t.)}$$

$$(iii) \angle ADB = \angle ADC \quad \text{(c.p.c.t.)}$$

$$\text{But } \angle ADB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ \quad \text{(Linear pair)}$$

$$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC$$

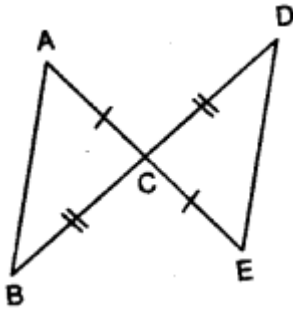
$$= \frac{180^\circ}{2} = 90^\circ$$

Question 5.

In the given figure, prove that:

(i) $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle ECD$

(ii) $AB = ED$



Solution:

(i) In $\triangle ACB$ and $\triangle ECD$,

$AC = CE$ (given)

$\angle ACB = \angle DCE$
(vertically opposite angles)

$BC = CD$ (given)

$\therefore \triangle ACB \cong \triangle ECD$ (S.A.S. Axiom)

(ii) Hence $AB = ED$ (c.p.c.t.)

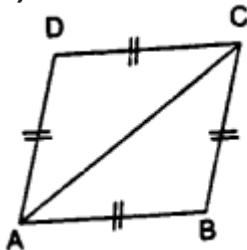
Hence proved.

Question 6.

Prove that:

(i) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$

(ii) $\angle B = \angle D$



Solution:

Proof : (i) In ΔABC and ΔADC

$AC = AC$ (common)

$AB = DC$ (given)

$BC = AD$ (given)

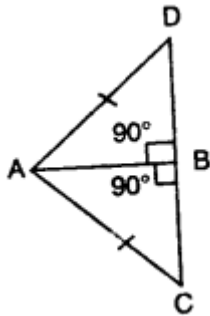
$\therefore \Delta ABC \cong \Delta ADC$ (S.S.S. Axiom)

(ii) Hence $\angle B = \angle D$ (c.p.c.t.)

Hence proved

Question 7.

In the given figure, prove that: $BD = BC$.



Solution:

Proof :

In right ΔABD and ΔABC

Side $AB =$ side AB (common)

Hypotenuse $AD =$ Hypotenuse AC
(given)

$\therefore \Delta ABD \cong \Delta ABC$ (R.H.S. Axiom)

Hence $BD = BC$ (c.p.c.t.)

Hence proved.

Question 8.

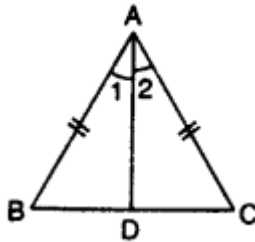
In the given figure ;

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $AB = AC$. Prove that:

(i) $\angle B = \angle C$

(ii) $BD = DC$

(iii) AD is perpendicular to BC .



Solution:

Proof :

In $\triangle ADB$ and $\triangle ADC$,

$AB = AC$ (given)

$\angle 1 = \angle 2$ (given)

$AD = AD$ (common)

$\therefore \triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC$ (S.A.S. Axiom)

(i) Hence $\angle B = \angle C$ (c.p.c.t.)

(ii) $BD = DC$ (c.p.c.t.)

(iii) and $\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ (c.p.c.t.)

But $\angle ADB + \angle ADC = 180^\circ$ (Linear pair)

$\therefore \angle ADB = \angle ADC = 90^\circ$

Hence AD is perpendicular to BC.

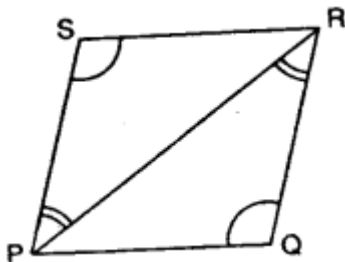
Hence proved.

Question 9.

In the given figure prove that:

(i) $PQ = RS$

(ii) $PS = QR$



Solution:

Proof : In ΔPQR and ΔPSR ,

$PR = PR$ (common)

$\angle PRQ = \angle RPS$ (given)

$\angle PQR = \angle PSR$ (given)

$\therefore \Delta PQR \cong \Delta PSR$ (A.A.S. Axiom)

Hence (i) $PQ = RS$ (c.p.c.t.)

(ii) $QR = PS$ (c.p.c.t.)

or $PS = QR$

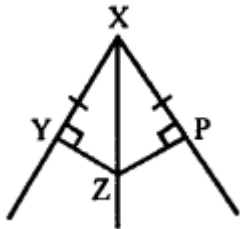
Hence proved.

Question 10.

(i) $\Delta XYZ \cong \Delta XPZ$

(ii) $YZ = PZ$

(iii) $\angle YXZ = \angle PXZ$



Solution:

In right ΔXYZ and ΔXPZ ,

Side $XY =$ Side XP (given)

Hypotenuse $XZ =$ Hypotenuse XZ
(common)

(i) $\therefore \Delta XYZ \cong \Delta XPZ$ (R.H.S. Axiom)

Hence (ii) $YZ = PZ$ (c.p.c.t.)

and (iii) $\angle YXZ = \angle PXZ$ (c.p.c.t.)

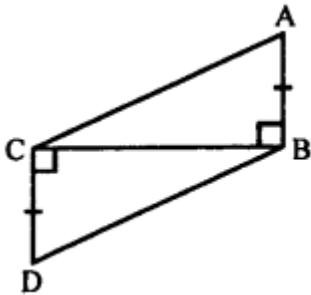
Hence proved.

Question 11.

In the given figure, prove that:

(i) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$

(ii) $AC = DB$



Solution:

Proof :

In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle DCB$,

$CB = CB$ (common)

$\angle ABC = \angle BCD$ (each 90°)

and $AB = CD$ (given)

(i) $\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ (S.A.S. Axiom)

(ii) Hence $AC = DB$ (c.p.c.t.)

Hence proved.

Question 12.

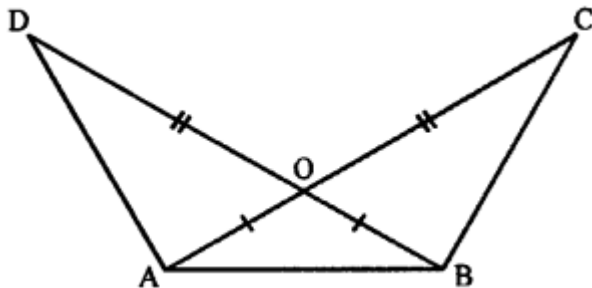
In the given figure, prove that:

(i) $\triangle AOD \cong \triangle BOC$

(ii) $AD = BC$

(iii) $\angle ADB = \angle ACB$

(iv) $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle BCA$



Solution:

Proof :

In ΔAOD and ΔBOC

$OA = OB$ (given)

$\angle AOD = \angle BOC$
(vertically opposite angles)

$OD = OC$ (given)

(i) $\therefore \Delta AOD \cong \Delta BOC$ (S.A.S. Axiom)

Hence (ii) $AD = BC$ (c.p.c.t.)

and (iii) $\angle ADB = \angle ACB$ (c.p.c.t.)

(iv) $\Delta ADB \cong \Delta BCA$

$\Delta ADB = \Delta BCA$ (Given)

$AB = AB$ (Common)

$\therefore \Delta AOB \cong \Delta BCA$

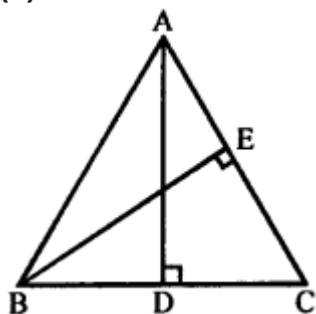
Hence proved.

Question 13.

ABC is an equilateral triangle, AD and BE are perpendiculars to BC and AC respectively. Prove that:

(i) $AD = BE$

(ii) $BD = CE$



Solution:

In $\triangle ABC$,
 $AB = BC = CA$,
 $AD \perp BC$, $BE \perp AC$.

Proof : In $\triangle ADC$ and $\triangle BEC$

$\angle ADC = \angle BEC$ (each 90°)

$\angle ACD = \angle BCE$ (common)

and $AC = BC$

(sides of an equilateral triangle)

$\therefore \triangle ADC \cong \triangle BEC$ (A.A.S. Axiom)

Hence (i) $AD = BE$ (c.p.c.t.)

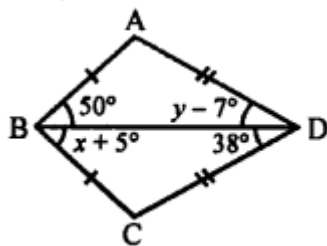
and (ii) $BD = CE$ (c.p.c.t.)

Hence proved.

Question 14.

Use the informations given in the following figure to prove triangles ABD and CBD are congruent.

Also, find the values of x and y .



Solution:

Given : In the figure $AB = BC$, $AD = DC$

$\angle ABD = 50^\circ$, $\angle ADB = y - 7^\circ$

$\angle CBD = x + 5^\circ$, $\angle CDB = 38^\circ$

To find : The value of x and y

In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle CBD$

$BD = BD$ (common)

$AB = BC$ (given)

$AD = CD$ (given)

$\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CBD$ (SSS axiom)

$\therefore \angle ABD = \angle CBD$

$\Rightarrow 50 = x + 5^\circ \Rightarrow x = 50^\circ - 5^\circ = 45^\circ$

and $\angle ADB = \angle CDB$

$\Rightarrow y - 7^\circ = 38^\circ \Rightarrow y = 38^\circ + 7^\circ = 45^\circ$

Hence $x = 45^\circ$, $y = 45^\circ$

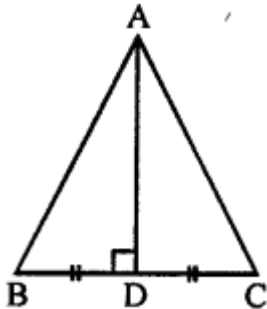
Question 15.

The given figure shows a triangle ABC in which AD is perpendicular to side BC and $BD = CD$. Prove that:

(i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$

(ii) $AB = AC$

(iii) $\angle B = \angle C$



Solution:

- (i) In the given figure $\triangle ABC$
 $AD \perp BC$, $BD = CD$
In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$
 $AD = AD$ (Common)
 $\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ (each 90°)
 $BD = CD$ (Given)
 $\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CAD$ (By SAS Rule)
- (ii) Side $AB = AC$ (c.p.c.t.)
- (iii) $\angle B = \angle C$
Reason, since $\triangle ADB \cong \triangle ADC$
 $\therefore \angle B = \angle C$

Hence proved.