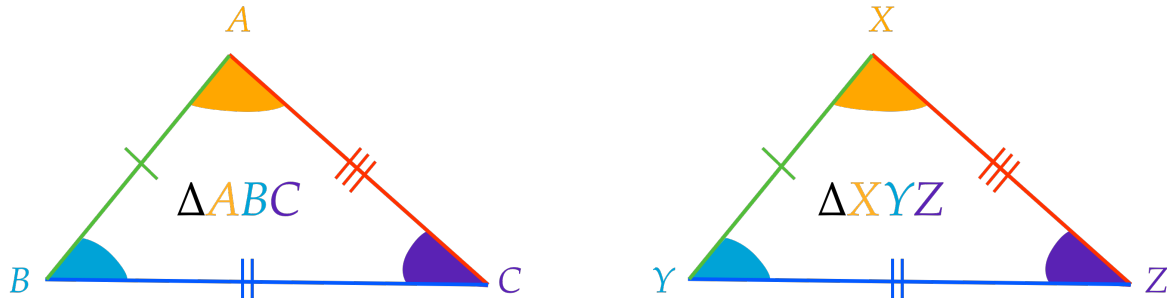


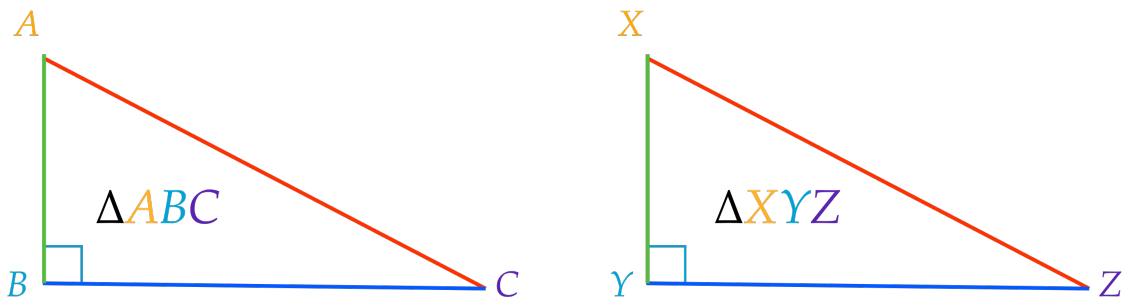
Leg-Leg (LL) Theorem with Right Triangles

Two triangles are congruent if and only if their corresponding angles and sides are congruent.

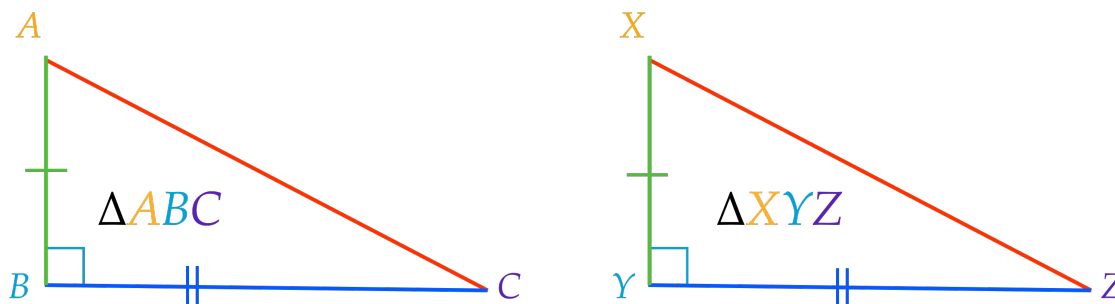


$$\begin{array}{l} \angle A \cong \angle X \\ \angle B \cong \angle Y \text{ and } \angle C \cong \angle Z \\ \overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY} \\ \overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ} \\ \overline{AC} \cong \overline{XZ} \end{array} \text{ then } \Delta ABC \cong \Delta XYZ$$

The hypotenuse of a right triangle is the side opposite the right angle.
The other two sides of a right triangle are called legs.



If the legs of one right triangle are congruent to the legs of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



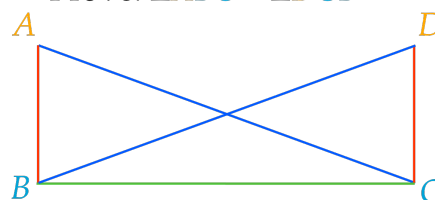
If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$, and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$, then $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta XYZ$

Only with Right Triangles - Leg - Leg

Statements	Reasons

Given: $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$
 $\overline{DC} \perp \overline{BC}$
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$

Prove: $\Delta ABC \cong \Delta DCB$

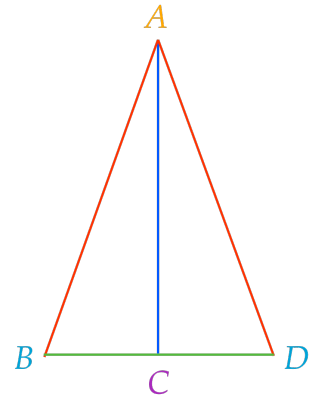


Statements	Reasons

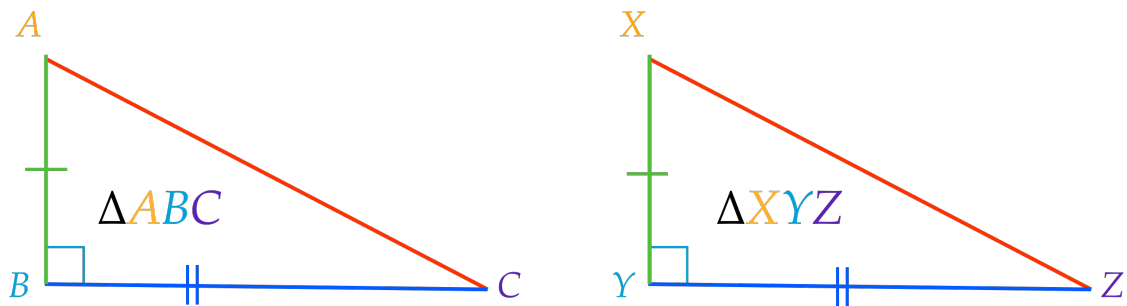
Given: C is midpoint of \overline{BD}

$$\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD}$



If the legs of one right triangle are congruent to the legs of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$, and $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$, then $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$

Only with Right Triangles - Leg - Leg (LL)