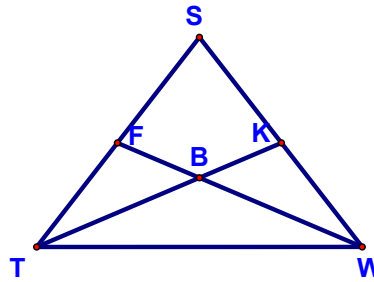




As we discussed, you can do this proof in a few ways...see if you can do it one of the other ways here:

**Given:**  $\angle SWT \cong \angle STW$   
 $\angle BTW \cong \angle BWT$

**Prove:**  $\overline{SF} \cong \overline{SK}$



Statements

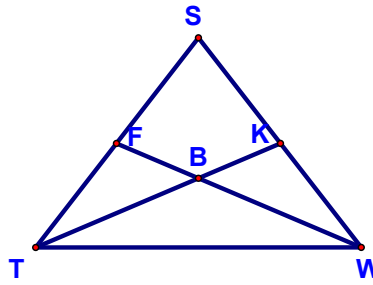
Reasons

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And the last of the three ways here! (remember...practice makes perfect!!)

**Given:**  $\angle SWT \cong \angle STW$   
 $\angle BTW \cong \angle BWT$

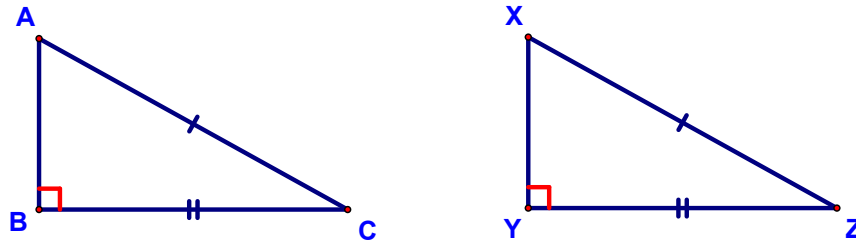
**Prove:**  $\overline{SF} \cong \overline{SK}$



Statements

Reasons

OK...to wrap up Chapter 3, we're going to learn another theorem...this one is called HL (Hypotenuse, Leg):

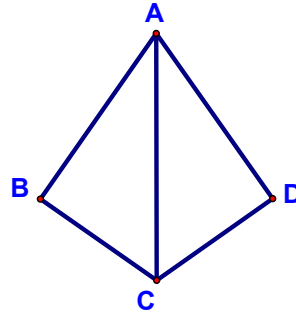


**Theorem 22** - If there exists a correspondence between the vertices of two right triangles such that the hypotenuse and a leg of one triangle are congruent to the corresponding parts of the other triangle, the two right triangles are congruent (HL).

Let's see if you can prove HL, remember that you can't use a theorem to prove it!

**Given:**  $\angle ABC$  &  $\angle ADC$  are right  $\angle$ s  
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AD}$

**Prove:**  $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$



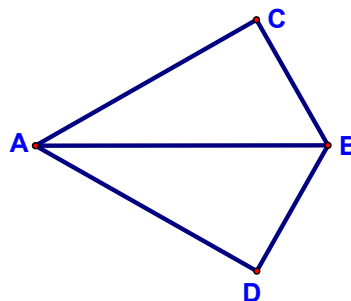
Statements

Reasons

Now let's over an example that used this theorem. Make sure that when you use this as a reason in a proof, you correctly reference the numbers of the previous steps that allow you to use it (they should be in the order of right angles, hypotenuse, legs).

**Given:**  $\overline{BC} \perp \overline{AC}$   
 $\overline{BD} \perp \overline{AD}$   
 $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AD}$

**Prove:**  $\overline{AB}$  bisects  $\angle CAD$



Statements	Reasons

Woohoo!! We've finished Chapter 3!!