



MATHS

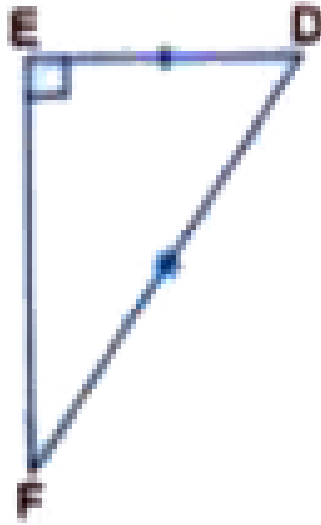
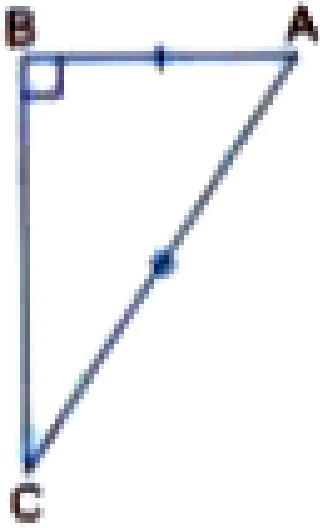
BOOKS - ICSE

CONGRUENCE

Solved Examples

1. State the condition (SSS or SAS or ASA or RHS) under which $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ in each

of the following cases :



A. SSS

B. SAS

C. ASA

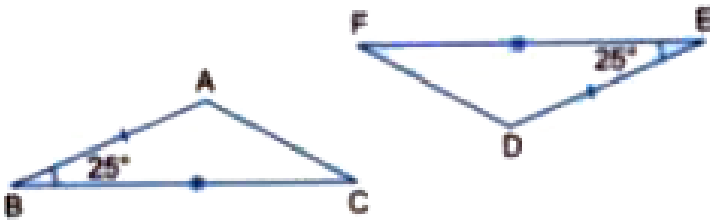
D. RHS

Answer: D



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2. State the condition (SSS or SAS or ASA or RHS) under which $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ in each of the following cases :



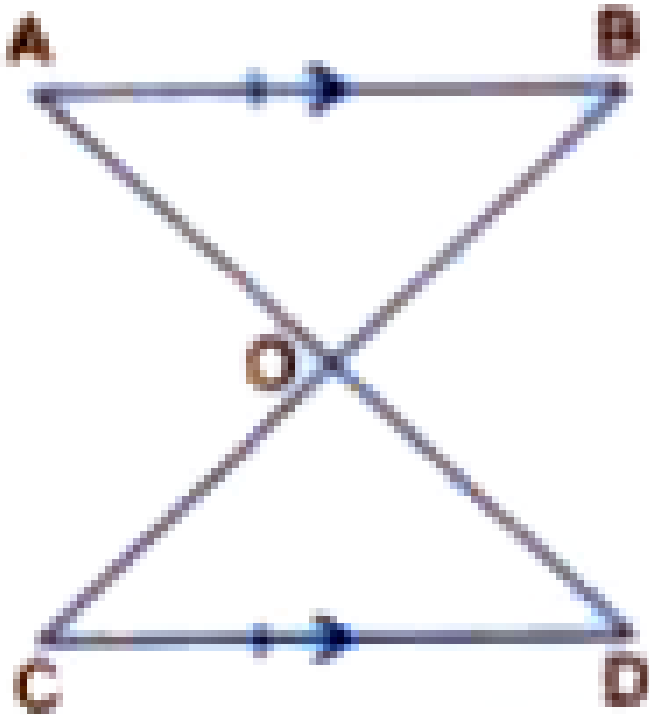
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3. If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle YZX$, write the pairs of corresponding equal angles and sides of the two triangles.



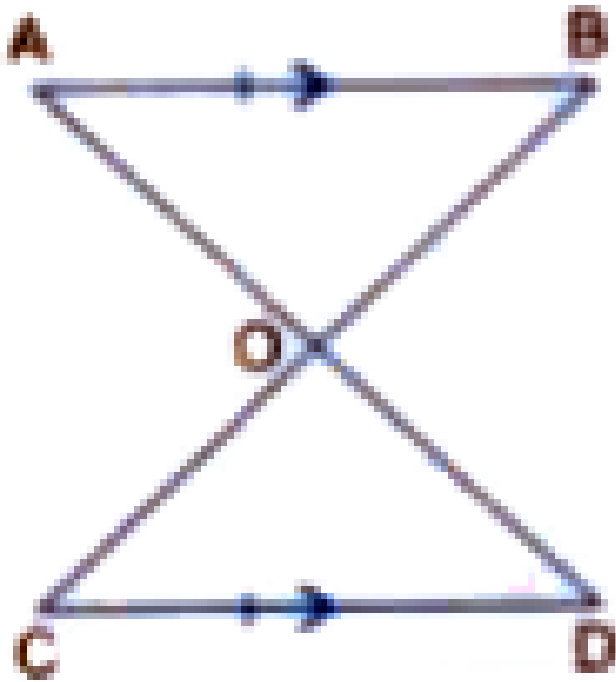
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4. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = CD$, prove that: $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle DOC$



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5. In the given figure, $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = CD$, prove that:



triangle

AOB is congruent to triangle DOC.



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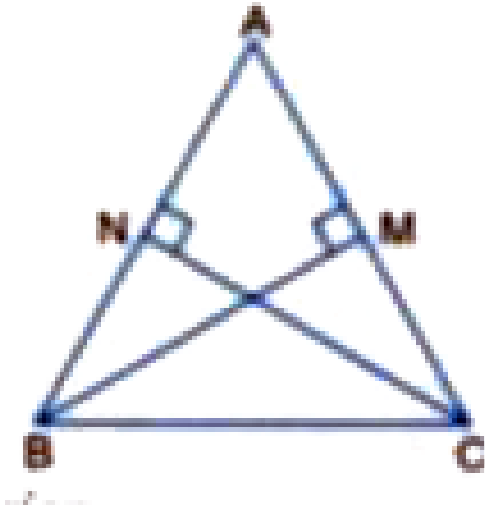
6. In an isosceles triangle, prove that the angles opposite to equal sides are equal.



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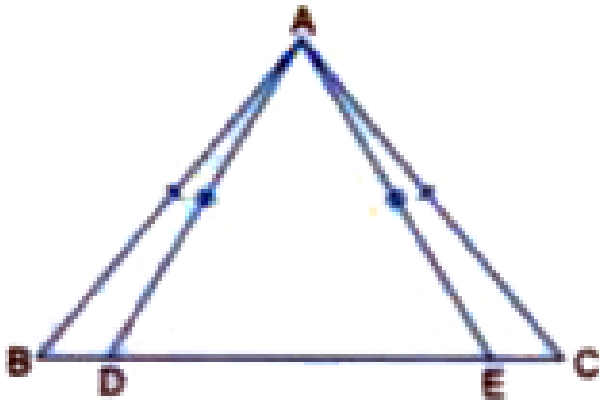
7. In the adjoining figure, BM and CN are the altitudes drawn to the sides AC and AB respectively of $\triangle ABC$. If $BM=CN$, prove that

$\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.



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8. In the given figure $AB=AC$ and $AD=AE$. Prove that (i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACE$ and (ii) $BE=DC$

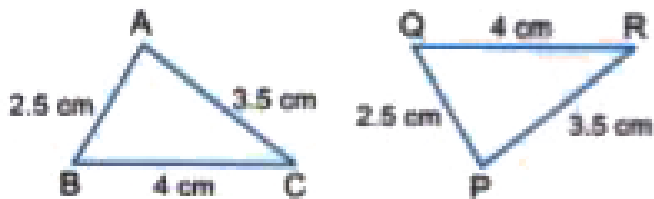


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Exercise 21

1. State the condition (SSS or SAS or ASA or RHS) under which $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ in each

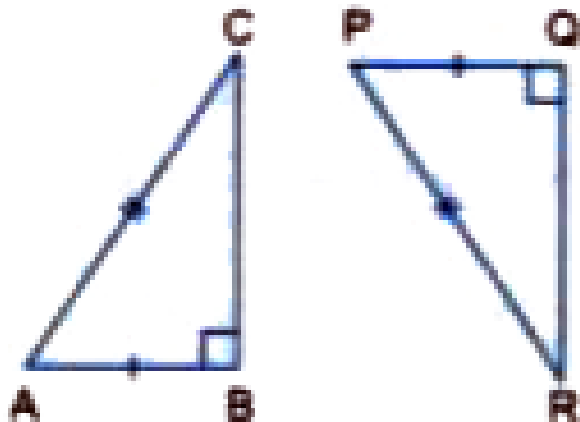
of the following cases.



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2. State the condition (SSS or SAS or ASA or RHS) under which $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ in each

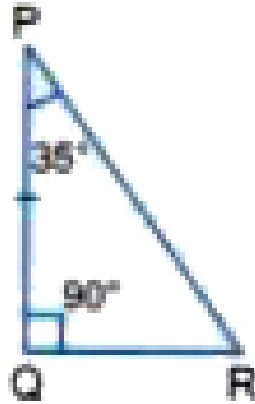
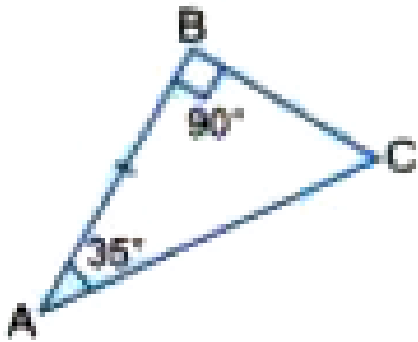
of the following cases.



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3. State the condition (SSS or SAS or ASA or RHS) under which $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ in each

of the following cases.



A. SSS

B. SAS

C. ASA

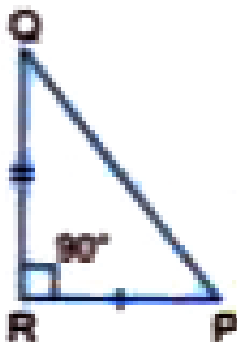
D. RHS

Answer: C



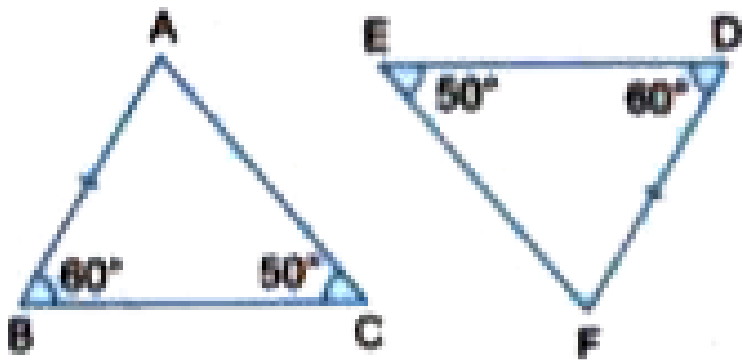
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4. State the condition (SSS or SAS or ASA or RHS) under which $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ in each of the following cases.



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5. State giving reasons, which of the following are pairs of congruent triangles. Write down the names of triangles with congruent sign in each case, wherever they are congruent.



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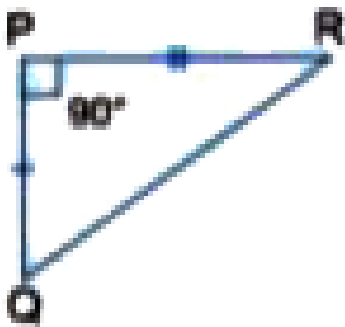
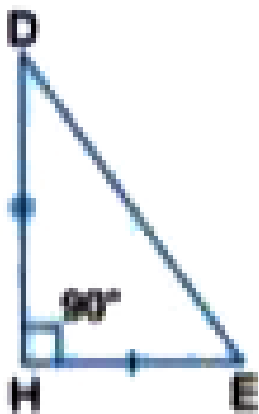
6. State giving reasons, which of the following are pairs of congruent triangles. Write down the names of triangles with congruent sign in each case, wherever they are congruent.



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7. State giving reasons, which of the following are pairs of congruent triangles. Write down

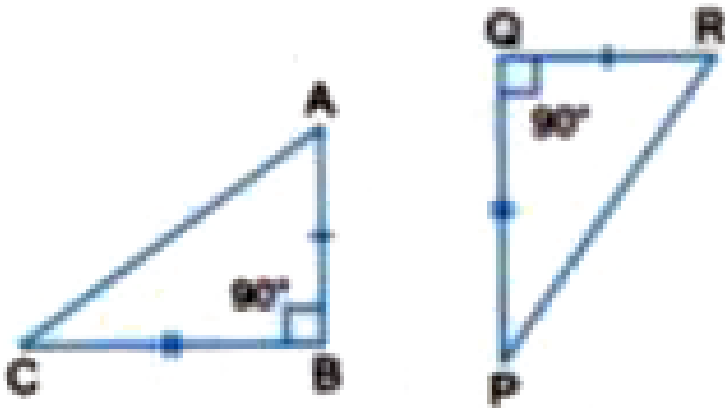
the names of triangles with congruent sign in each case, wherever they are congruent.



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8. State giving reasons, which of the following are pairs of congruent triangles. Write down the names of triangles with congruent sign in

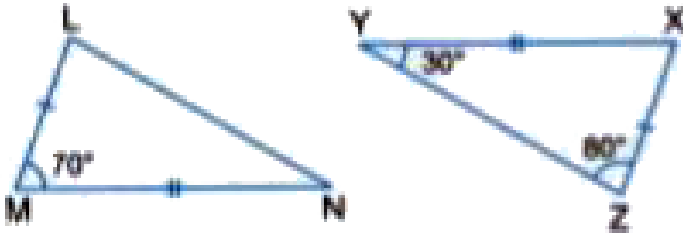
each case, wherever they are congruent.



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9. State giving reasons, which of the following are pairs of congruent triangles. Write down the names of triangles with congruent sign in

each case, wherever they are congruent.



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10. State giving reasons, whether the following pairs of triangles are congruent or not:

$\triangle ABC$ in which

$\angle A = 50^\circ$, $\angle B = 60^\circ$, $BC = 4.5$ cm and

$\triangle DEF$ in which

$\angle E = 60^\circ$, $EF = 4.5$ cm, $\angle F = 70^\circ$



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11. State giving reasons, whether the following pairs of triangles are congruent or not:

$\triangle DEF$ in which

$\angle E = 48^\circ$, $DE = 6\text{cm}$, $EF = 8\text{cm}$ and

$\triangle MNR$ in which

$\angle R = 48^\circ$, $MN = 6\text{cm}$, $MR = 8\text{cm}$



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12. State giving reasons, whether the following pairs of triangles are congruent or not:

$\triangle KLM$ in which $KM=4$ cm

$\angle K = 75^\circ$, $\angle M = 40^\circ$ and $\triangle PQR$ in which

$PR=4$ cm, $\angle Q = 65^\circ$, $\angle R = 40^\circ$.



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13. State giving reasons, whether the following pairs of triangles are congruent or not:

$\triangle ABC$ in which $AB=3$ cm $\angle A = 90^\circ$, $BC=5$ cm

and $\triangle KLM$ in which $KM=3$ cm $\angle K = 90^\circ$ cm,
1,M=5cm

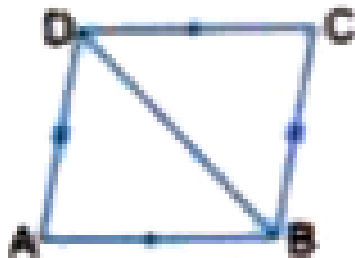


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14. In the given figure, $AB=CD$ and $AD=CB$. Prove that :

(i) $\triangle ABD = \triangle CDB$

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





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15. In the given figure, $\angle SPR = \angle QRP$ and $\angle RSP = \angle PQR$. Prove that :

(i) $PQ=RS$

(ii) $PS=QR$

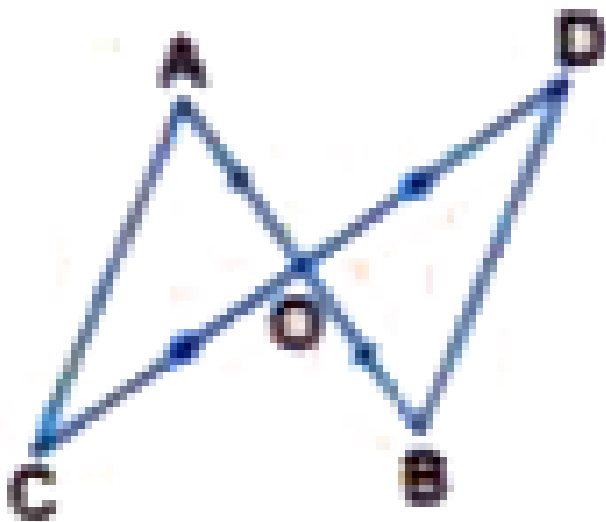


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16. In the given figure we have $AO=BO$ and $CO=DO$. Prove that :

(i) $\triangle AOC \cong \triangle BOD$

$AC=BD$



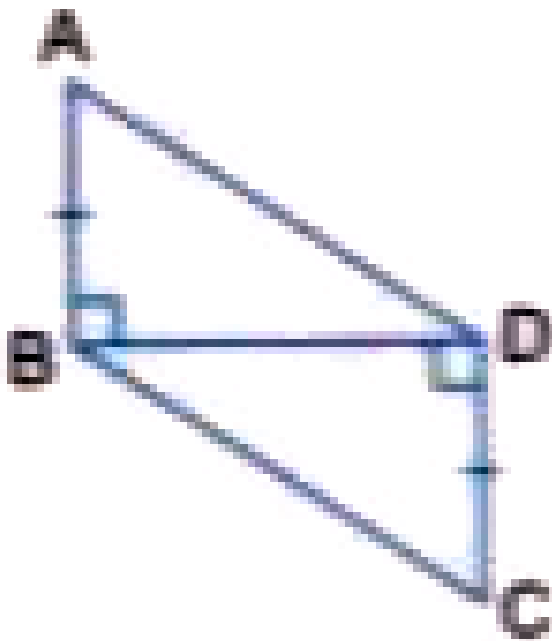
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17. In the given figure, $AB \perp BD$, $CD \perp BD$

and $AB=CD$. Prove that :

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

(ii) $AD=CB$



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18. In the given figure, $PL \perp OA$ and $PM \perp OB$ such that $OL=OM$. Prove that :

(i) $\triangle OLP \cong \triangle OMP$

(ii) $PL=PM$

$\angle LOP = \angle MOP$



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19. In the given figure, we have $PQ=SR$ and $PR=SQ$. Prove that :

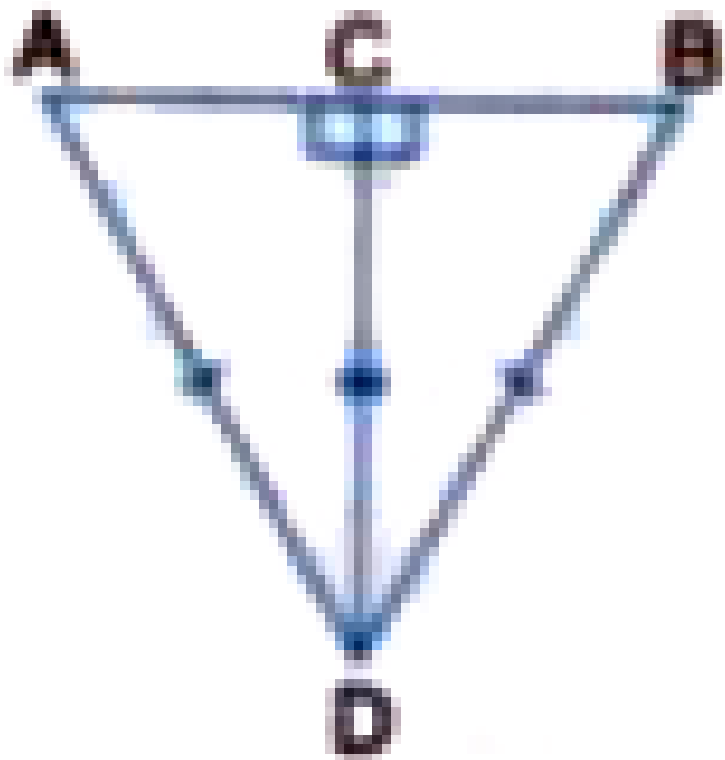
(i) $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle SRQ$

(ii) $\angle PQR = \angle SRQ$



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20. In the given figure, we have $AC \perp CD$, $BC \perp CD$ and $DA = DB$. Prove that $CA = CB$.

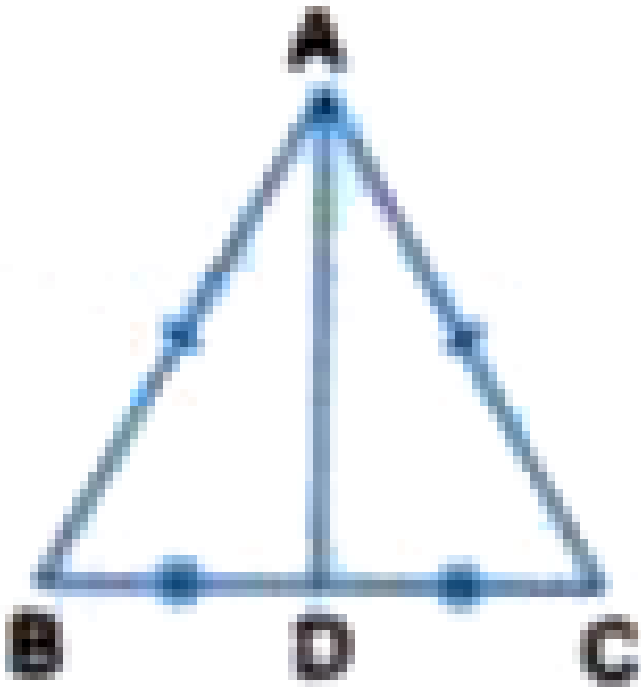


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21. In the adjoining figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle in which $AB=AC$ and AD is a median. Prove that :

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

(ii) $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$



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22. In the adjoining figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangles in which $AB=AC$ and AD is

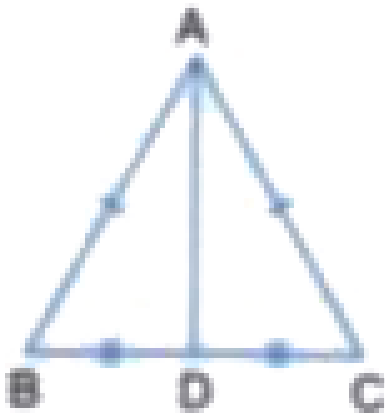
the bisector of $\angle A$. Prove that :

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

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

(iii) $BD=DC$

(iv) $AD \perp BC$

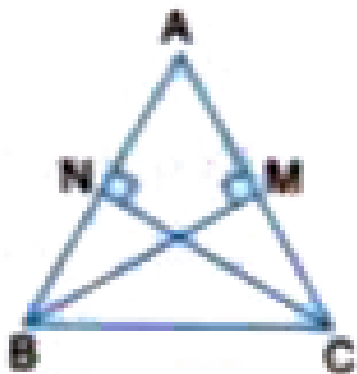


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23. In the adjoining figure, $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle in which $AB=AC$. If $BM \perp AC$ and $CN \perp AB$, prove that :

(i) $\triangle BMC \cong \triangle CNB$

(ii) $BM=CN$



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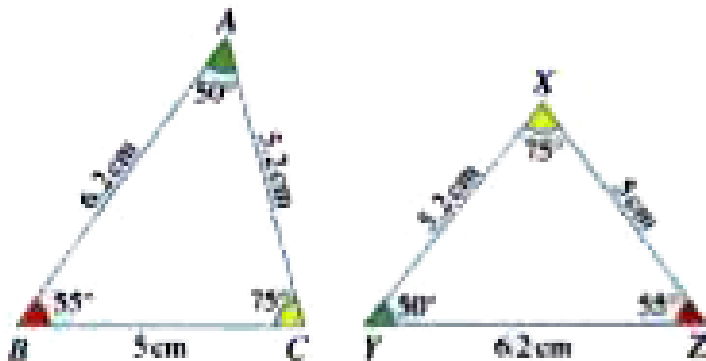
Example

1. In the given figure, $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$ find the angle congruent to $\angle BOC$.



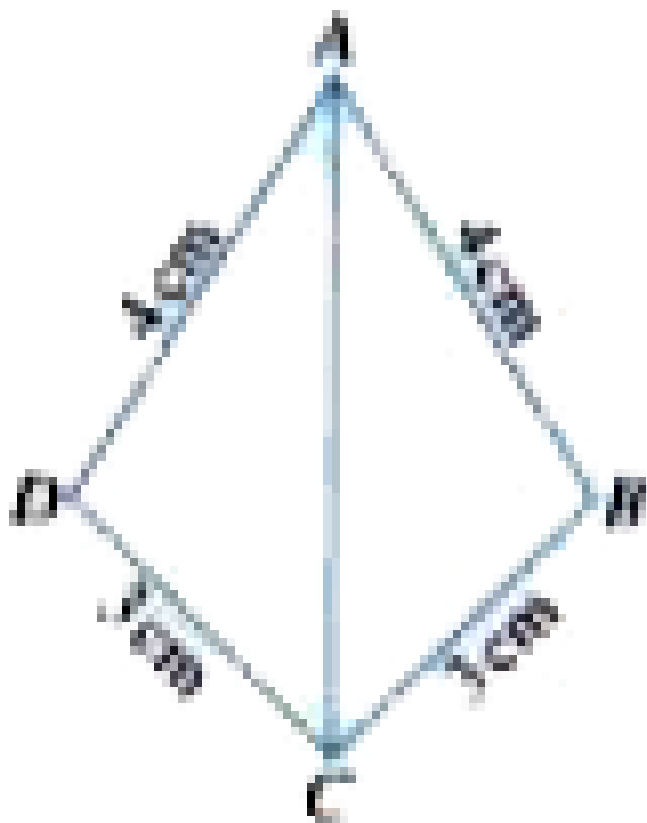
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2. If the following two triangles are congruent, then state the congruence in symbolic form.



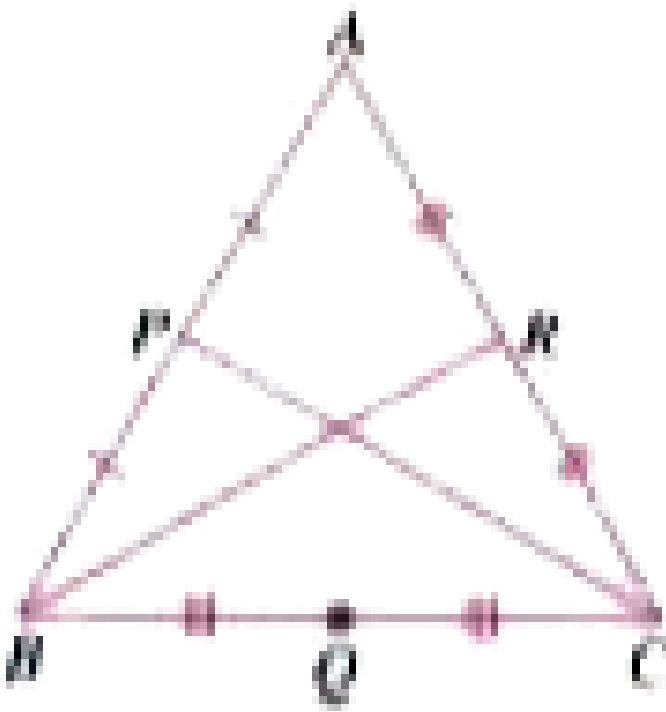
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3. Find the criterion which makes $\triangle ADC$ and $\triangle ABC$ congruent?



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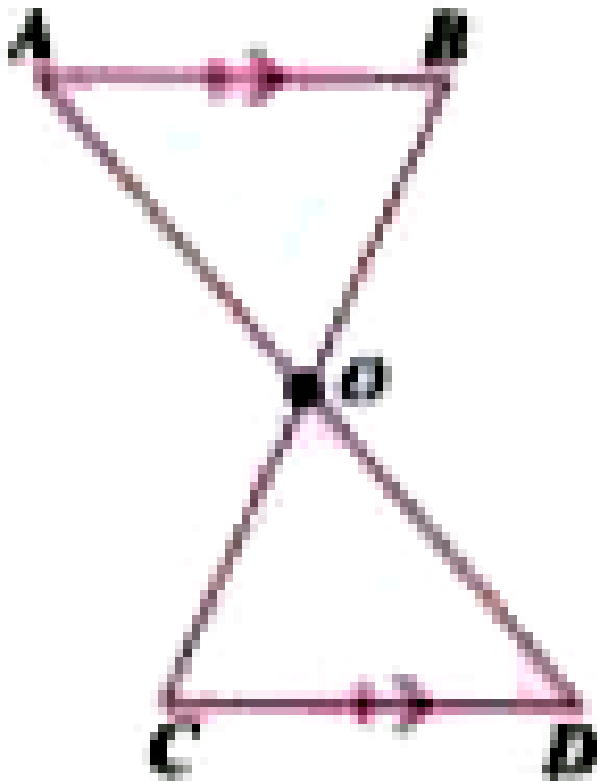
4. $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle with side $AB=AC$. P,Q and R are the midpoints of AB,BC and CA, respectively. What is the congruence condition that proves $\triangle RBC \cong \triangle PCB$?



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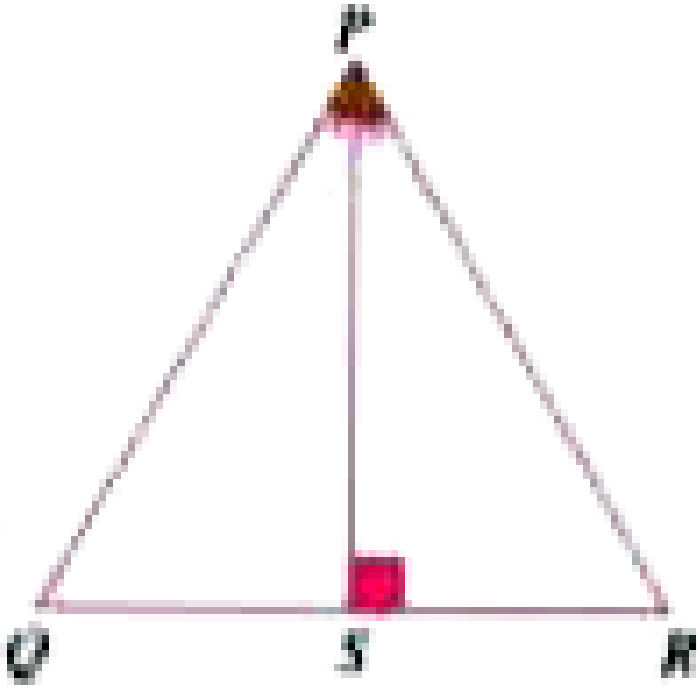
5. Given that in the figure, $AB \parallel CD$ and $AB = CD$ where AD and BC intersect at point O . What is the congruence condition that proves

$\triangle OAB \cong \triangle ODC?$



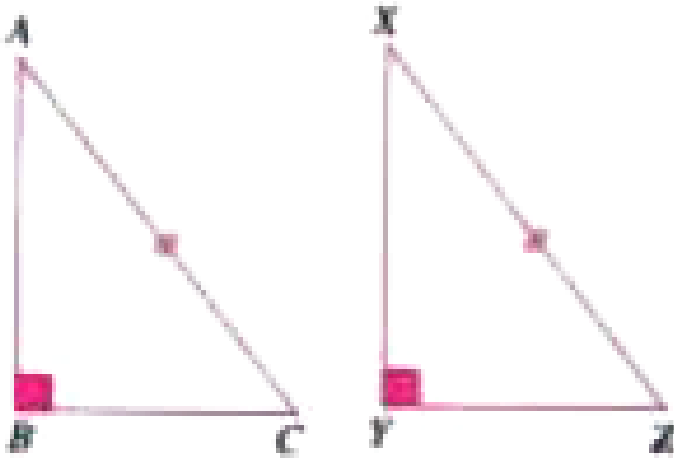
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6. In the given $\triangle PQR$, the angle bisector PS of $\angle P$ is also the altitude from P on QR . Show that $\triangle PQS$ and $\triangle PRS$ are congruent.



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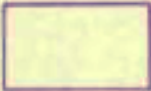

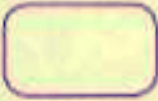







7. Two right-triangles are such that their hypotenuses are equal, and one of the acute angles are also equal. Are the two triangles congruent?



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Exercise 13 1

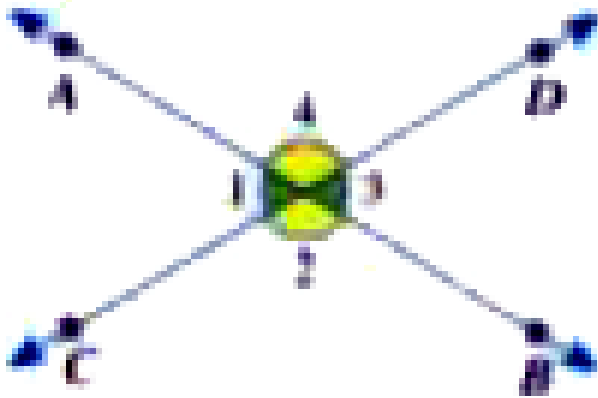
1. Match the pair of congruent figures from the two sets of figures given below.

	Column 1		Column 2
a.		i.	
b.		ii.	
c.		iii.	
d.		iv.	
e.		v.	
f.		vi.	
g.		vii.	



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2. In the given figure, write the angles that are congruent. Explain with reasons.



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3. State true or false:

a. The corresponding angles formed by a

transversal intersecting two parallel lines are congruent.

b. Interior angles on the same side of a transversal intersecting two parallel lines are congruent.



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4. Are two circles with equal circumference congruent? Explain your answer with reasons.



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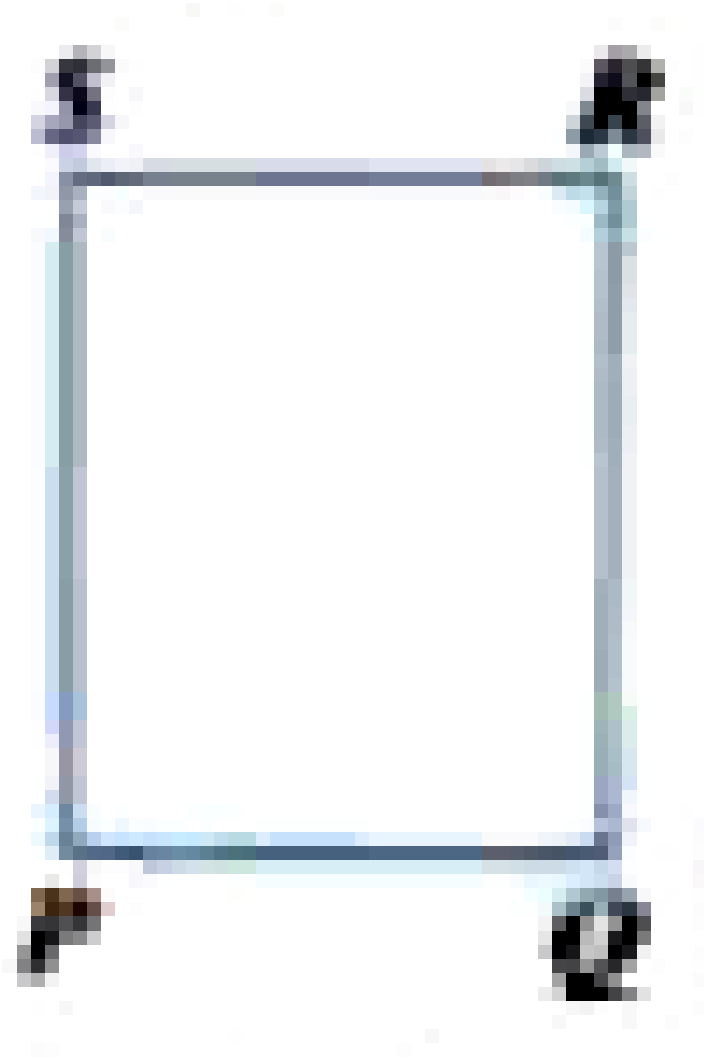
5. Are two squares with equal areas congruent? Explain your answer with reasons?



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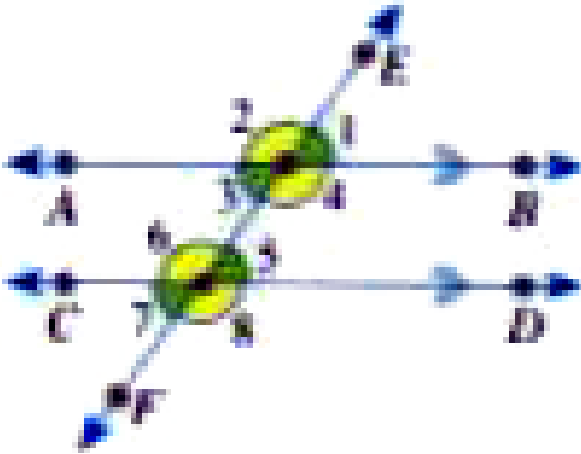
6. List the pairs of congruent sides and congruent angles in the rectangle PQRS as

shown.



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7. Identify all congruent angles in the following figure, given $AB \parallel CD$.



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Exercise 13 2

1. a. Given that $\triangle MLN \cong \triangle ACB$, write down all the corresponding congruent parts of the triangles.

b. If $PQ=ZY$, $RP=YX$, $\angle P = \angle Y$, then triangle $PQR \sim$ _____,



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2. a. Given that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$, where,
 $\angle B = 45^\circ$,

$\angle C = 30^\circ$, $\angle X = (3\mu + 15)^\circ$, $\angle Y = (7v + 3)^\circ$

, and

$\angle Z = (11w - 14)^\circ$. Find the correct values of

u,v,

and w.

Given that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$, where,

$\angle Y = (3v + 5)^\circ$. and

$\angle Z = (13w - 25)^\circ$. Choose the correct

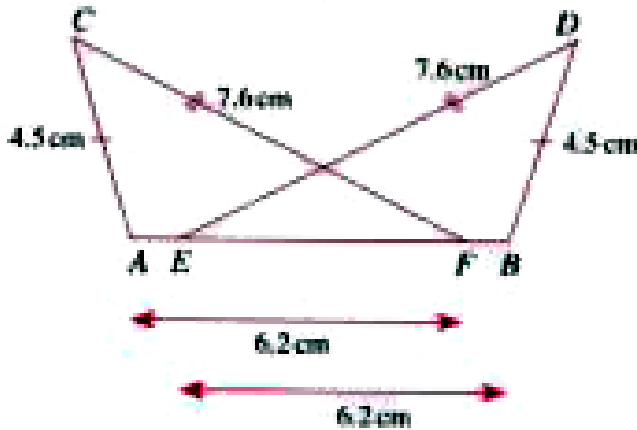
values of u,

v, and w.



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condition proves $\triangle ACF \cong \triangle BDE$?



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4. a. Show that the angles opposite to the equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal by drawing the altitude through the vertex to the base. What congruence criterion will you

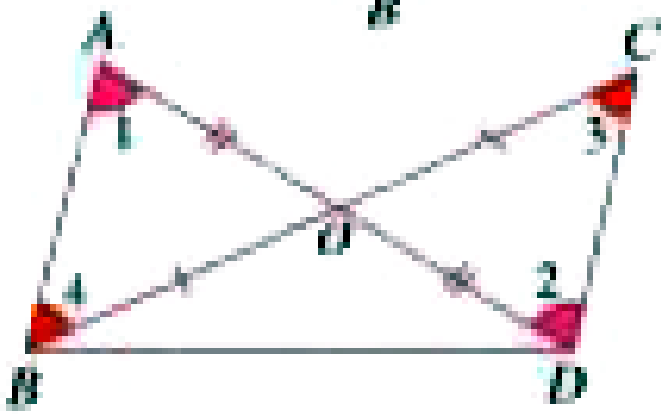
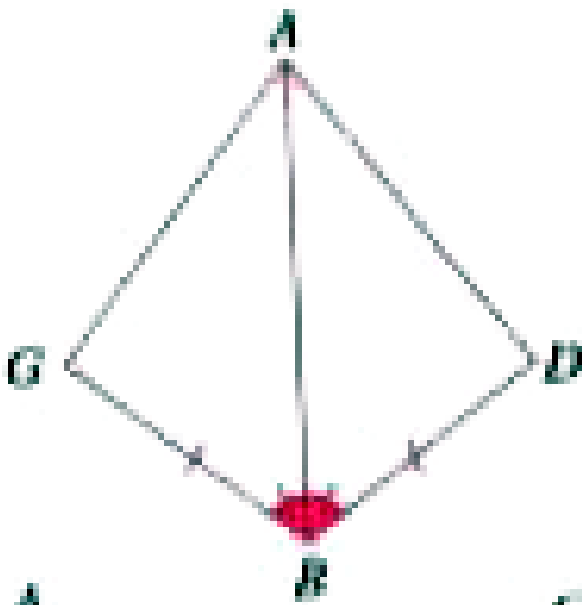
use to prove the required result?

b. Show that the angle opposite to the equal sides of an isosceles triangle are equal by drawing the angle bisector of the angle at vertex. What congruence criterion will you use to prove the required result?



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5. a. Find the criterion of congruency which makes $\triangle ABG$ and $\triangle ABD$ congruent.



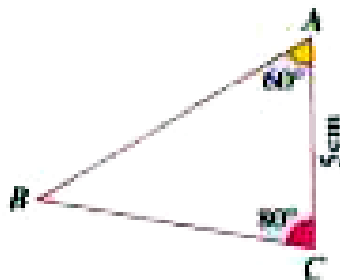
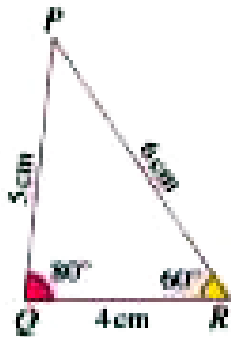
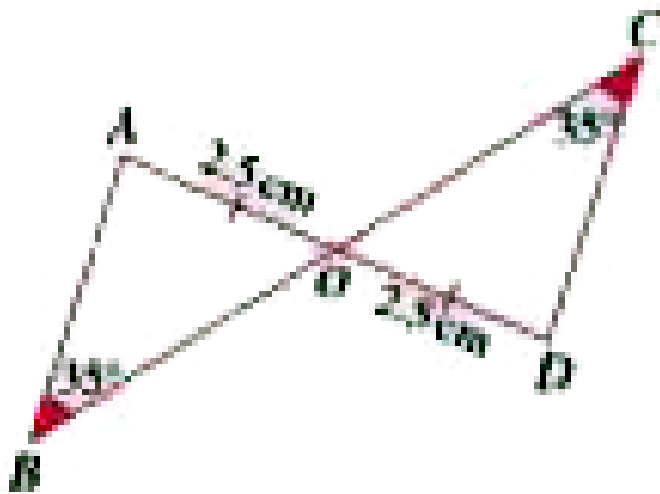
b. In the given figure, O is the midpoint of AD and BC. Show that $\angle 1 = \angle 2$ and $\angle 3 = \angle 4$.

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6. a. Line segment AD and BC intersect at O and $AO=OD$. Wich condition proves

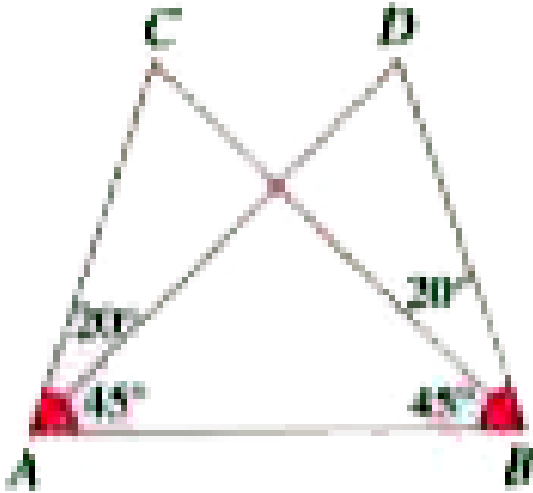
$$\triangle OAB \cong ODC ?$$

b. Are the triangle PQR and ABC show below congruent? Why or why not?



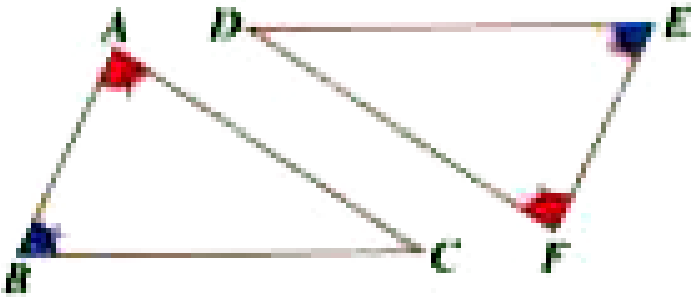
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7. In the given figure, which congruence rule proves $\triangle ACB \cong \triangle BDA$?

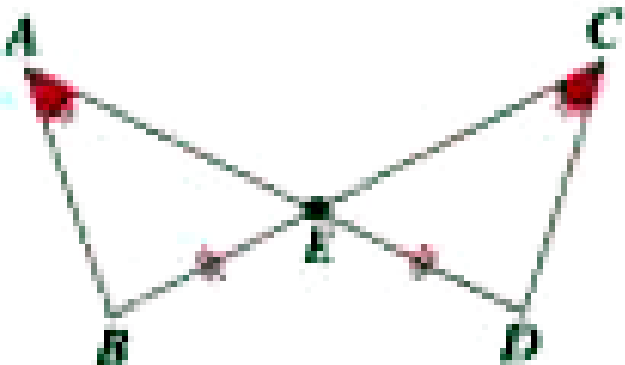


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8. a. Can the given two triangles be shown to be congruent using the AAS congruence rule? If not, then what additional data is required if the congruence is to be established using the AAS criterion?

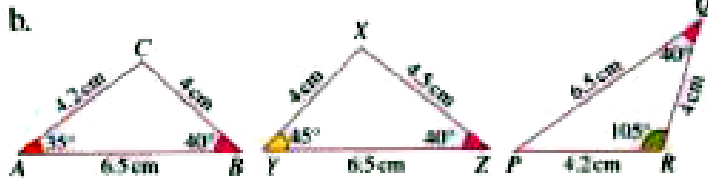
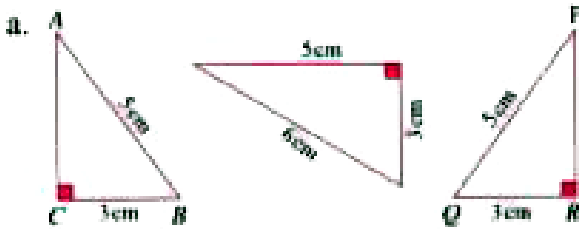


b. Prove that $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDE$.



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9. Identify which two triangles are congruent with the correct condition of congruency.

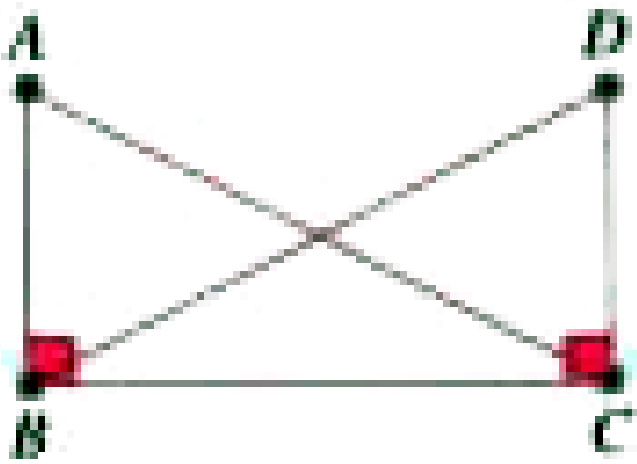


a.

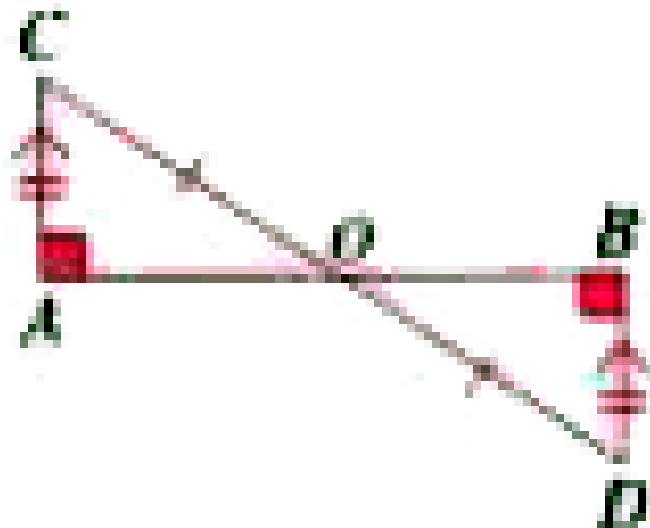
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10. a. In the given figure, $AC=BD$. Which congruence condition proves

$$\triangle CDB \cong \triangle BAC ?$$



b. In the given figure, $AC=BD$ and $AC \parallel BD$. Also, $CO=OD$ and $\angle A = \angle B = 90^\circ$. How are the two triangle congruent?

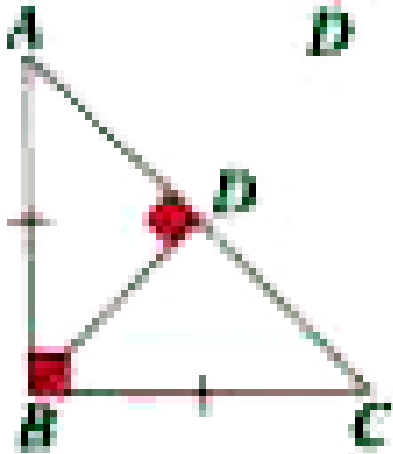
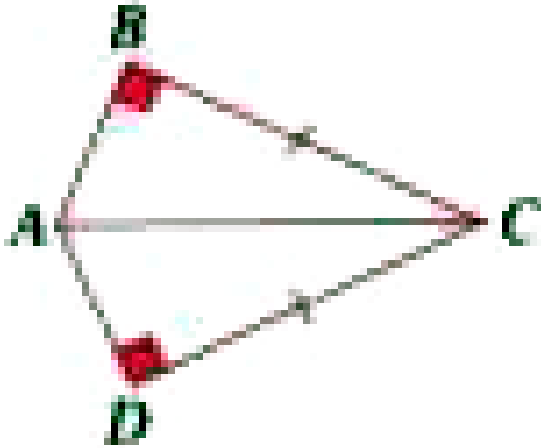




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- 11. a.** In the given figure, find the criterion which makes the two triangle congruent.
- b.** In the given figure, find the criterion under

which $\triangle DBA \cong \triangle dDBC$.



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Revision Exercise

1. Are two right angle congruent?



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2. Are two squares with the same perimeter congruent?



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3. Are two opposite faces of a right cylinder congruent?



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4. Are two one-rupee coins congruent to a single two-rupee coin?



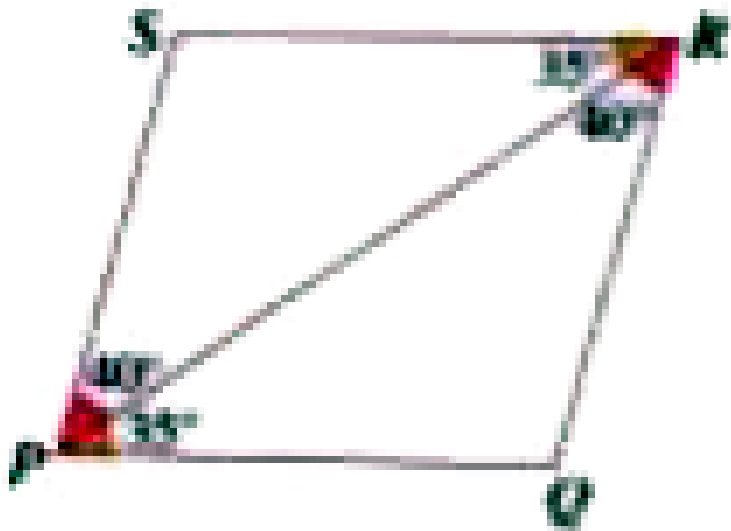
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5. If two triangles ABC and XYZ are such that $AB=XY, BC=ZX, CA=YZ$, then $\triangle ABC \cong$ -----.



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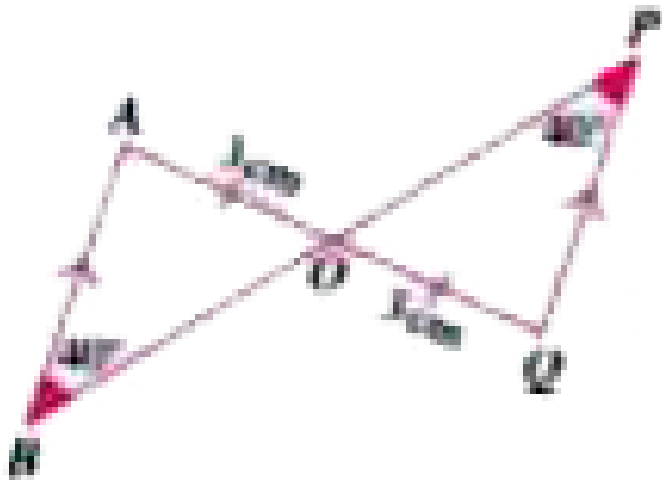
6. Establish congruency between $\triangle PRS$ and $\triangle RPQ$ in the given figure.



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7. Line segments $AB \parallel PQ$. Also, $AO = OQ = 3$ cm
Establish congruency between $\triangle AOB$ and

$\triangle QOP$.



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8. In the given figure, $AB=CD$ where AD and BC intersect at point O and $\triangle BAO = \triangle ODC$. What is the

congruence condition that proves

$$\triangle OAB \cong \triangle ODC?$$



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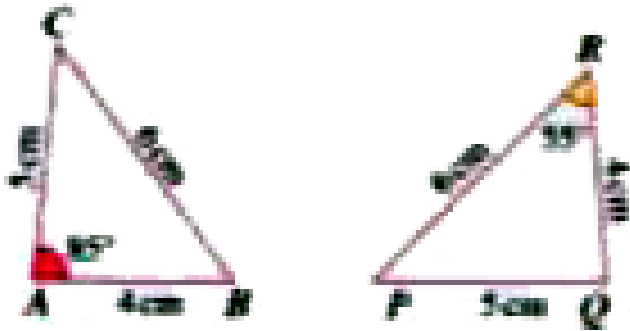
9. Establish the congruency between the two given triangles.



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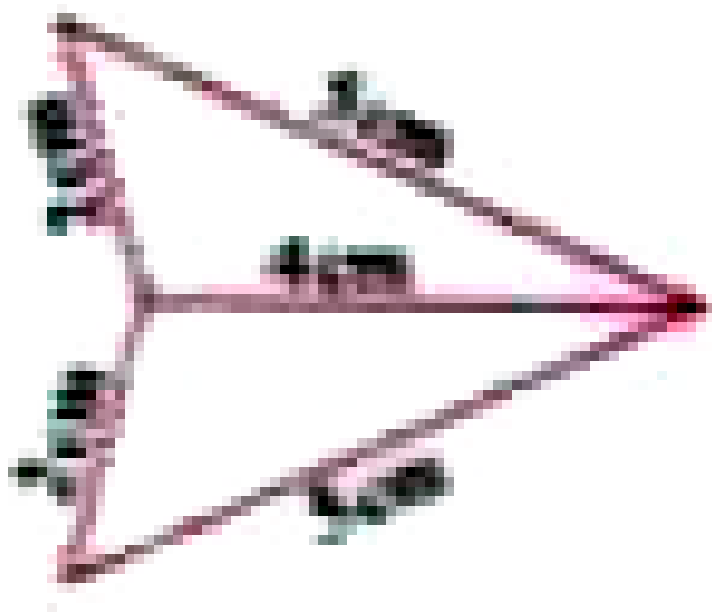
10. Identify the correct condition of congruency and the corresponding order

which makes the two triangles congruent.



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11. State the congruence criterion which makes the two triangles in the figure congruent.



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12. ABCD is a rectangle with diagonals AC and BD. Which congruence condition(s) proves

$$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB?$$



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Try This

1. A line segment AB is trisected (divided into three equal parts) by points C and D . Are line segments AC, CD, DB congruent ?



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2. A circle with centre O has two distinct points A and B on its circumference Is $OA \cong OB$ > Justify your answer with reason .



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3. Are two circles with equal areas congruent ?



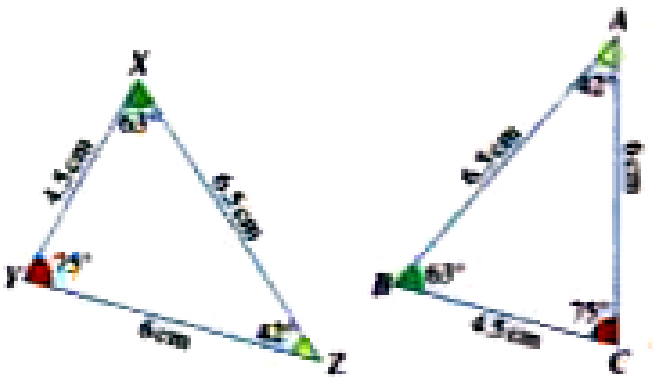
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4. There are two circles. One with radius 4 cm and the other with diameter 4 cm. Are the two circles congruent? Explain your answer with reasons.



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5. Identify which is the correct option for the two given triangles to be congruent.



A. $\triangle XYZ \cong \triangle ABC$

B. $\triangle BCA \cong \triangle XYZ$

C. $\triangle CAB \cong \triangle XYZ$

D. $\triangle CAB \cong \triangle XZY$

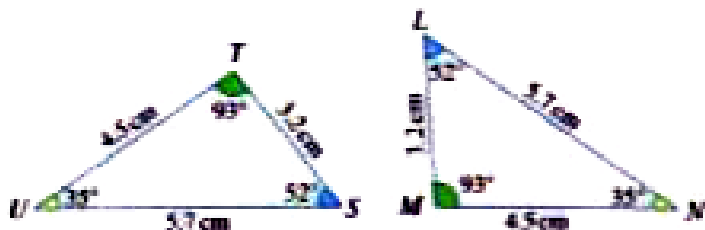
Answer: B



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6. Are the two given triangles congruent?

Express the congruency in symbolic form .



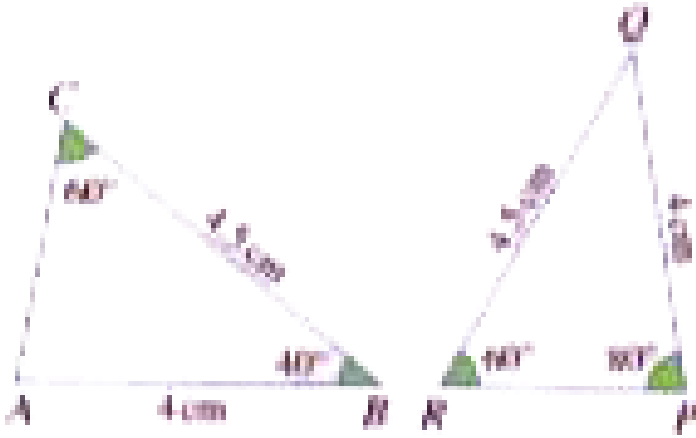
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7. In quadrilateral ABCD. Show that $\angle A = \angle C$.



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8. Show that the two given triangles are congruent. State the congruence criterion applied and write the answer in symbolic form

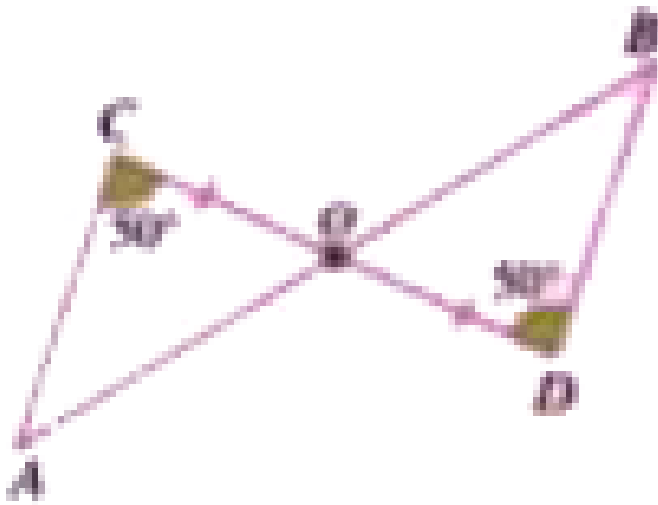


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9. Line Segment AB and CD intersect at O and $CO=DO$.

Establish congruency between $\triangle COA$ and

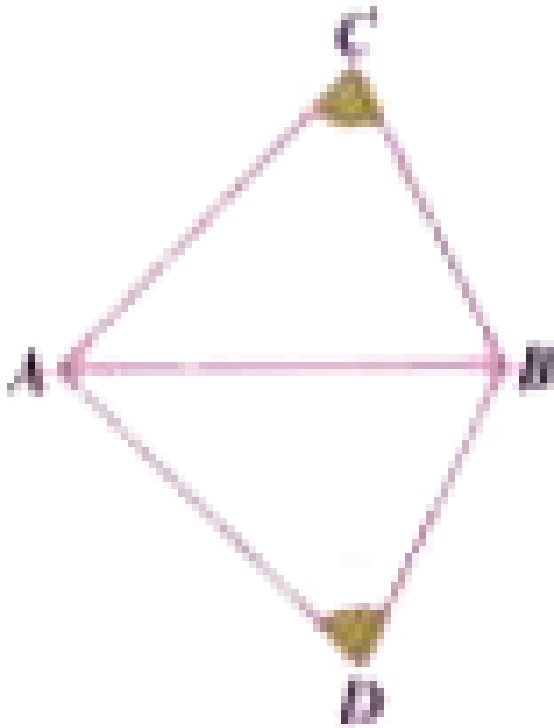
$\triangle DOB$.



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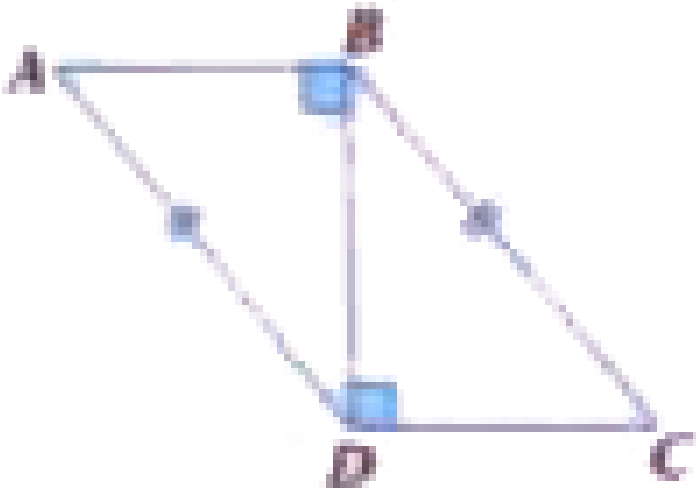
10. What more information is required to prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABD$. If the AAS

criterion for congruence has to be used?



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11. What criterion can be applied to show that two triangles in the figure are congruent ?



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12. Which of the following is not a valid criterion for showing two triangles congruent.

A. ASA

B. SSS

C. SAS

D. AAA

Answer:



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