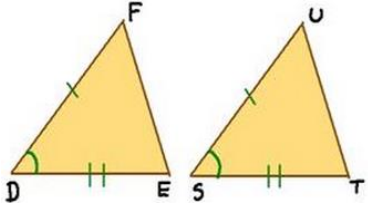
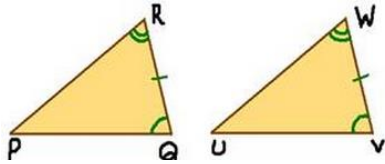
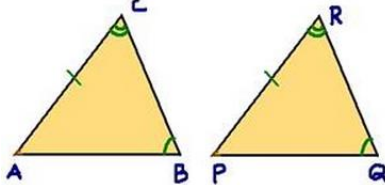


<p>Lesson 7.4 – Big Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruence Theorem The included angle <p><i>Look at an example – on the coordinate plane – on page 593.</i></p>	<p>Your Notes</p> 
<p>Lesson 7.5 – Big Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angle-Side-Angle (ASA) Congruence Theorem The included side <p><i>Look at an example – on the coordinate plane – on page 594.</i></p>	<p>Your Notes</p> 
<p>Lesson 7.6 – Big Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angle-Angle-Side (AAS) Congruence Theorem The non-included side <p><i>Look at an example – on the coordinate plane – on page 595.</i></p>	<p>Your Notes</p> 
<p>Lesson 7.7 – Big Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the given information result in triangle congruency? What additional information is needed to prove specified triangles congruent? What congruence theorem proves triangle congruency? 	<p>Your Notes</p>
<p>Lesson 7.8 – Hints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for key words and symbols in the given information. Address “givens” one at a time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask yourself, “What can I conclude from this?” If it’s a congruence, mark your diagram. REFER TO YOUR “COMMONLY USED REASONS” CARD!!! Don’t guess. Look at the diagram: is there any information that you can get from it? (i.e. linear pairs, vertical angles...) Angles are numbered for a reason. Make a notation, next to the step number, where you say a pair of sides, or angles, are congruent. Be aware of triangles that share sides (or angles), there will be a reflexive step. 	<p>Congruent Triangle Proofs</p>