

MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NUMBER :~ 7

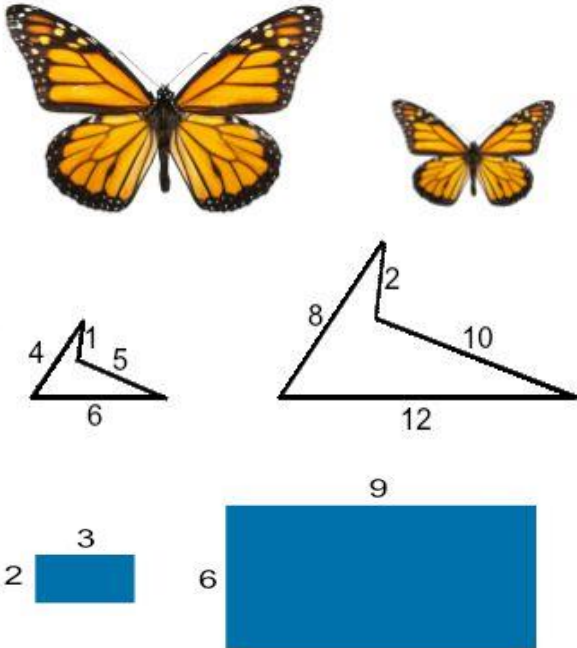
CHAPTER NAME :~ TRIANGLES

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

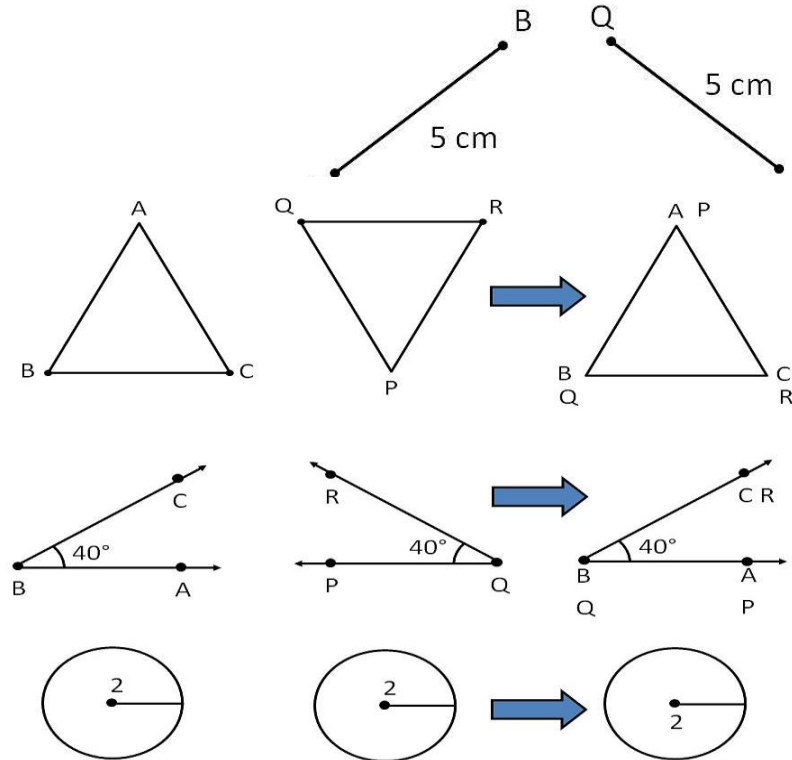
LEARNING OUTCOME:~

1. Students will not see the difference between similar and congruent figures.
- 2 . Students will learn the criteria for congruence(SAS) in this module.

SIMILAR FIGURES



CONGRUENT FIGURES



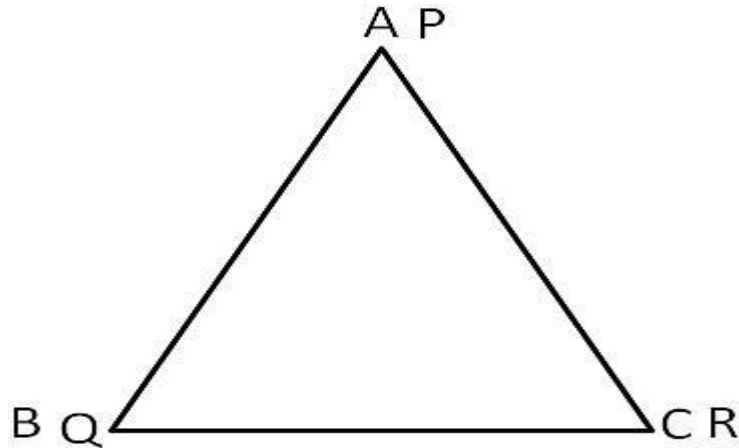
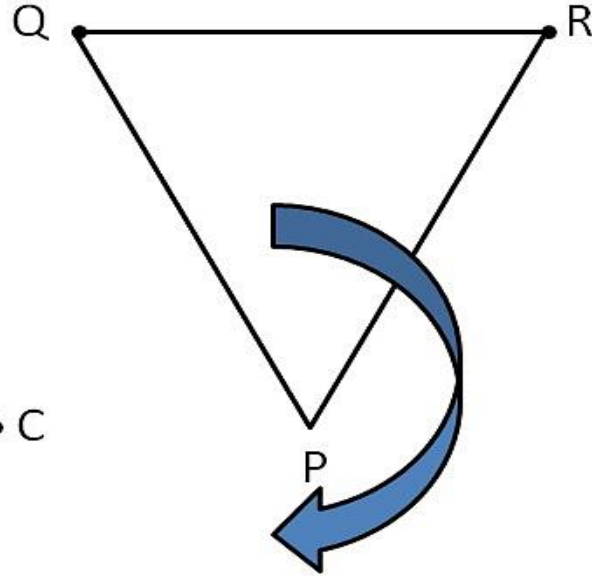
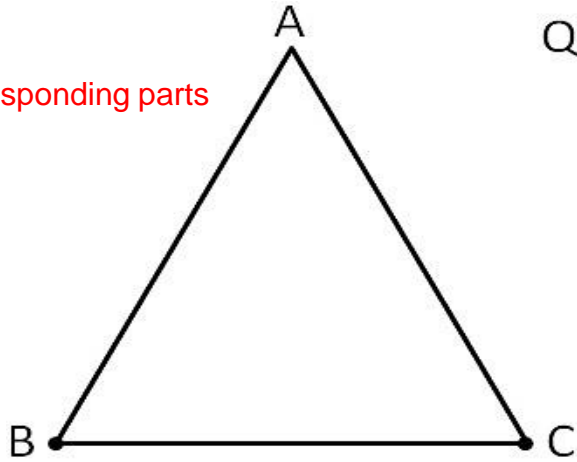
SIMILAR FIGURES:

Same shape, different size

CONGRUENT FIGURES

Same shape, Same size

Corresponding parts



$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$$

$$\Rightarrow A \leftrightarrow P, B \leftrightarrow Q, C \leftrightarrow R$$

$$AB \leftrightarrow PQ$$

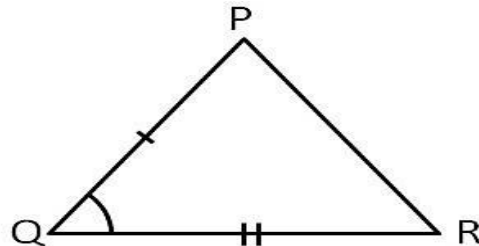
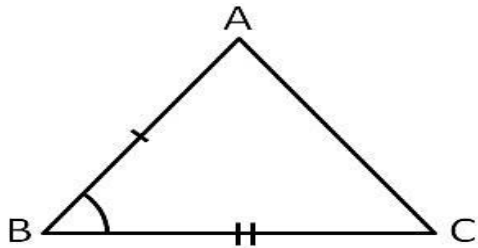
$$BC \leftrightarrow QR$$

$$CA \leftrightarrow RA$$

AXIOM 7.1

SAS congruence rule

Two triangles are congruent if two sides and the included angle of one triangle are equal to the two sides and included angle of another triangle.

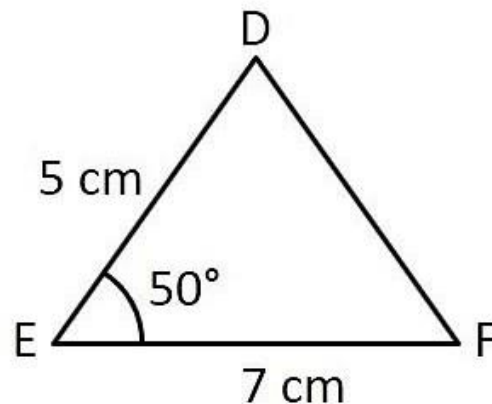
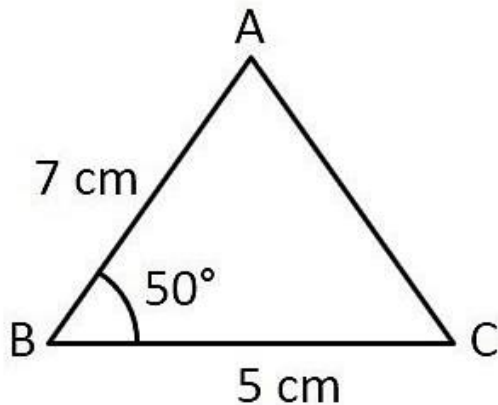


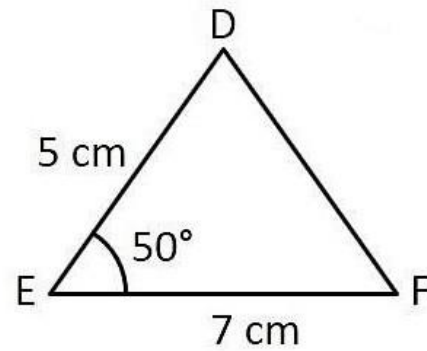
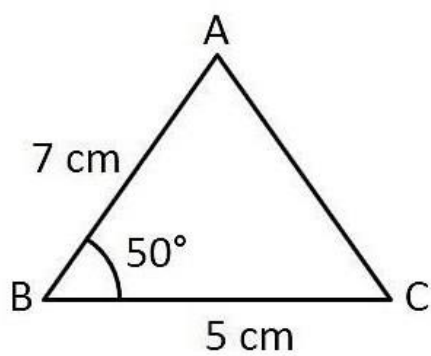
Given below are measurements of some parts of two triangles.
Examine whether the two triangles are congruent or not, by using
SAS congruence rule. If the triangles are congruent, write them in
symbolic form.

$\triangle ABC$

$\triangle DEF$

(a) $AB = 7 \text{ cm}$, $BC = 5 \text{ cm}$, $\angle B = 50^\circ$ $DE = 5 \text{ cm}$, $EF = 7 \text{ cm}$, $\angle E = 50^\circ$





In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle FED$

$$AB = FE \quad (\text{Both are } 7 \text{ cm})$$

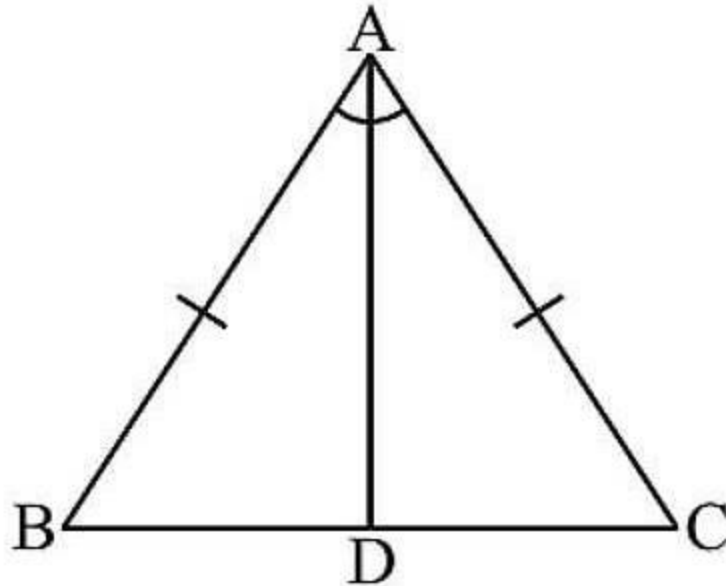
$$\angle B = \angle E \quad (\text{Both are } 50^\circ)$$

$$BC = ED \quad (\text{Both are } 5 \text{ cm})$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$ (SAS Congruence Rule)

In Fig $AB = AC$ and AD is the bisector of $\angle BAC$.

(i) State three pairs of equal parts in triangles ADB and ADC .



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

$$AB = AC \quad (\text{Given})$$

$$\angle BAD = \angle CAD \quad (\text{AD is bisector of } \angle BAC \text{ common})$$

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

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Exercise 7.1 Qno 1,2,3,4

AHA

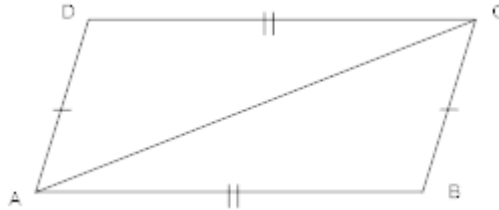
1. IN fig, if ABCD is a quadrilateral in which $AD=CB$, $AB=CD$, and $\angle D=\angle B$, then $\angle CAB$ is equal to

(A) $\angle ACD$

(B) $\angle CAD$

(C) $\angle ACD$

(D) $\angle BAD$



THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP