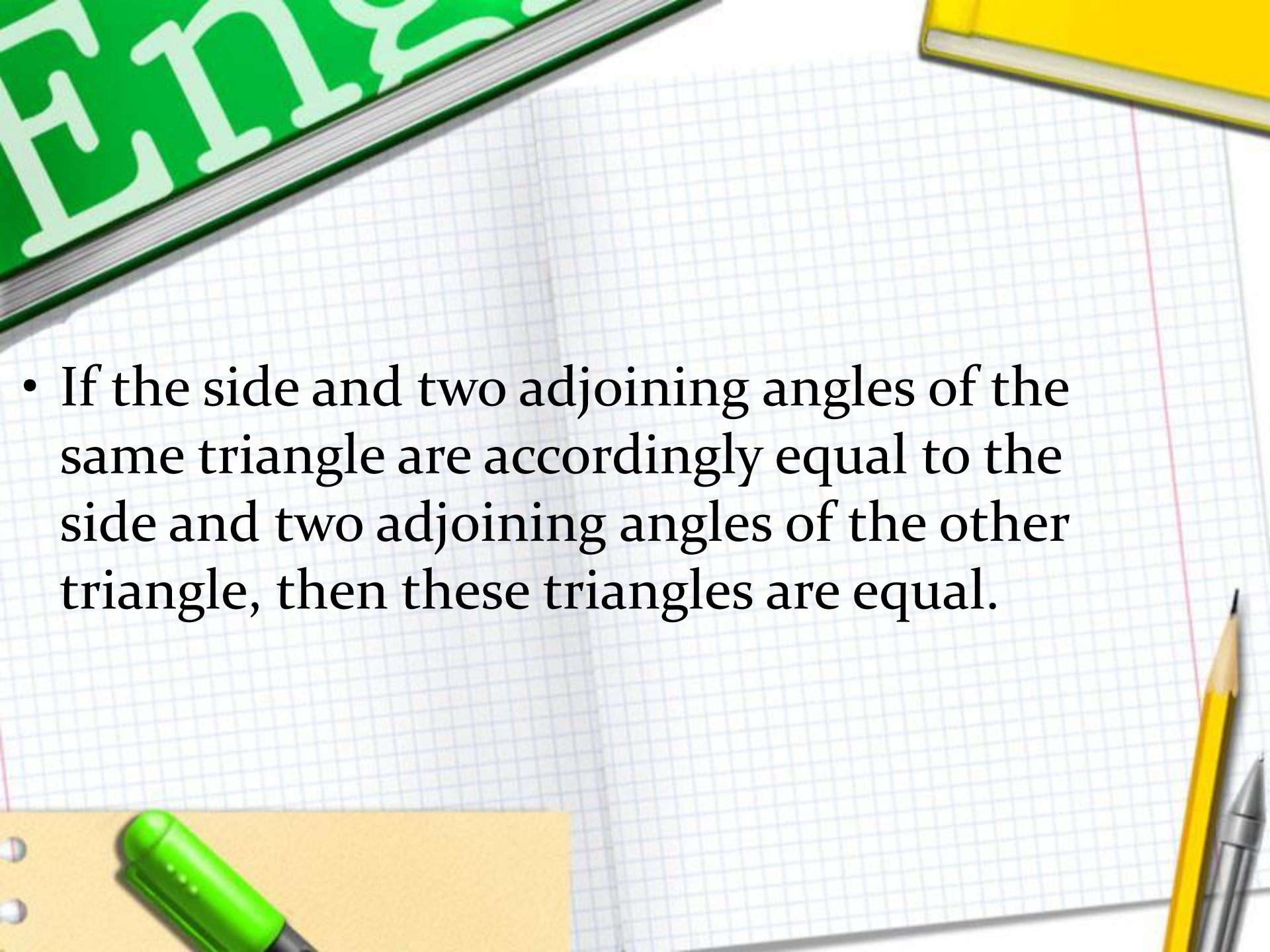
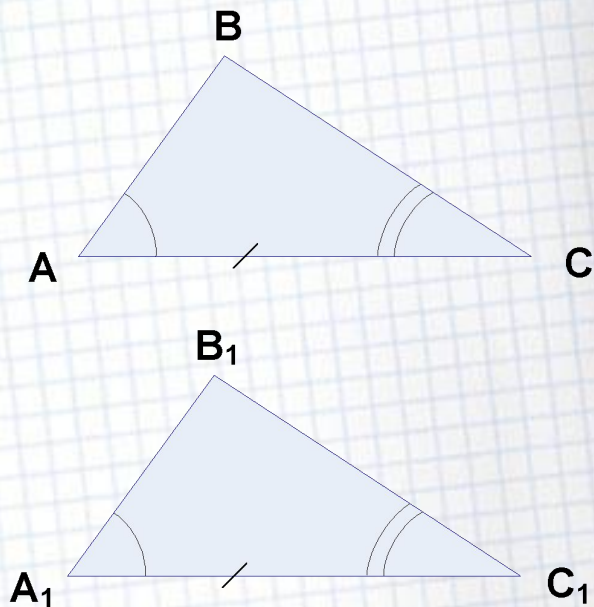


The second sign of equality of triangles

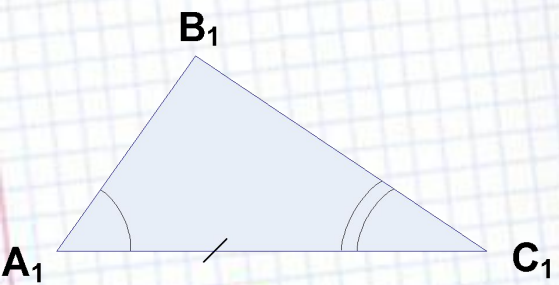
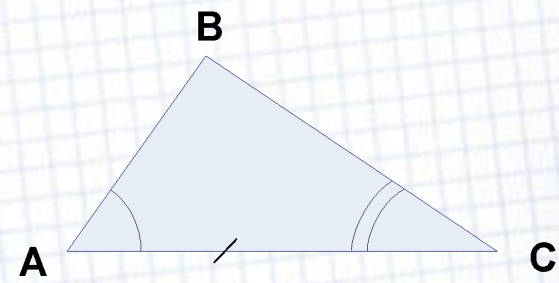
**Theorem on equality of triangles**

- 
- If the side and two adjoining angles of the same triangle are accordingly equal to the side and two adjoining angles of the other triangle, then these triangles are equal.



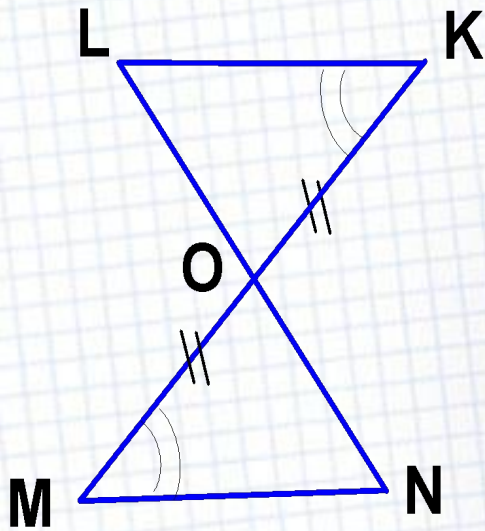
## Given:

- The triangle  $ABC$  and  $A_1B_1C_1$
- $AB$  is equal to  $A_1B_1$
- The angle  $A$  is equal to the angle  $A_1$
- The angle  $B$  is equal to the angle  $B_1$
- **To be to prove that:**
- The triangle  $ABC$  is equal to the triangle  $A_1B_1C_1$



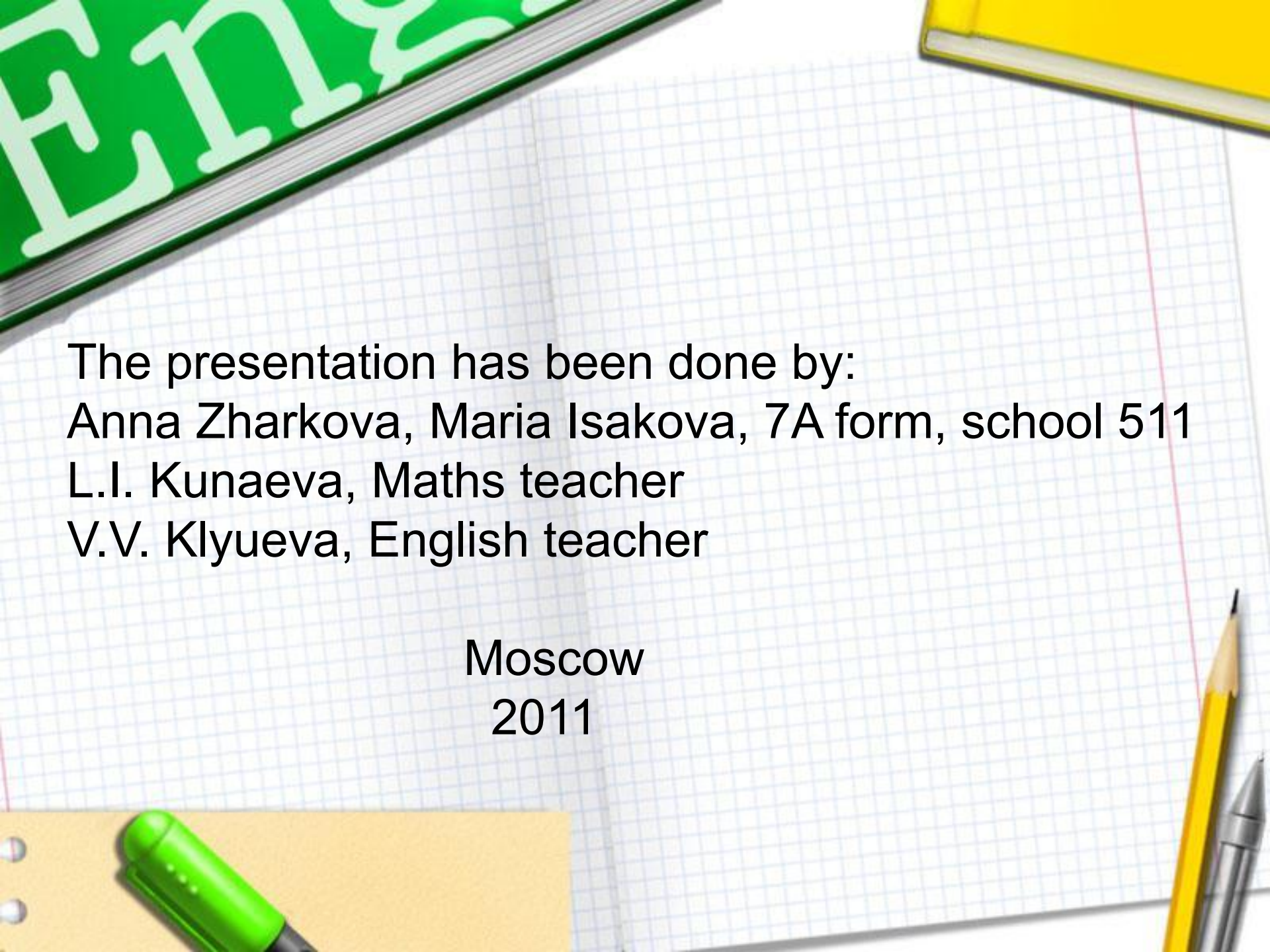
- **Proof**
- Let's put the triangle ABC on the triangle A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> so that the apex A would be superposed with the apex A<sub>1</sub>, and the side AB would be superposed with equal side A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> and the apex C and C<sub>1</sub> would be on the same side from the straight line A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>.
- As far as, the angle A is equal to the angle A<sub>1</sub> and the angle B is equal to the angle B<sub>1</sub>, then the side AC will be put on the ray A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> and the side BC on the ray B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>. So the apex C, which is the common point of the sides AC and AB, will be on both rays A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>. Therefore, the apex C will be superposed with the common point of these rays, that is, the apex C<sub>1</sub>. That means the sides AC and A<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>, BC and B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> will be superposed.
- As the triangle ABC and A<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub> are completely superposed, they are equal.
- **The theorem has been proved.**

## To prove the equality of the triangles LOC and NOM



- Proof:
- 1. The angle K is equal to the angle M (according to the condition)
- 2. MO is equal to OK (according to the condition)
- 3. The angle KOL is equal to the angle MON (as vertical angles)

Therefore the triangle LOK is equal to the triangle NOM ( according to the second sign of equality of triangles)



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