Warm Up:

What are the SIX ways to prove that a quadrilateral is a parallelogram?

(And...YES! You need to write these down again)

1.

2.

3.

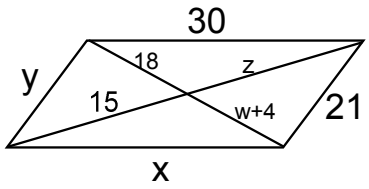
4.

5.

6.

Feb 12-8:24 AM

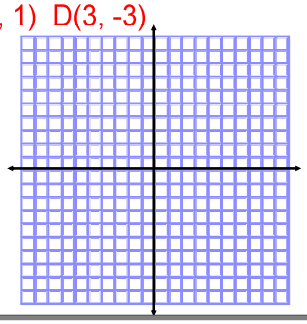
For the parallelogram, find the values of the variables.



Jan 18-8:46 AM

On your graph, prove the following point is a parallelogram by verifying opposite sides are parallel:

A(-3, -1) B(-1, 3) C(5, 1) D(3, -3)



Feb 11-9:00 AM

Unit 6: Quadrilaterals

Rectangles, Rhombuses, Squares

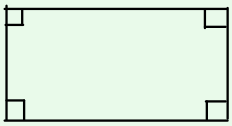
Make sure you have your salmon flowchart

Feb 6-5:38 PM

A rectangle is a parallelogram with four right angles.

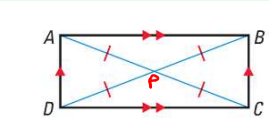
90°

perpendicular



Dec 2-10:46 AM

A parallelogram is a rectangle if and only if its diagonals are congruent.



$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

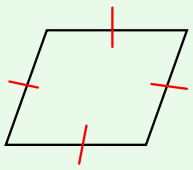
$\overline{AP} \cong \overline{PC} \cong \overline{DP} \cong \overline{BP}$

Dec 2-10:46 AM

FLIP Chart (Rectangles)

Jan 9-11:58 AM

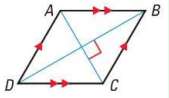
A rhombus is a parallelogram with four congruent sides.



Dec 2-10:46 AM

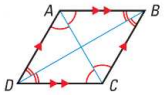
A Parallelogram is a rhombus if and only if:

* Its diagonals are perpendicular



Rt angles
90°

* Each diagonal bisects a pair of opposite angles

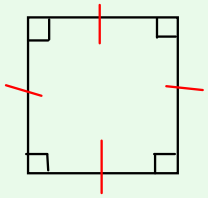


Dec 2-10:46 AM

FLIP CHART (Rhombi)

Jan 9-11:59 AM

A square is a parallelogram with four congruent sides and four right angles.



Dec 2-10:46 AM

FLIP CHART (Square)

Jan 9-11:59 AM

Example 1:

Decide whether the statement is always, sometimes, or never true.

a. A rectangle is a square. S

4 right ∠'s
4 = sides

b. A square is a rhombus. S

Parallelogram

C. A square is a rectangle. A

d. A rhombus is a square. S

e. A rectangle is a rhombus. S

Dec 2-10:46 AM

Example 2:

QRST is a square. What else do you know about QRST?

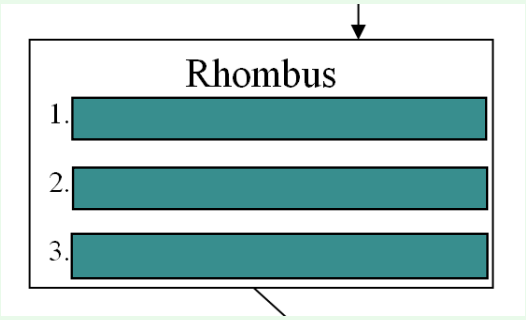
Dec 2-10:46 AM

Example 3:

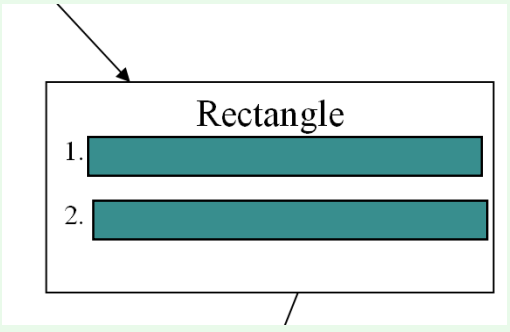
ABCD is a rectangle and m∠B = 8x + 26. What is the value of x?

Dec 2-10:46 AM

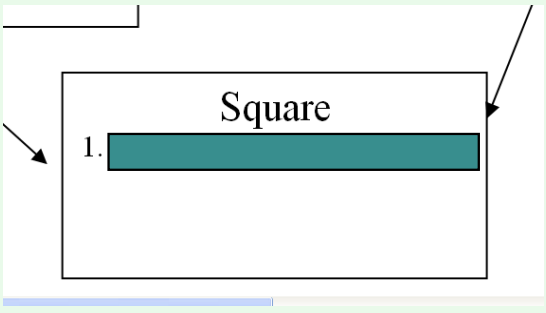
Get out the handy dandy family tree!



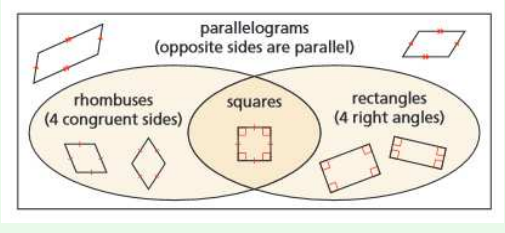
Dec 2-10:46 AM



Dec 2-10:46 AM

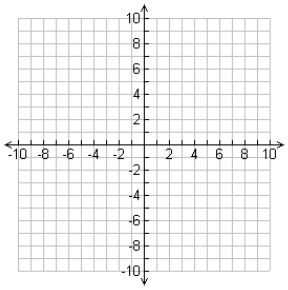


Dec 2-10:46 AM



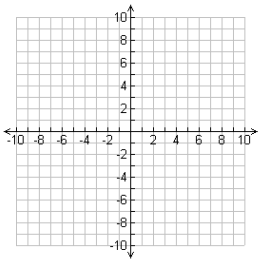
Dec 2-10:46 AM

Decide whether ▱*ABCD* with vertices *A*(−2, 6), *B*(6, 8), *C*(4, 0), and *D*(−4, −2) is a *rectangle*, a *rhombus*, or a *square*. Give all names that apply.



Jan 18-8:50 AM

Decide whether ▱*PQRS* with vertices *P*(−5, 2), *Q*(0, 4), *R*(2, −1), and *S*(−3, −3) is a *rectangle*, a *rhombus*, or a *square*. Give all names that apply.



Jan 18-8:50 AM

Classwork: Day 5 Practice Pink WS:

Homework:

Pg 393 3-28 all

Feb 4-2:49 PM

Feb 1-10:18 AM