202

Quadrilateral Properties Summary Sheet

Consecutive Angle Sum = 180 degrees	Diagonals Bisect the Angles	<u>Diagonals</u> <u>Bisect Each</u> <u>Other</u>	<u>Diagonals</u> Perpendicular	<u>Diagonals</u> <u>Congruent</u>	Opposite Angles Congruent	Opposite Sides Congruent	# of Opposite Sides Parallel	4
405	NO	65	2	20	Yes	Yes	2	Parallelogram
YES	0	65	3	S	50	Yes	2)	Rectangle
Yes	6	5	É	20	65	405	2)	Rhombus
5	5	E	É	Yes	Co	tes	2)	Square
NO+ bases	0	00	3	te	3	only the	Management of the Control of the Con	<u>Isosceles</u> <u>Trapezoid</u>
	00	3	00	20	Š	70	*Variation on the last state of the last state o	Right Trapezoid
1	00	Š	Š	00	Š	Z _O		General Trapezoid
20	18S		É	00	Pair one	20		Kite

Name:	Hour:	*

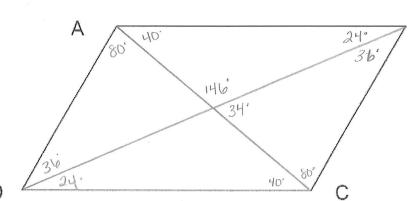
QUADRILATERAL INVESTIGATION:

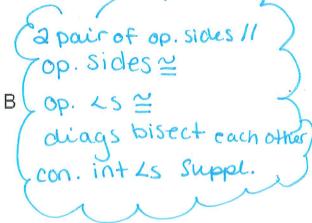
You will need patty paper, protractor, straight edge, highlighter, and pencil.

Testing	How to test
Opposite Sides	Use patty paper, trace one side and lay it over the side you are
Congruent	testing for congruence. If they are congruent, they will overlap
	equally.
Opposite Angles Congruent	Use patty paper, trace one angle and lay it over the angle you are testing for congruence.
	If they are congruent, they will overlap equally.
Diagonals Congruent	Draw diagonals with a straight edge. Use patty paper, trace one side and lay it
	over the side you are testing for congruence. If they are congruent, they will
	overlap equally.
Diagonals	Draw diagonals with a straight edge. Us a protractor to measure each angle
Perpendicular	formed with the intersecting diagonals. If they intersect to form 90 degree
	angles, then they are perpendicular.
Diagonals Bisect Each	Draw diagonals with a straight edge. Use patty paper, trace the portion of
Other	the diagonal and lay it over the other portion of the diagonal you are testing
	for congruence. If they are congruent, they will overlap equally.
Diagonals Bisect The	Draw diagonals with a straight edge. Use patty paper, trace one angle and lay it
Angles	over the angle you are testing for congruence. If they are congruent, they will
	overlap equally. OR you may measure the angles formed by the diagonal. If they
8	are equal in measure, then they are congruent.
Consecutive Angles are	Measure two consecutive angles. Consecutive is defined as two interior angles
Supplementary	lying on the same side of the transversal cutting across two parallel lines. If the
50 1 5	sum of the measures of the two consecutive angles are equal to 108 degrees,
n n	then the consecutive angles are supplementary.

1. Parallelogram:

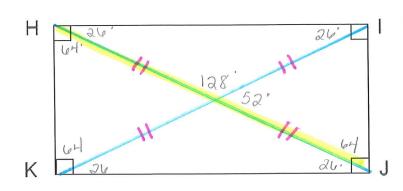
A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel.





2. Rectangle:

A parallelogram with 4 right angles.



Def: HRight LS
2 pairs of op. sides //
op. sides ==

- · diags bisect each other
- · diags are =
- · con. int. Ls are Suppl.

3. Rhombus:

A parallelogram with 4 congruent sides.

Def: 4 = sides

A pair of op. sides !!

Op. sides = diags bisect eachother

are suppl.

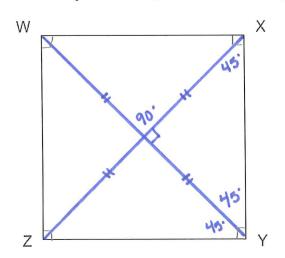
diags are 1.

diags bisect the 15

4. Square:

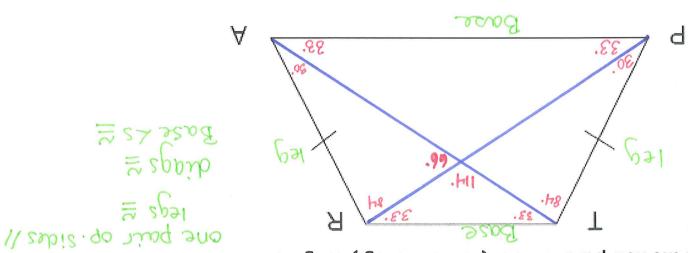
A parallelogram with 4 right angles and 4 congruent sides.

R

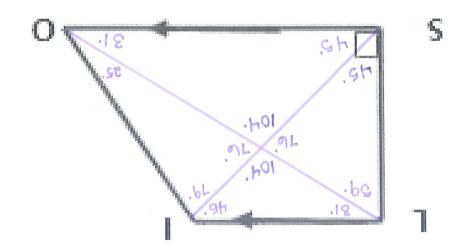


Def: $H \cong sides AND HRT Zs$ 2 pairs of op. sides //
op. sides \cong op. Zs \cong diags bisect each other
diags are \cong diags are \cong diags bisect the anyles!

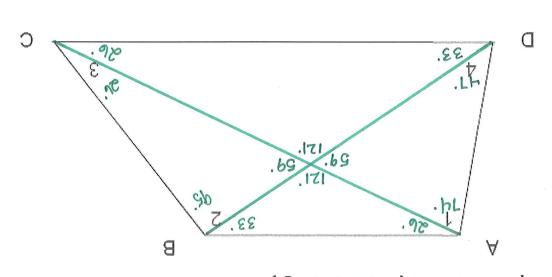
5. Isosceles Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with one pair of opposite sides parallel (called the bases) and the non-parallel sides (called the legs) congruent.



6. Right Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with one pair of opposite sides parallel (called the bases) and one non-parallel side (called the leg) is perpendicular to the bases.



7. General Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with one pair of opposite sides parallel (called the bases) and the non-parallel sides (called the legs).



8. Kite: A quadrilateral with consecutive sides congruent.

