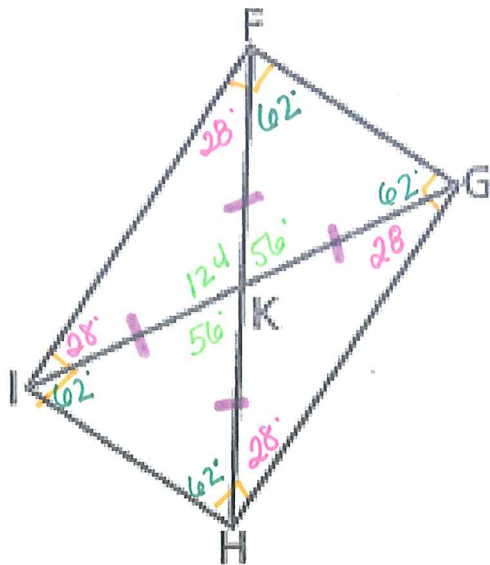


RECTANGLE NOTES

Properties of Rectangles – a parallelogram with four right angles.

- Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent
- Opposite angles of a parallelogram are congruent
- Consecutive angles of a parallelogram are supplementary
- The sum of the angles of a parallelogram are $180(4 - 2) = 180 \cdot 2 = 360^\circ$
- The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other
- The diagonals are congruent

1. If $m\angle HFG = 62^\circ$, fill in all of the other angle measures, if FGHI is a rectangle.

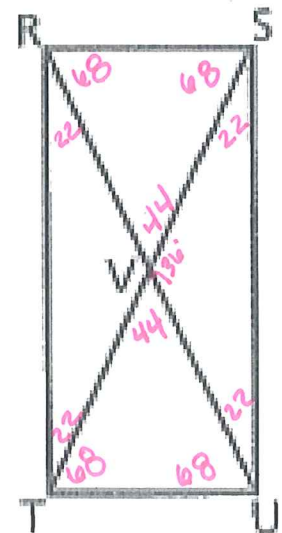


yay
 Make sure to use
 the fact that
 the \cong bisected diagonals
 form isosceles Δ s which
 makes \cong base angles



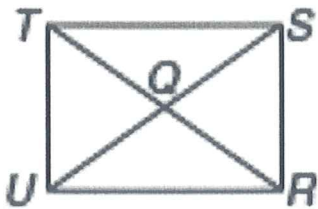
$\angle RTV$ oops sorry!

2. If $m\angle RTV = 136^\circ$, fill in all of the other angle measure if RSTU is a rectangle .



3. Use rectangle RSTU and state the property you used.

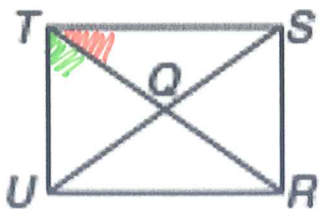
a.) If $US = 6x + 3$ and $RT = 7x - 2$. Find x . ←



$US \cong RT$ diagonals of a Rectangle are \cong

$$\begin{aligned} 6x + 3 &= 7x - 2 \\ -6x &\quad -6x \\ \hline 3 &= x - 2 \\ +2 &\quad +2 \\ \hline 5 &= x \end{aligned}$$

b.) If $m\angle STR = 8x + 3$ and $m\angle UTR = 16x - 9$. Find x and $m\angle STR$.



$\angle STR + \angle UTR = 90^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned} 8x + 3 + 16x - 9 &= 90 \\ 24x - 6 &= 90 \\ +6 &\quad +6 \\ \hline 24x &= 96 \\ \hline x &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

def of Rectangle
a parallelogram w/
4 Right \angle s.

$\angle STR = 8(4) + 3$
 $\angle STR = 35^\circ$

4. Use rectangle ABCD and state the property you used.

a.) If $AE = 3x + 3$ and $EC = 5x - 15$. Find x and AC .

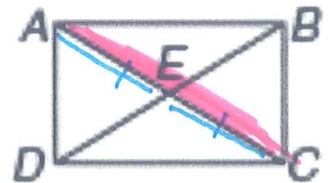
diags bisect each other

$AE = EC$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 3 &= 5x - 15 \\ -3x &\quad -3x \\ \hline 3 &= 2x - 15 \\ +15 &\quad +15 \\ \hline 18 &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

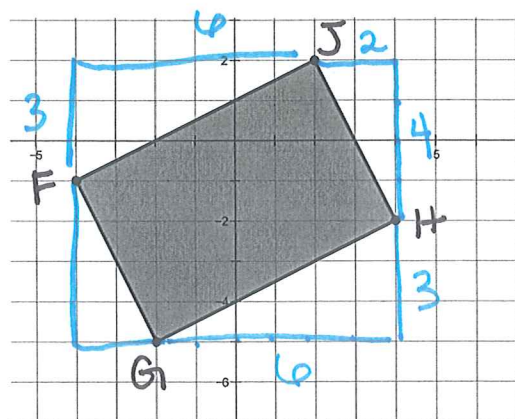
$\frac{18}{2} = \frac{2x}{2}$
 $9 = x$

$AC = 3(9) + 3 + 5(9) - 15$
 $AC = 60$



5. Determine whether the figure with vertices $F(-4, -1)$, $G(-2, -5)$, $H(4, -2)$ and $J(2, 2)$ is a rectangle.

To be a rectangle, you must test for 4 Right angles



Testing for Right \angle s means \perp slopes
#s must be opposite reciprocals.

Slope $JH = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$

Slope $GH = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \perp$

Slope $FG = -\frac{4}{2} = 2 \perp$

Slope $FJ = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \perp$

Must conclude

all consecutive
Sides are \perp so
it has 4 Right \angle s
 $\therefore FGJH$ is a
Rectangle