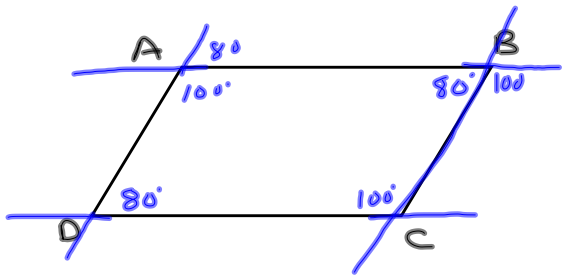
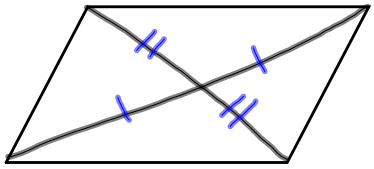
12-4-13

5th Geo

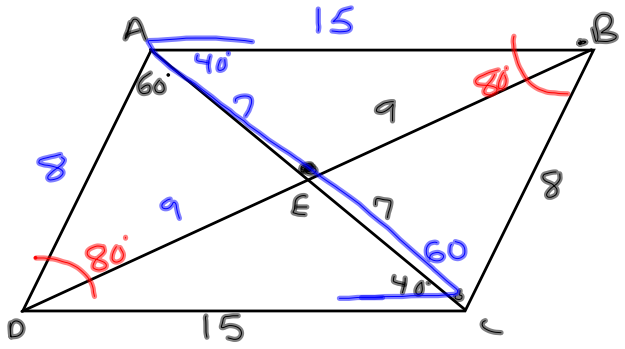
6-2 Parallelograms

Parallelogram: A quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel.

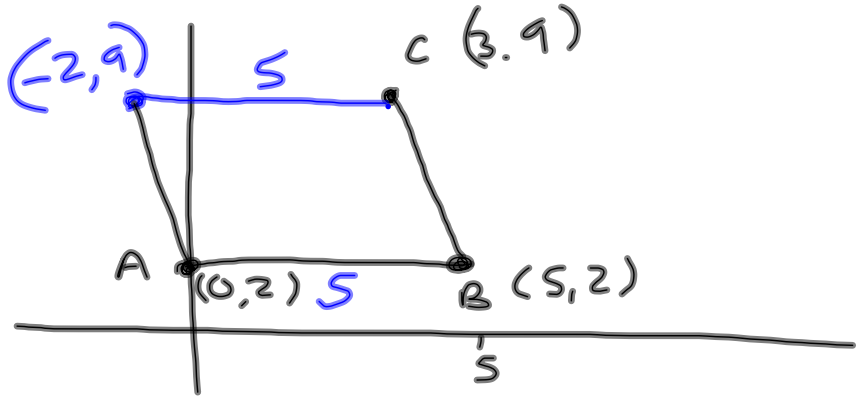




1. Opposite sides are = in length
2. Opposite angles are = .
3. Diagonals bisect each other
4. Consecutive angles add up to 180°. (Supplementary)

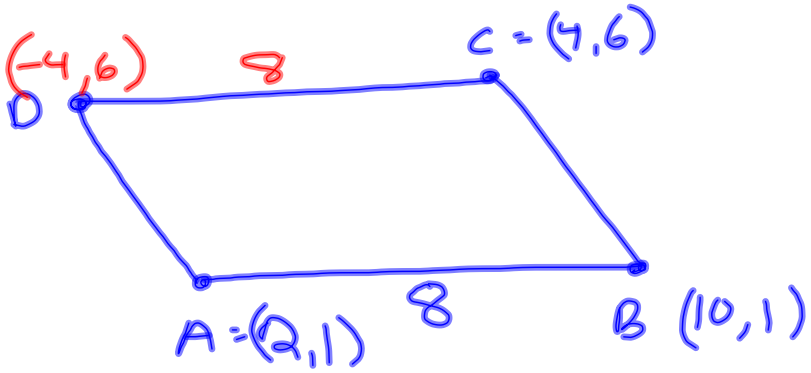


Find the 4th point on parallelogram ABCD given A = (0,2), B = (5,2), and C = (3,9).



Find 4th point of parallelogram ABCD if

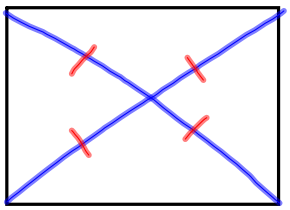
A = (2,1) B = (0,1) C = (4,6)



6-3

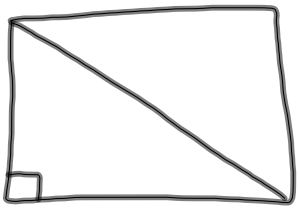
Rectangle - special type of parallelogram

- All angles are 90°



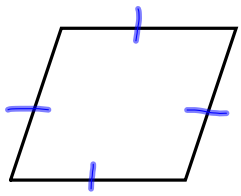
Extra Special

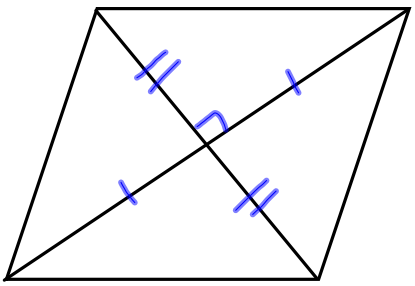
Diagonals are = in length.



Look for $a^2+b^2=c^2$

Rhombus - Parallelogram with all sides equal in length



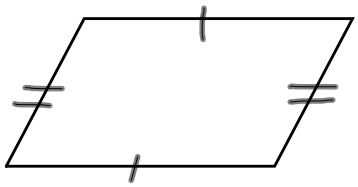


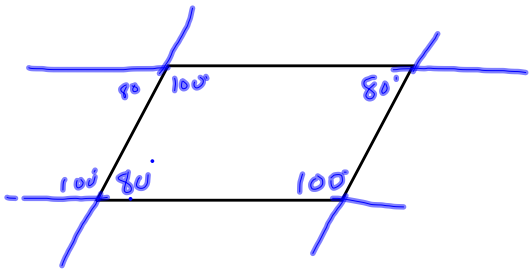
Diagonals cross at 90°

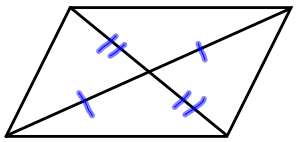
12-4-13
6th Geo

6-2 Parallelograms

Parallelogram - A quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.

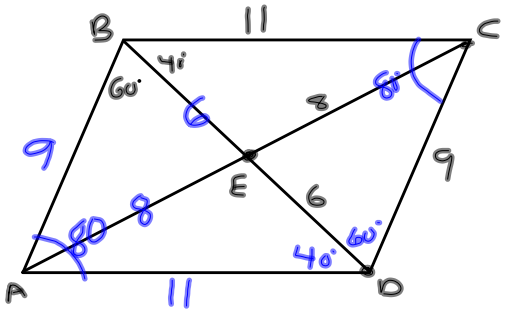




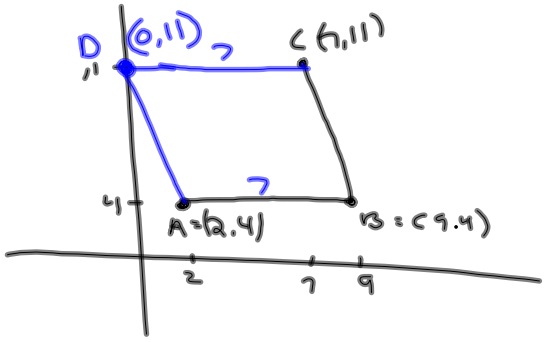


Facts of a parallelogram

1. Opposite sides are = in length
2. Opposite angles are =.
3. Consecutive angles add up to 180°. (supplementary)
4. Diagonals bisect one another.

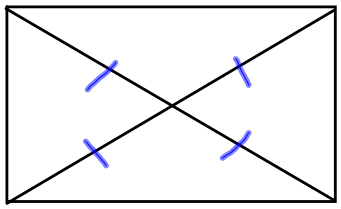


If parallelogram ABCD has A=(2,4), B=(9,4), and C=(7,11), where is D? (0,11)



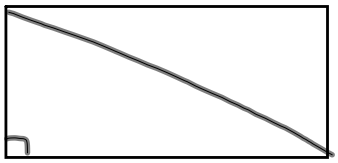
6-3 Rectangles Rhumbi

Rectangle - Quadrilateral with 4 90° angles



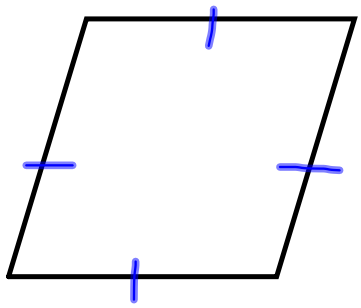
Special

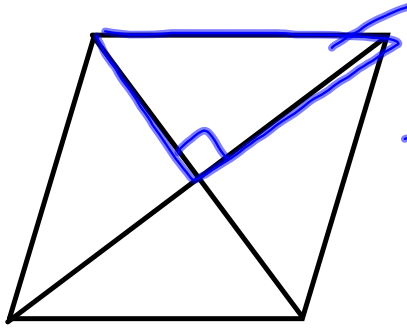
Diagonals are = in length



Notice $a^2+b^2=c^2$

Rhombus - A quadrilateral with all sides = in length.





$a^2+b^2=c^2$

- Diagonals cross at 90°

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