Geometry CC - Mr. Valentino Unit 9 Lesson 2: Properties of Rectangles

Name:	
Date:	Per:

Aim: What are rectangles?



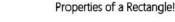
Do Now: List the 5 properties of a parallelogram:

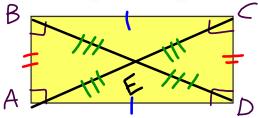
- Opposite sides are congruent

 Opposite angles are congruent

 Opposite sides are congruent

 Consecutive angles are supplementary
- Diagonals bisect each other





- 1. A rectangle has all the properties of a Parallelogram
- right angles 2. A rectangle has _
- 3. The diagonals of a rectangle are <u>Congruent</u>
 - 1. Circle the person who is correct.

Fred: "If you are a rectangle, then you can't be a parallelogram."

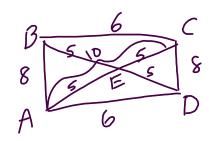


George: "No, if you are a rectangle, then you are automatically a parallelogram."

2. In rectangle ABCD, the diagonals meet at E. CB = 6, AB = 8, and AC = 10. Find the missing lengths:

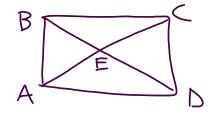
a]
$$AD = 6$$
 b] $CD = 8$ c] $EC = 5$ d] $AE = 6$

$$el\ DE = S$$
 $fl\ EB = S$ $al\ DB = ID$



- 3. In rectangle *PQRS*, diagonals \overline{PR} and \overline{QS} meet at T. If PT = 4, find the lengths of each of the following:
 - a] \overline{TR}
- c] \overline{PR}
- b] \overline{TQ}
- d] \overline{QS}
- 4. In parallelogram *ABCD*, diagonals \overline{AEC} and \overline{DEB} are drawn. AE = 7x 1, and EC = 5x + 5.
 - a] Find x

b] Find AC



c] If
$$\overline{DB} = 10x + 10$$
, find \overline{DB} .
 $10(3) + 10 = 40$

d] What kind of parallelogram is ABCD? Why?

- 5. In rectangle ABCD, AC = 6x 2, and BD = 4x + 2.
 - a] Find x.
 - b] Find AC and BD.

