

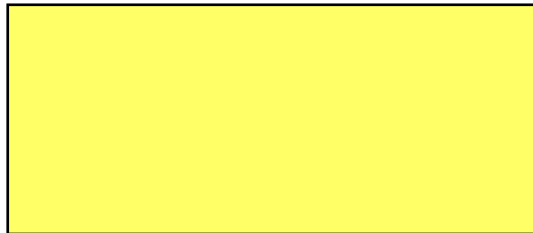
Aim: What are rectangles?



Do Now: List the 5 properties of a parallelogram:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Properties of a Rectangle!



1. A rectangle has all the properties of a _____
2. A rectangle has _____
3. The diagonals of a rectangle are _____

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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] $AD =$ ____ b] $CD =$ ____ c] $EC =$ ____ d] $AE =$ ____
e] $DE =$ ____ f] $EB =$ ____ g] $DB =$ ____

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} .

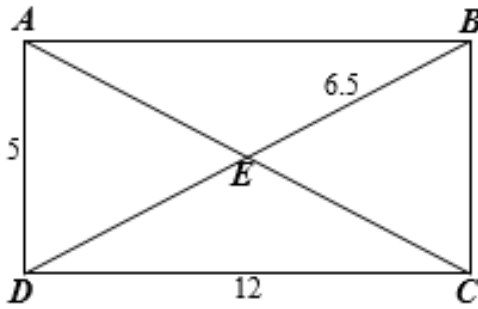
d) What kind of parallelogram is $ABCD$? Why?

5. In rectangle $ABCD$, $AC = 6x - 2$, and $BD = 4x + 2$.

a) Find x .

b) Find AC and BD .

6. In each rectangle, find the indicated lengths.

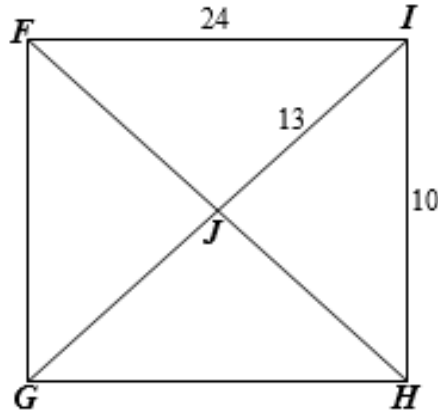


$AB =$

$BC =$

$DE =$

$AC =$

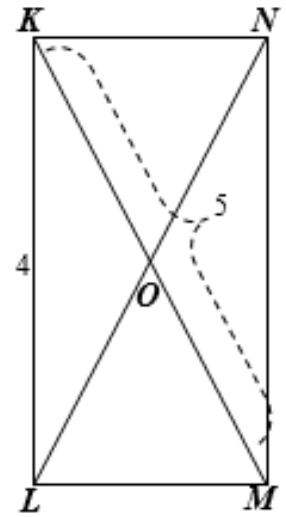


$FH =$

$JH =$

$GH =$

$FG =$



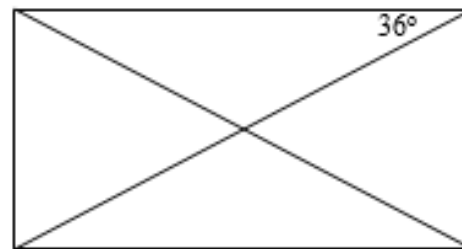
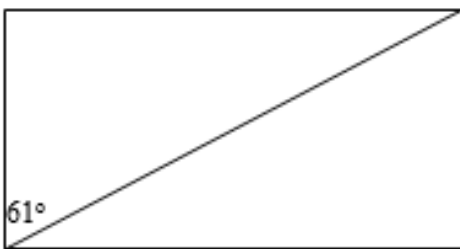
$LN =$

$NM =$

$ON =$

$LM =$

7. In each rectangle, fill in as many missing angle measures as possible.



8. Each diagram below shows a rectangle. Fill in as many missing values as possible.

