

Unit 9 Review Sheet (Quadrilaterals)

Fill in the following special properties for each quadrilateral:

1. Properties of a Parallelogram:

-
-
-
-
-

2. Properties of a Rectangle:

- Has all the properties of a
-
-

3. Properties of a Rhombus:

- Has all the properties of a
-
-
-

4. Properties of a Square:

- Has all the properties of a
-
-
-

5. Properties of a Trapezoid:

-
-

6. Properties of an Isosceles Trapezoid:

- Has all the properties of a
-
-
-

7. Ways to prove a quadrilateral is a Parallelogram:

-
-
-
-

8. Ways to prove a quadrilateral is a Rectangle:

-
-
-

9. Ways to prove a quadrilateral is a Rhombus:

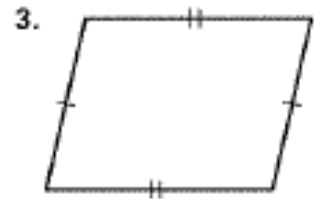
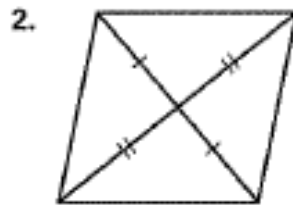
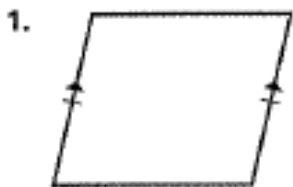
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-
-
-

10. Ways to prove a quadrilateral is a Square:

-
-

Practice Problems:

Are you given enough information to determine whether the quadrilateral is a parallelogram? Explain.

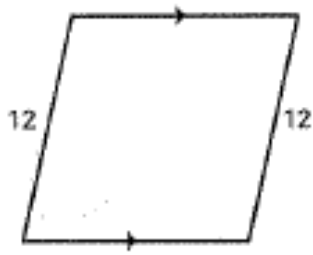


Yes/No because _____

Yes/No because _____

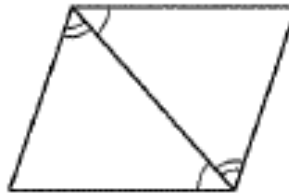
Yes/No because _____

4.



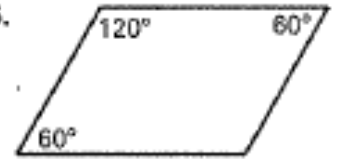
Yes/No because _____

5.



Yes/No because _____

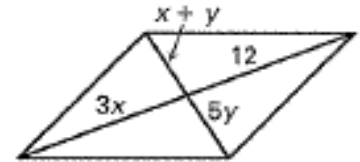
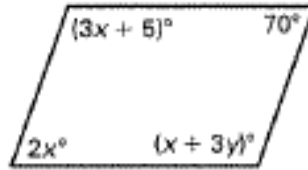
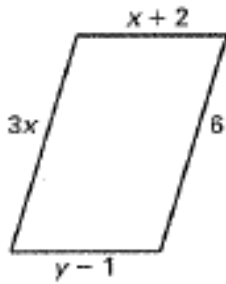
6.



Yes/No because _____

7.

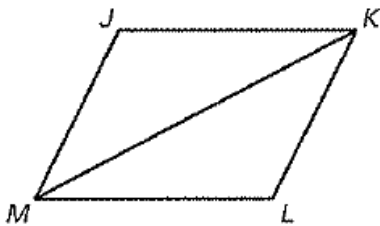
What value of x and y will make the polygon a parallelogram?



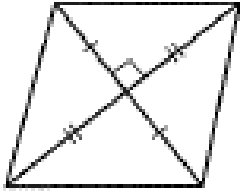
8.

Given: $\triangle MJK \cong \triangle KLM$

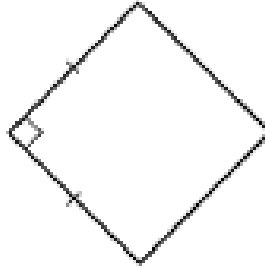
Prove: $MJKL$ is a parallelogram.



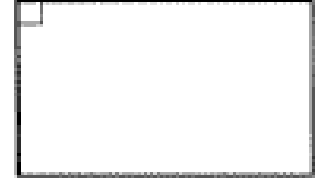
Each figure is a parallelogram. Identify the special type and explain your reasoning.



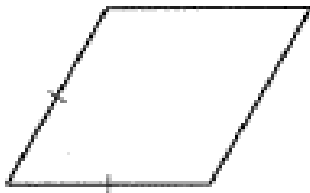
It's a _____ because



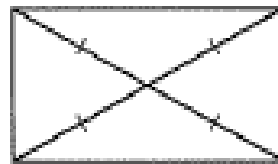
It's a _____ because



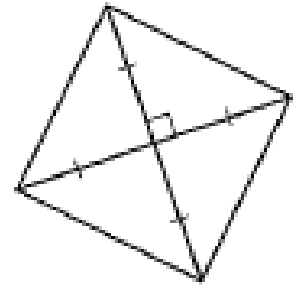
It's a _____ because



It's a _____ because



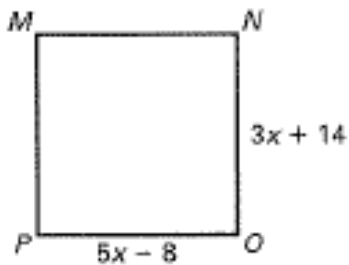
It's a _____ because



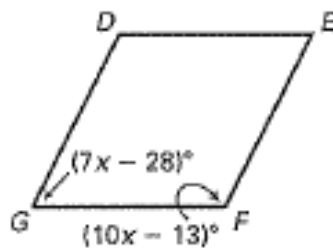
It's a _____ because

Find the value of x .

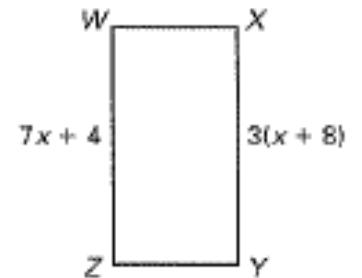
$MNOP$ is a square.



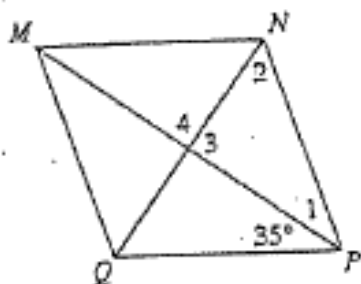
$DEFG$ is a rhombus.



$WXYZ$ is a rectangle.

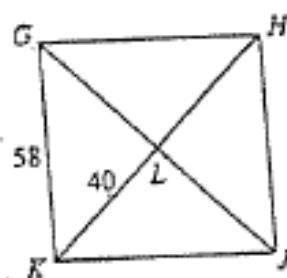


8. $MNPQ$ is a rhombus. Find the measure of each angle.



$m\angle 1$ _____ $m\angle NMQ$ _____
 $m\angle MNP$ _____ $m\angle 2$ _____
 $m\angle 3$ _____ $m\angle 4$ _____

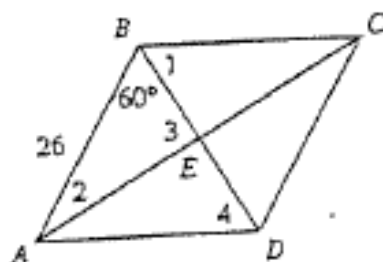
9. $GHJK$ is a rhombus, with $GJ = 42$. Find the length of each segment.



GH _____ HJ _____
 LJ _____ LH _____
 KH _____

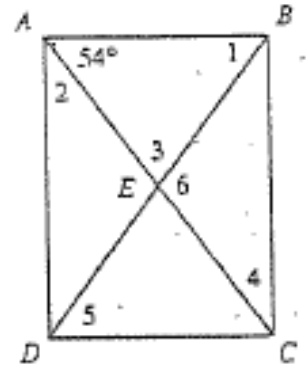
10. $ABCD$ is a rhombus. Find each angle measure or segment length.

$m\angle 1$ _____ $m\angle DAB$ _____
 $m\angle 2$ _____ $m\angle 3$ _____
 $m\angle 4$ _____ AD _____
 BD _____ ED _____



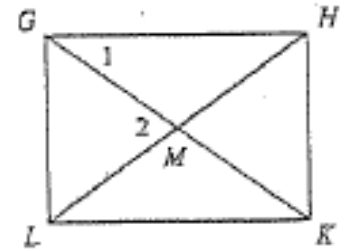
$ABCD$ is a rectangle, with $AC = 18$. Find each length or angle measure.

11. $m\angle BCD$ _____ 12. $m\angle 1$ _____ 13. $m\angle 2$ _____
 14. $m\angle 3$ _____ 15. $m\angle 4$ _____ 16. $m\angle 5$ _____
 17. $m\angle 6$ _____ 18. AE _____ 19. DB _____

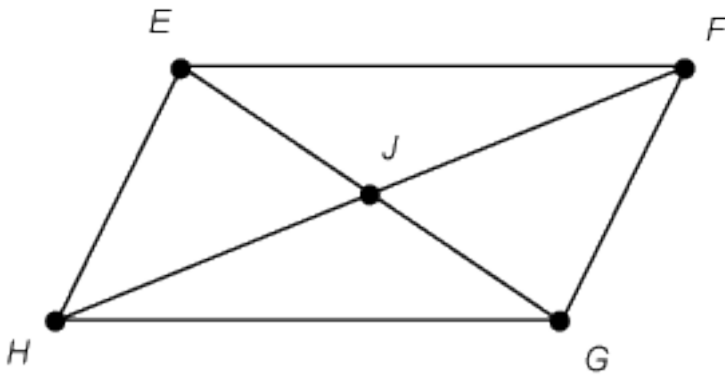


$GHKL$ is a rectangle (not a square). Answer with true or false

20. $GHKL$ and its diagonals form four congruent triangles. _____
 21. $GHKL$ and its diagonals form four isosceles triangles. _____
 22. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ _____
 23. $\triangle GHL \cong \triangle K LH$ _____
 24. \overline{GK} is a line of symmetry. _____
 25. $\triangle GML \cong \triangle HMK$ _____
 26. $\overline{GK} \cong \overline{HL}$ _____



27. Fill in the following chart given the following information about the below parallelogram. $EF = 9$, $m\angle EFG = 70$, $JF = 7$.

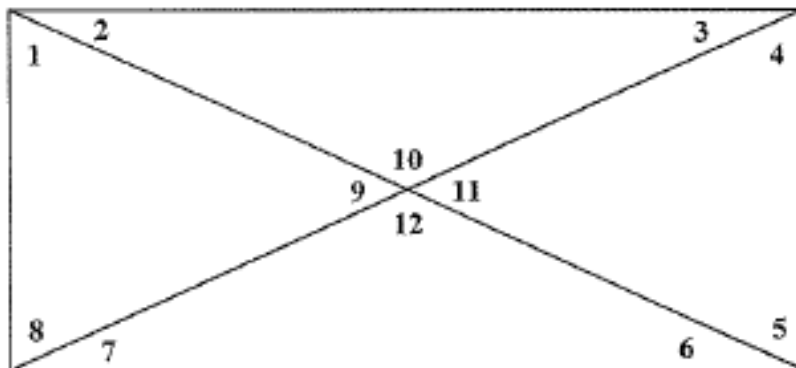


Measure	Explanation
$m\angle EHG =$ _____	
$HG =$ _____	
$m\angle FGH =$ _____	
$JH =$ _____	

Fill in all the numbered angles with the appropriate angle measures.

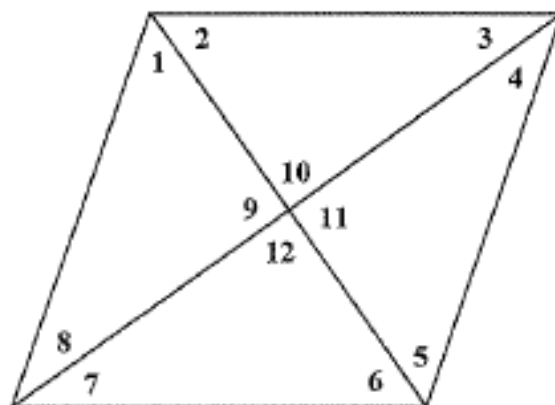
RECTANGLE...

$$m\angle 1 = 70^\circ$$

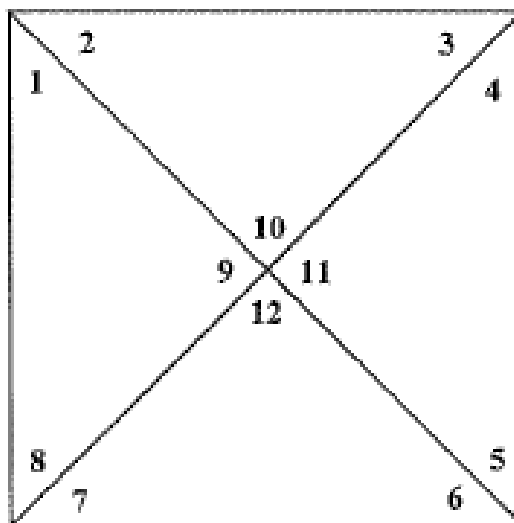


RHOMBUS...

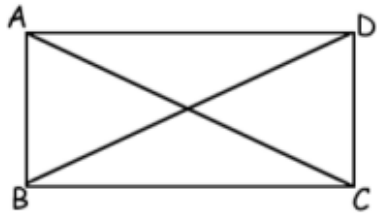
$$m\angle 1 = 40^\circ$$



SQUARE...



28.



Given: Parallelogram ABCD

$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$$

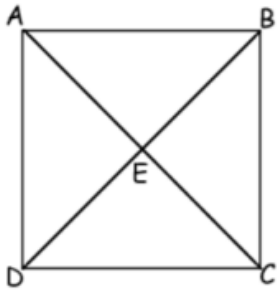
Prove: ABCD is a rectangle

29.

Given: $AE \cong EC$, $ED \cong EB$

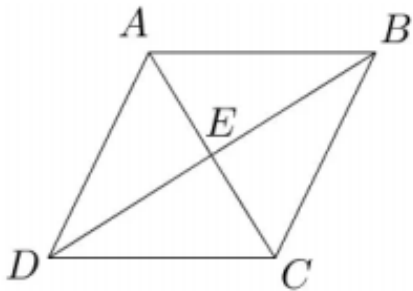
$$AB \perp BC, AB \cong BC$$

Prove: ABCD is a square



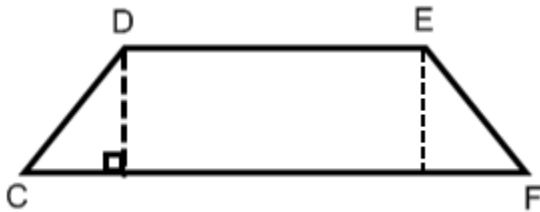
30. Given: Rhombus ABCD with diagonals meeting at E

Prove: $\triangle AEB \cong \triangle CEB$

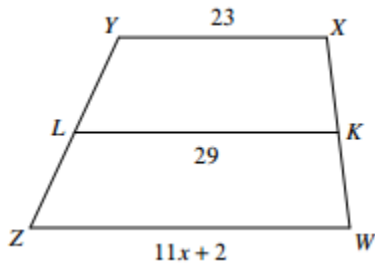


Trapezoid Practice!

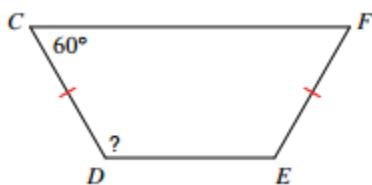
1. In Trapezoid CDEF below, the measure of base DE = 12 and the measure of base CF = 24. If the trapezoid has an altitude of 8, what is the measure of CD? Hint: you are going to need to use the Pythagorean Theorem.



2. Solve for x:



3. What is the missing angle measure? What is the measure of Angle E?



4. If the measure of Angle ABD = 75 and the measure of Angle CBD = 40, what is the measure of the following:

- Angle A?
- Angle CDB?

