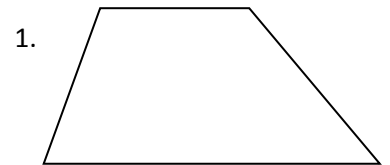


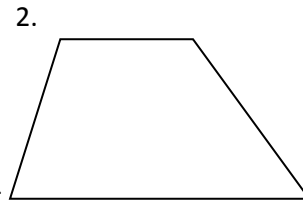
BOOK  
OF  
QUADRIALATERALS

### Properties of Trapezoids

1. Exactly one pair of \_\_\_\_\_ sides  
called the \_\_\_\_\_

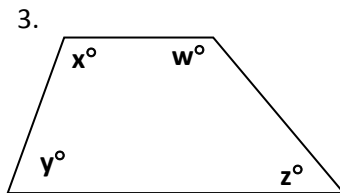


2. The non-\_\_\_\_\_ sides are called the \_\_\_\_\_



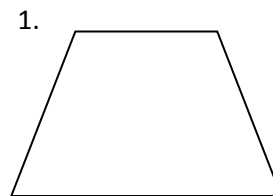
3. Same Side Interior angles are \_\_\_\_\_

\* \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ =  $180^\circ$  and \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ =  $180^\circ$

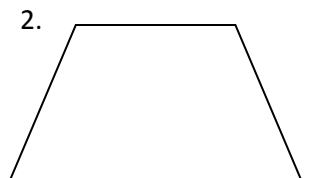


### Properties of Isosceles Trapezoids

1. The legs are \_\_\_\_\_

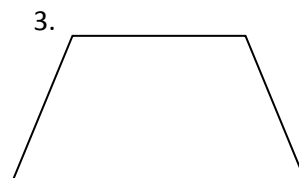


2. The diagonals are \_\_\_\_\_



3. The base angles are \_\_\_\_\_

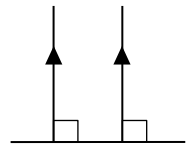
- \* Base angles of a trapezoid are either pair of angles  
that share a base as a common side



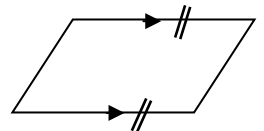
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# TRAPEZOID

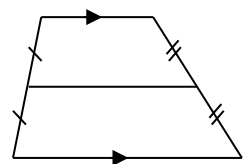
Perpendicular/Parallel Line Theorem: if two lines are  $\perp$  to the same line, then the lines are parallel ( $\parallel$ ) to each other.



Parallelogram/Congruent-Parallel Side Theorem: if one pair of opposite sides of a quadrilateral is both congruent and parallel, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



Trapezoid Midsegment Theorem: The midsegment of a trapezoid is parallel to each of the bases and its length is one half the sum of the bases (average measure of bases).



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## Theorems for Quadrilaterals

### Properties of Kites

1. Two pairs of consecutive sides that are \_\_\_\_\_

2. Opposite sides are not \_\_\_\_\_

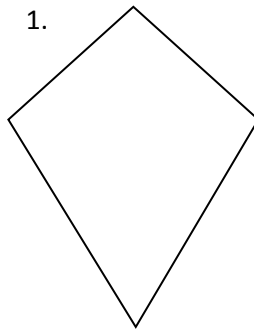
3. One pair of opposite angles is \_\_\_\_\_

4. One diagonal \_\_\_\_\_ the other diagonal

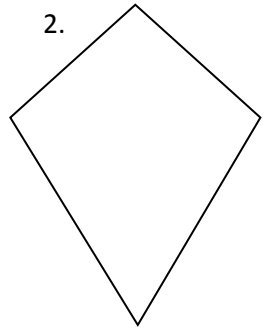
5. One diagonal \_\_\_\_\_ its vertex angles

6. The diagonals are \_\_\_\_\_ and form 4 \_\_\_\_\_

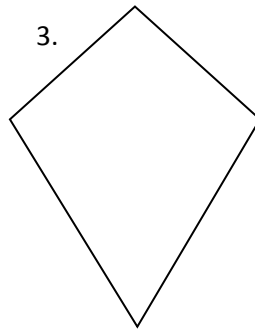
1.



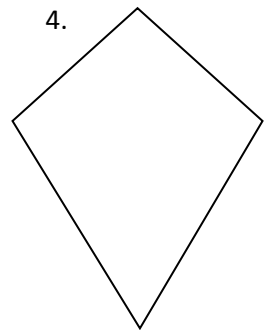
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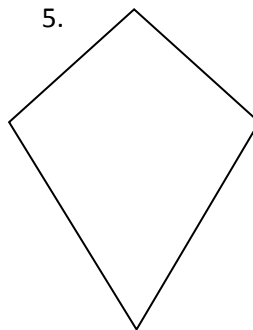
3.



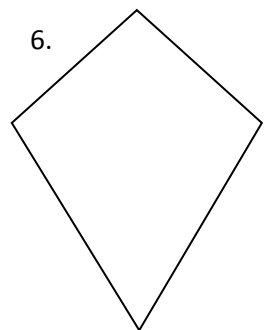
4.



5.



6.

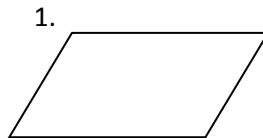


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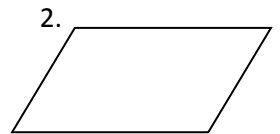
# KITE

### Properties of Parallelograms

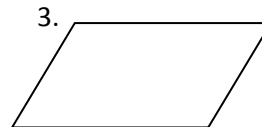
1. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_



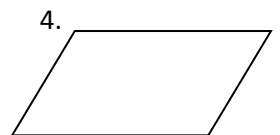
2. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_



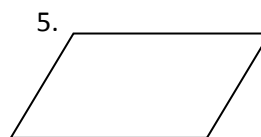
3. Both pairs of opposite angles are \_\_\_\_\_



4. Consecutive angles are \_\_\_\_\_



5. The diagonals \_\_\_\_\_ each other



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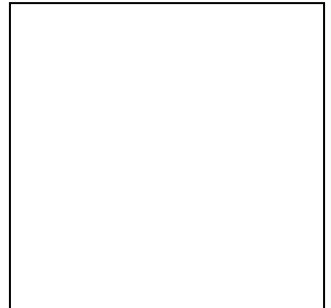
# PARALLELOGRAM

### Properties of a Square

1. All properties of a Parallelogram:

- a. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Both pairs of opposite angles are \_\_\_\_\_
- d. The diagonals \_\_\_\_\_ each other

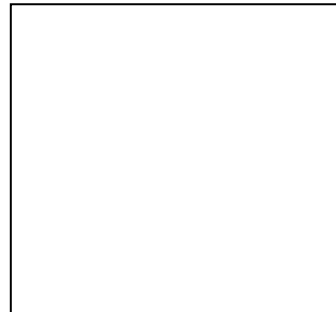
1.



2. All properties of a Rhombus:

- a. All sides are \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Diagonals are \_\_\_\_\_ and form 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. The diagonals \_\_\_\_\_ the angles

2.



3. All properties of a Rectangle:

- a. All angles are \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Diagonals are \_\_\_\_\_

3.



---

# SQUARE

### Properties of a Rhombus

1. All properties of a Parallelogram:

a. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_

b. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_

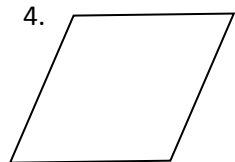
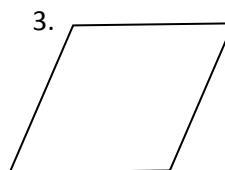
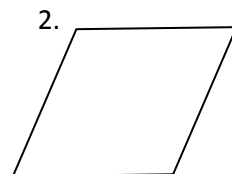
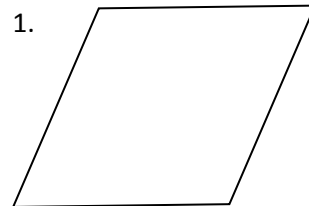
c. Both pairs of opposite angles are \_\_\_\_\_

d. The diagonals \_\_\_\_\_ each other

2. All sides are \_\_\_\_\_

3. Diagonals are \_\_\_\_\_ and form 4 \_\_\_\_\_

4. The diagonals \_\_\_\_\_ the angles



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# RHOMBUS

### Properties of a Rectangle

1. All properties of a Parallelogram:

- a. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Both pairs of opposite sides are \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Both pairs of opposite angles are \_\_\_\_\_
- d. The diagonals \_\_\_\_\_ each other

1.



2. All angles are \_\_\_\_\_

2.



3. Diagonals are \_\_\_\_\_ but not  $\perp$

3.



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# RECTANGLE