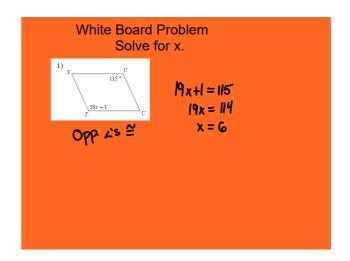
Today we will learn

Converse of Parallelogram Properties

Special Type of Parallelogram



Converse of Parallelogram Properties

Conditional Statement - An "If . . . then . . . " statement

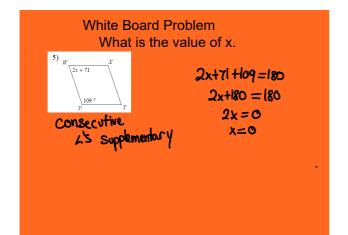
Converse - Switching the hypothesis and conclusion of a conditional statement



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

How do you prove a quadrilateral is a PARALLELOGRAM?

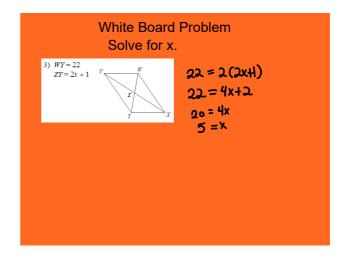
By using Converse propertics



Is it a parallelogram?

1. If 1 pair of opp. sides are || and ≅ → □
2. If both pairs of opp. sides are ≅ → □
3. If both pairs of opp. angles are ≅ → □
4. If 1 angle is supp. to both consecutive angles → □
5. If diagonals bisect each other → □

Let's apply these converse properties

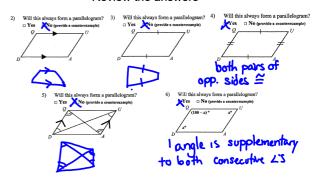


Practice with Converse Properties of Parallelograms What is expected?



Complete problems 2-6

Review the answers



Converse Properties of Parallelograms

We can use the Converge of each property to prove a quadrilateral is a parallel

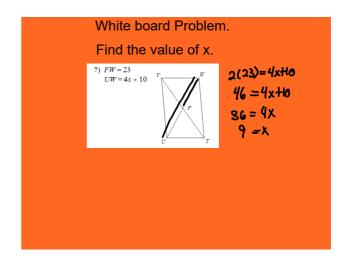
If 1 paker of opposite sides are parallel and community then it is a parallelogram.

If diagonal of a quadrilateral bisect each other, then it is a parallelogram.

End for recap

White Board Problem Find the value of x. X+1=-5+2 x+6=2xc=xOpp. siles =

Now that we have SOOOO much information about parallelograms, we need to look at a special parallelogram.



A type of special quadrilateral is a <u>rectangle</u>. A <u>rectangle</u> is a quadrilateral with four right angles.

THEOREM	HYPOTHESIS
If a quadrilateral is a rectangle, then it is a parallelogram. (rect. $\rightarrow \Box$)	B C D
If a parallelogram is a rectangle, then its diagonals are congruent. $(\text{rect.} \rightarrow \text{diags.} \cong)$	B C D

Rhombus: All sides =, diagonals breet angles and are I Square: All features of Rectangle and Rhombus Carpentry The rectangular gate has diagonal braces. Find each length.

1a. HJ
1b. HK
481.
2(30.8)
6.16 in.

Sticky Note Check

