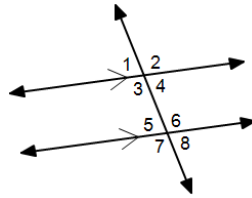


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### SM2 9.1: Prove Parallelogram Theorems

Problems: Use the figure below for problems 1–2.



1) Identify the pairs of angles that fit each category.

<u>Linear Pairs</u>	<u>Vertical Angles</u>	<u>Corresponding Angles</u>
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ $\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 5$
$\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ $\angle 6$ and $\angle 8$	$\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$	$\angle 2$ and $\angle 6$
$\angle 4$ and $\angle 3$ $\angle 8$ and $\angle 7$	$\angle 5$ and $\angle 8$	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 7$
$\angle 3$ and $\angle 1$ $\angle 7$ and $\angle 5$	$\angle 6$ and $\angle 7$	$\angle 4$ and $\angle 8$
<u>Alternate Interior Angles</u>	<u>Alternate Exterior Angles</u>	<u>Same Side Interior</u>
$\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$ $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 8$ $\angle 2$ and $\angle 7$	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$ $\angle 4$ and $\angle 6$

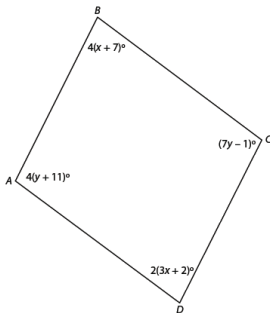
2) Given  $m\angle 1 = 72^\circ$ , find the measure of the remaining angles

$$m\angle 2 = 180^\circ - 72^\circ = 108^\circ \quad m\angle 3 = m\angle 2 = 108^\circ \quad m\angle 4 = m\angle 1 = 72^\circ \quad m\angle 5 = m\angle 1 = 72^\circ$$

$$m\angle 6 = m\angle 3 = m\angle 2 = 108^\circ \quad m\angle 7 = m\angle 2 = 108^\circ \quad m\angle 8 = m\angle 1 = 72^\circ$$

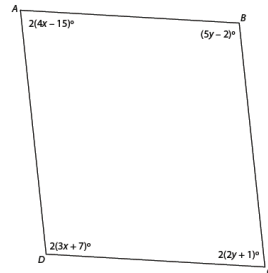
Problems: Find the value(s) of the variable(s) in each parallelogram.

3)



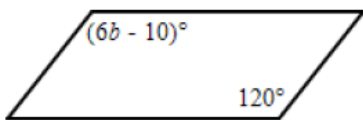
$$x = 12, y = 15$$

4)



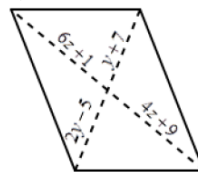
$$x = 14, y = 20$$

5)



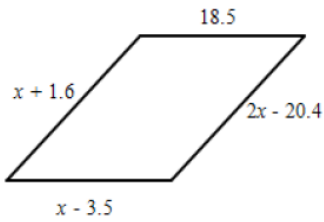
$$b = \frac{65}{3} \text{ or } 21.67$$

6)



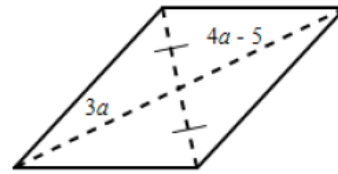
$$y = 12, z = 4$$

7)



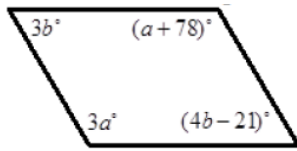
$x = 22$

8)



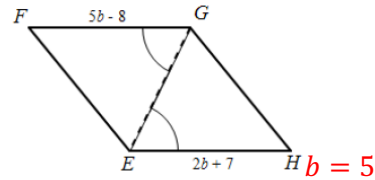
$a = 5$

9)



$a = 39, b = 21$

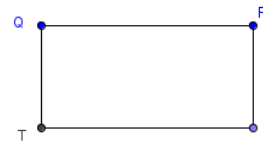
10)



QRST is a rectangle. Find the value of  $x$  and the length of each diagonal.

11)  $QS = x$  and  $RT = 2x - 4$

$x = 4$        $QS = RT = 4$



12)  $QS = 7x - 2$  and  $RT = 4x + 3$

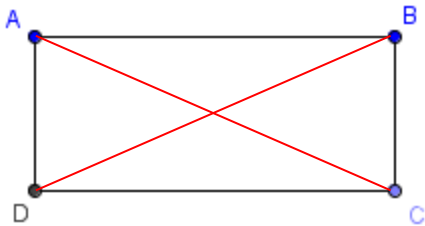
$x = \frac{5}{3}$        $QS = RT = \frac{29}{3}$

13)  $QS = 5x - 8$  and  $RT = 2x + 1$

$x = 3$        $QS = RT = 7$

Construct a proof for the following problems.

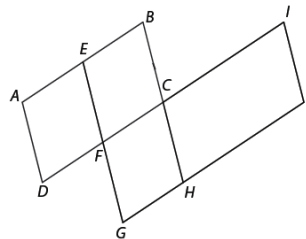
14) If a parallelogram is a rectangle, then its diagonals are congruent.



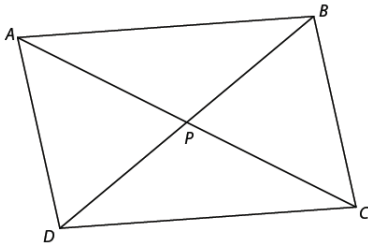
$ABCD$ is a rectangle.	Given
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$ , and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$	Opp. Sides of a parallelogram are $\cong$ .
$m\angle A = m\angle B = m\angle C = m\angle D = 90^\circ$	Definition of a rectangle
$\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB \cong \triangle DCA \cong \triangle BAC$	SAS Triangle Congruence
$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$	CPCTC

15) Given that  $\square ABCD$ ,  $\square EBHG$ , and  $\square FIJG$  are parallelograms, prove that  $\angle D \cong \angle I$

$\square ABCD$ , $\square EBHG$ , and $\square FIJG$	Given
$\angle D \cong \angle B$	Opp. angles of parallelogram are $\cong$ .
$\angle B \cong \angle G$	Opp. angles of parallelogram are $\cong$ .
$\angle G \cong \angle I$	Opp. angles of parallelogram are $\cong$ .
$\angle D \cong \angle I$	Substitution

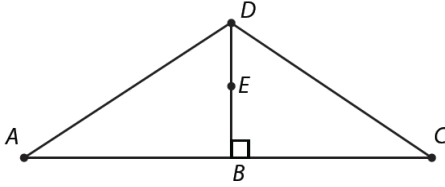


16) Given that  $\square ABCD$  is a parallelogram, prove that  $\triangle DPA \cong \triangle BPC$



$\square ABCD$ is a parallelogram	Given
$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$	Opp. sides of a parallelogram are $\cong$ .
$\overline{DP} \cong \overline{PB}$ and $\overline{AP} \cong \overline{PC}$	Diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.
$\triangle DPA \cong \triangle BPC$	SSS Triangle Congruence

17) Prove that a point on a perpendicular bisector is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment it bisects given that in  $\triangle ACD$ ,  $\overline{DB}$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AC}$  and point  $E$  is on  $\overline{DB}$ . Write your answer in a proof.



Given:

$\overline{DB}$  is the perpendicular bisector of  $\overline{AC}$ .

$E$  is a point on  $\overline{DB}$ .

Prove:

$EA = EC$

$\overline{DB}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AC}$ .	Given
Draw segment $\overline{EA}$ and $\overline{EC}$	
$AB = BC$	Definition of a Bisector
$EB = EB$	Reflexive Property
$m\angle EBA = 90^\circ = m\angle EBC$	Definition of Perpendicular
$\triangle EBA \cong \triangle EBC$	SAS Triangle Congruence
$EA = EC$	CPCTC