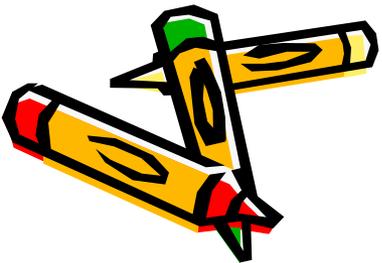
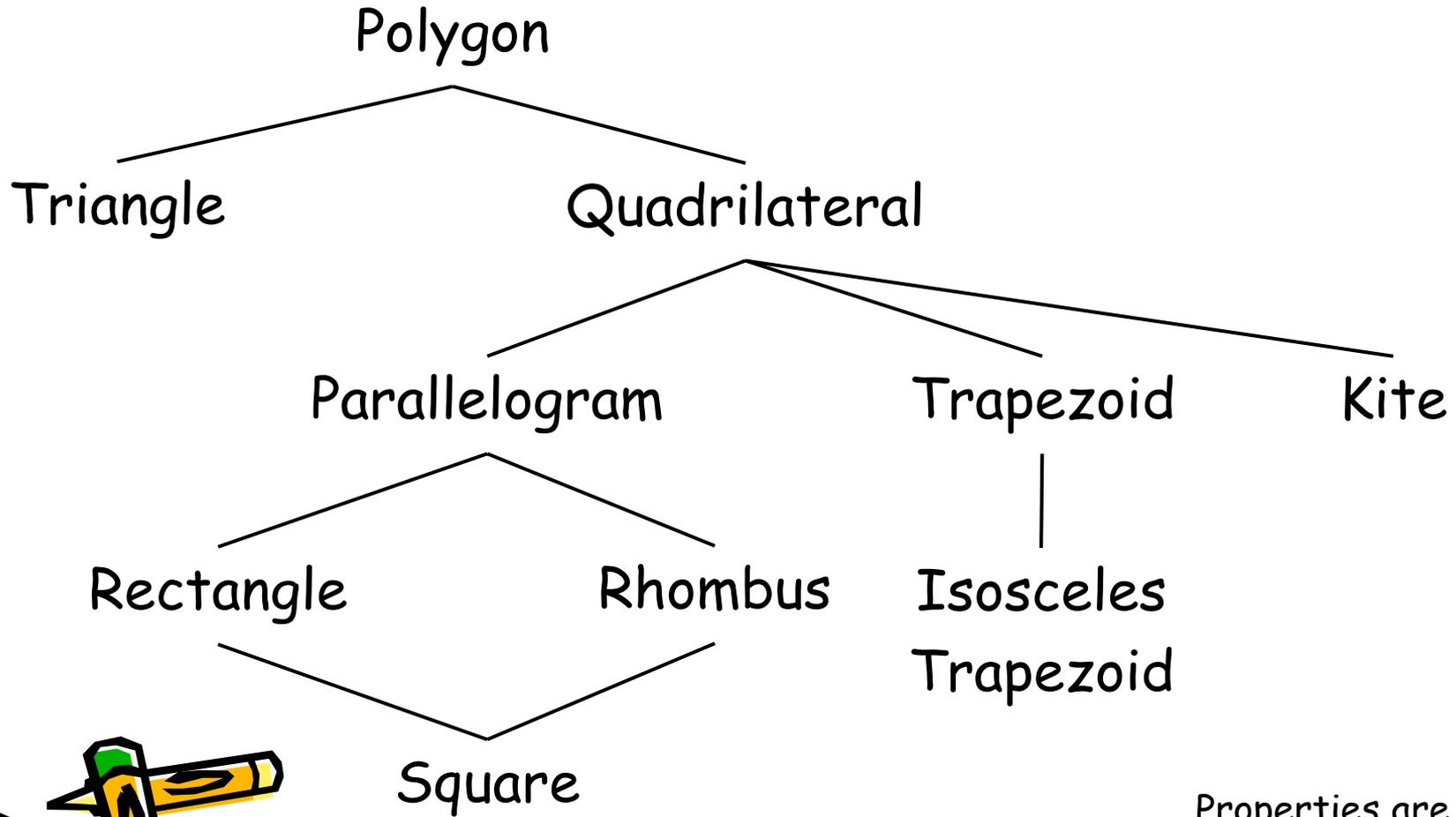
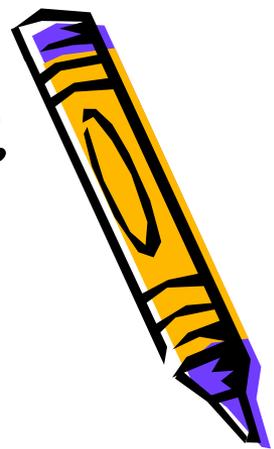


Geometry

Parallelograms



Our Polygon Family Tree



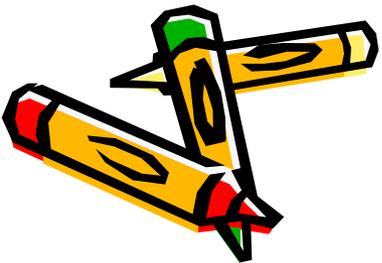
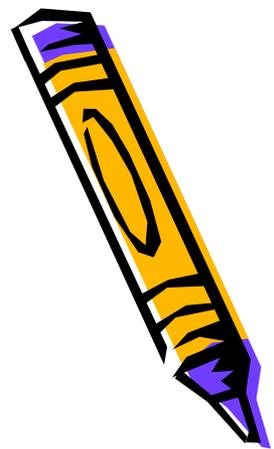
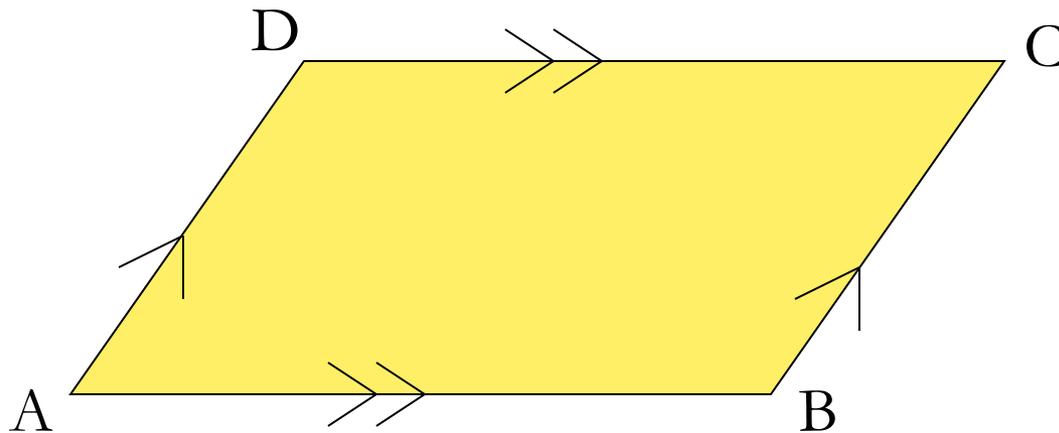
Properties are inherited as we move down the tree



Parallelograms

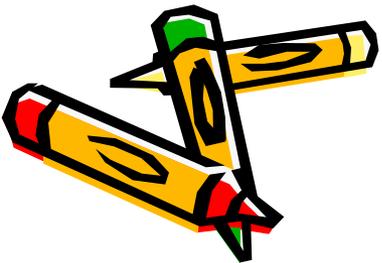
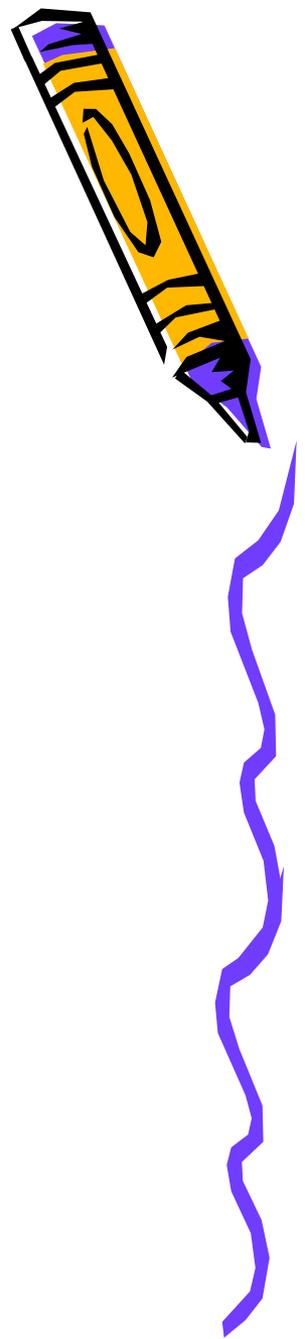
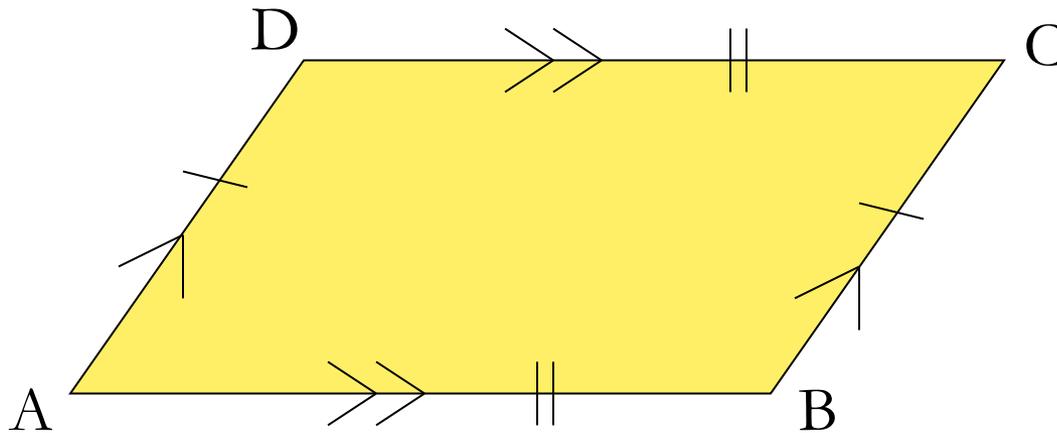
Definition and KEY property

A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with both pairs of opposite sides parallel to each other.



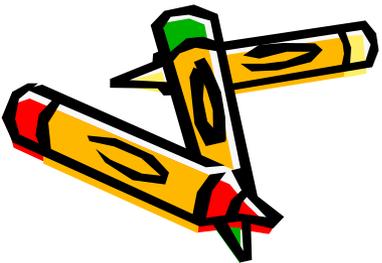
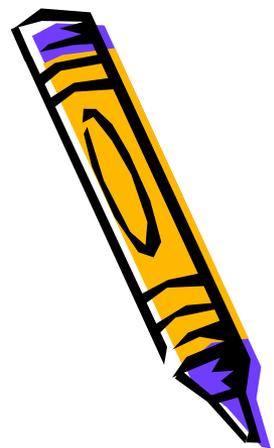
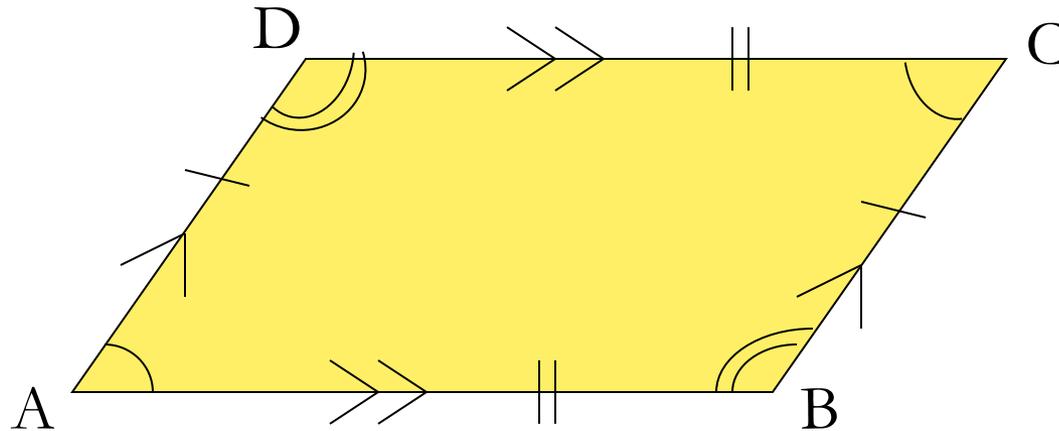
Properties of Parallelograms

- Both pair of opposite sides are congruent.

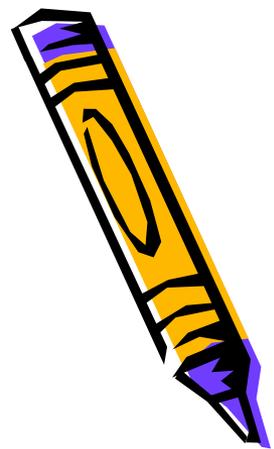


Properties of Parallelograms

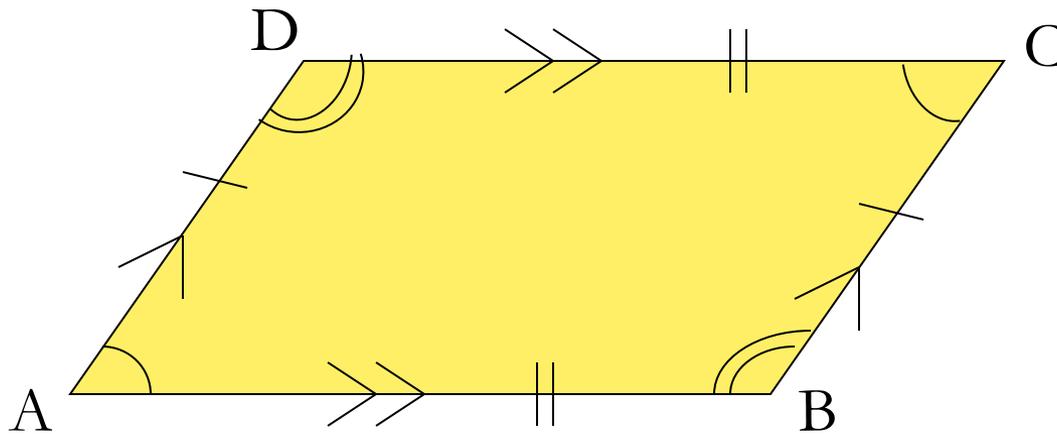
- Both pair of opposite angles are congruent.



Properties of Parallelograms

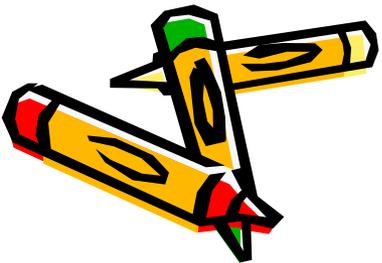


- Consecutive angles are supplementary.



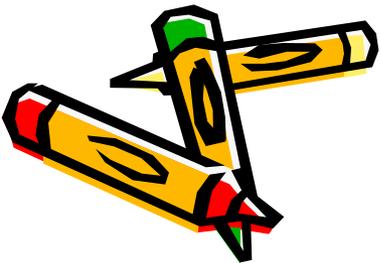
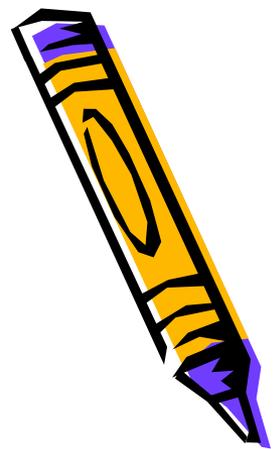
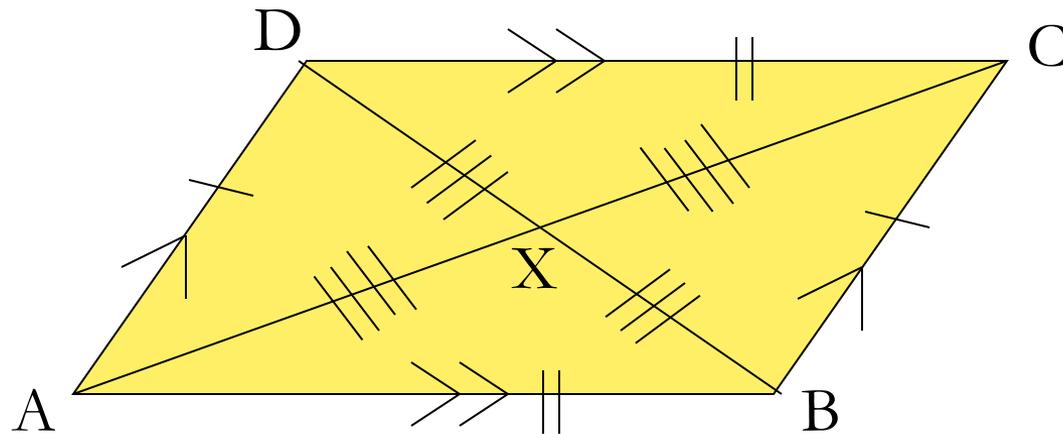
Pairs of
Supplementary
Angles:

- A and D
- D and C
- C and B
- A and B



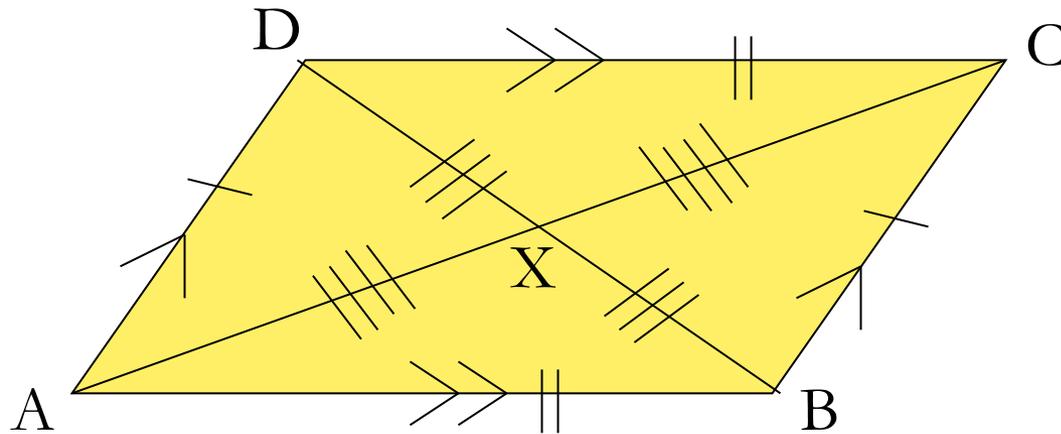
Properties of Parallelograms

- Diagonals bisect each other

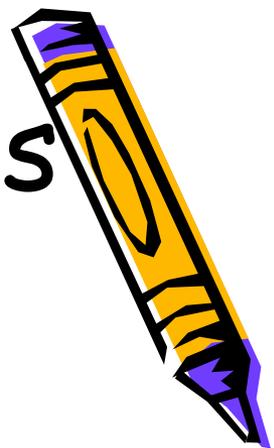
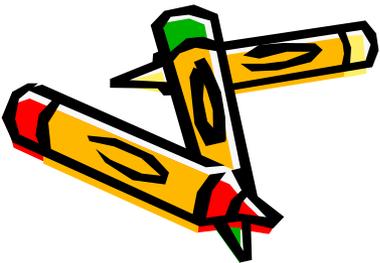


Properties of Parallelograms

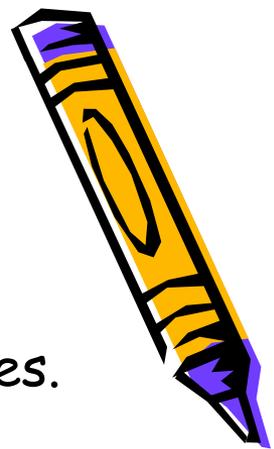
- Both pairs of opposite sides parallel
- Both pair of opposite sides are congruent.
- Both pair of opposite angles are congruent.
- Consecutive angles are supplementary.
- Diagonals bisect each other



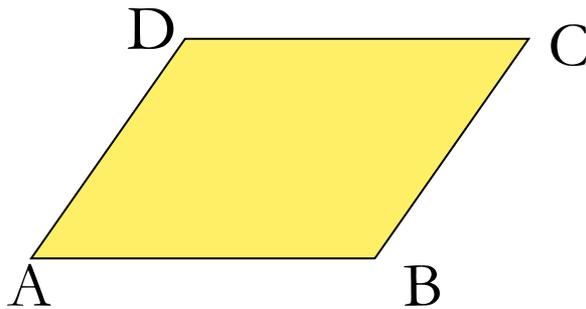
What observations can you make about the triangles created by a parallelogram with the diagonals drawn in?



Naming Parallelograms



To name any polygon: start with one vertex and go around (clockwise or counter-clockwise) naming the other vertices.



This can be named several ways, including:

\square ABCD

\square ADCB

\square DABC

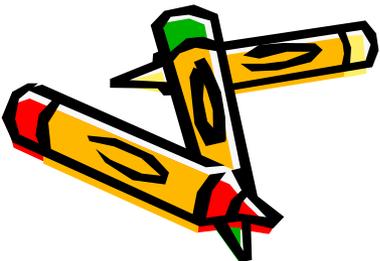
\square DCBA

However, it CANNOT be named, things like:

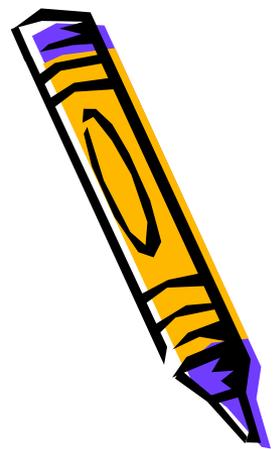
\square DCAB

\square ABDC

Notice in the figure, the diagonals (if we draw them in) are DB and AC. They are non-consecutive vertices. They must be either the 1st and 3rd, or 2nd and 4th, letters in the name.

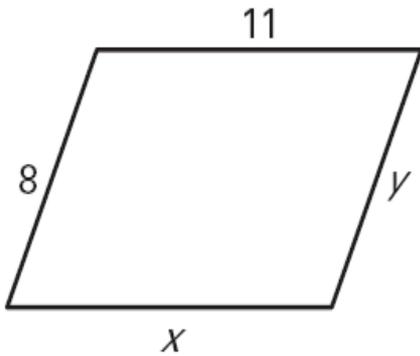


Examples:

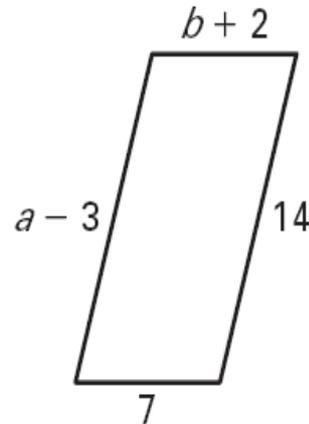


Find the value of each variable in the parallelogram.

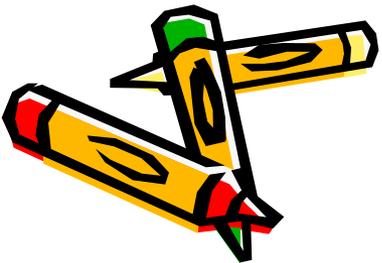
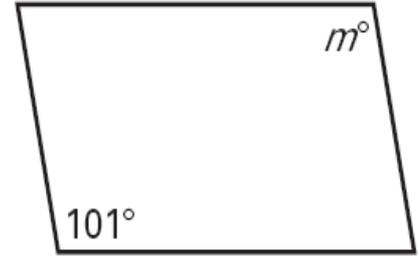
1.



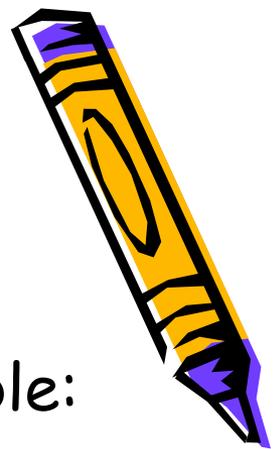
2.



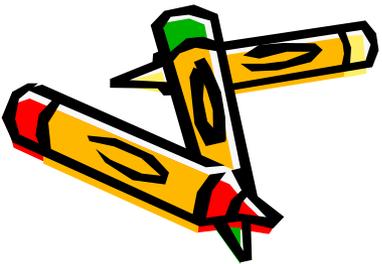
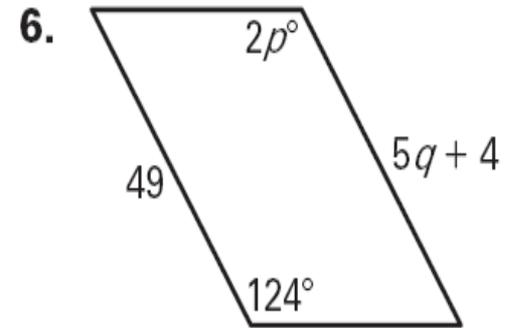
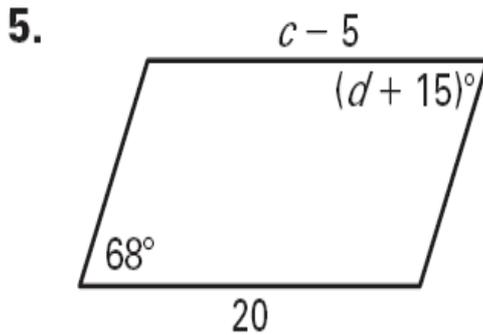
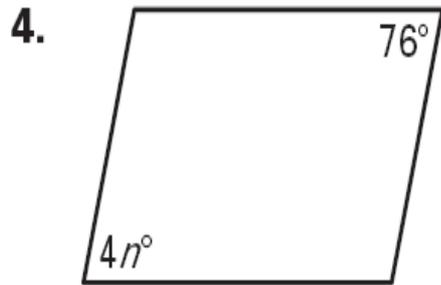
3.



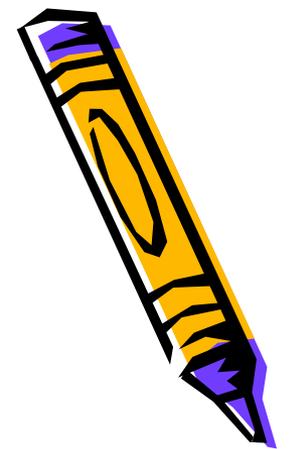
Examples:



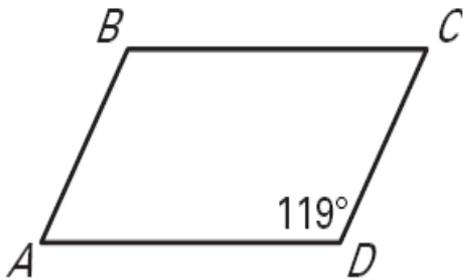
Given each parallelogram, find the given variable:



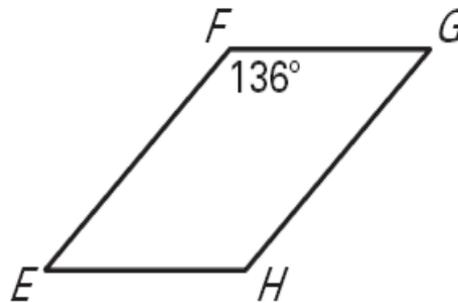
Examples:



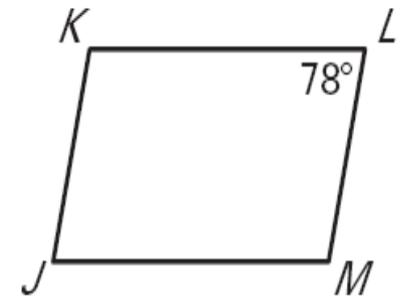
Given each parallelogram:



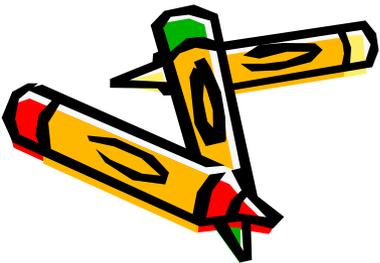
Find $m\angle B$



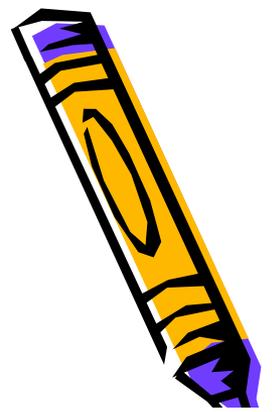
Find $m\angle G$



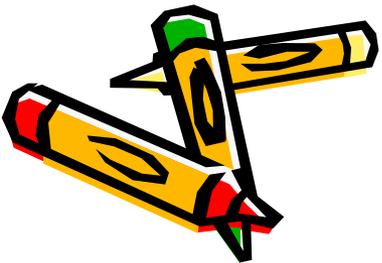
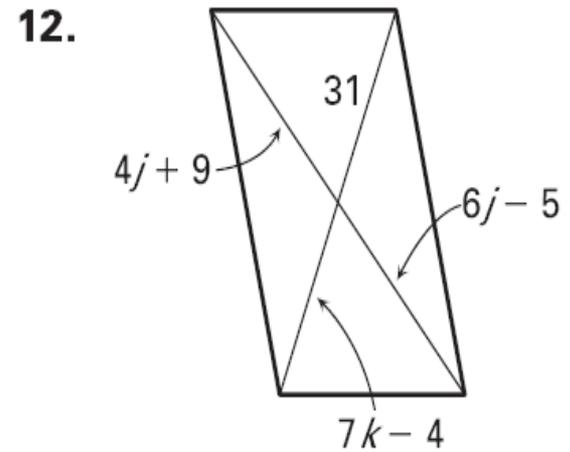
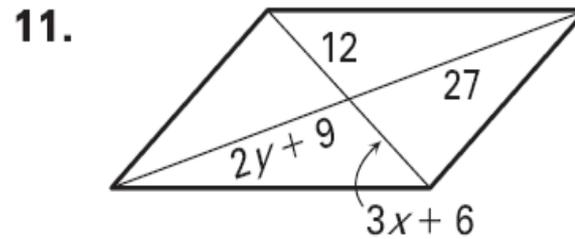
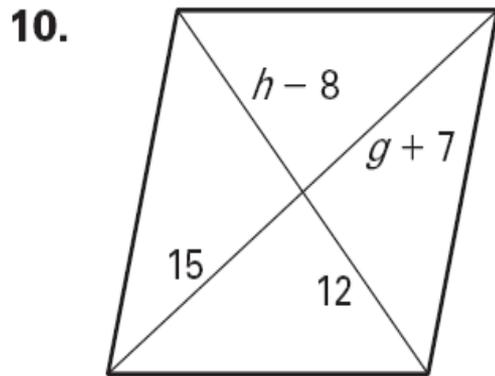
Find $m\angle M$



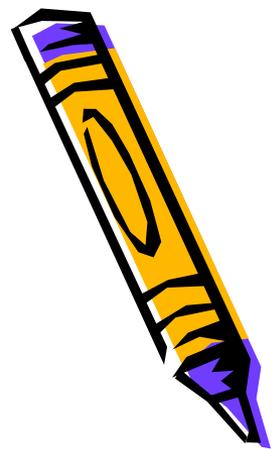
Examples:



Find the value of each variable in the parallelogram.



Examples:



Use the diagram of parallelogram $MNOP$ at the right to copy and complete the statement. *Explain.*

13. $\overline{MN} \cong$?

14. $\overline{MN} \parallel$?

15. $\overline{ON} \cong$?

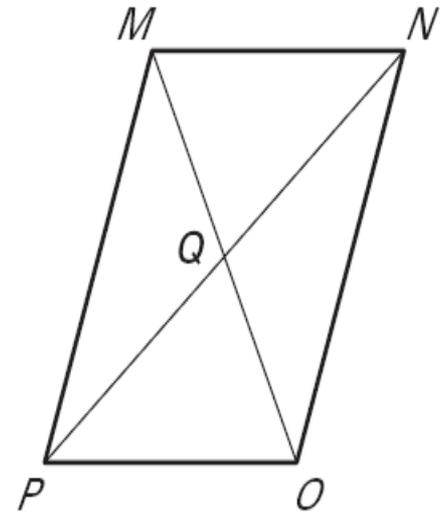
16. $\angle MPO \cong$?

17. $\overline{PQ} \cong$?

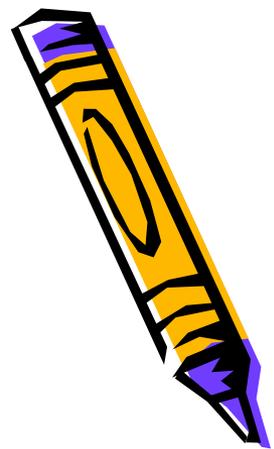
18. $\overline{QM} \cong$?

19. $\angle MQN \cong$?

20. $\angle NPO \cong$?



Examples:



Find the indicated measure in $\square HJK$. *Explain.*

21. HI

22. KH

23. GH

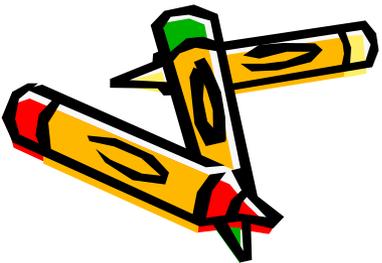
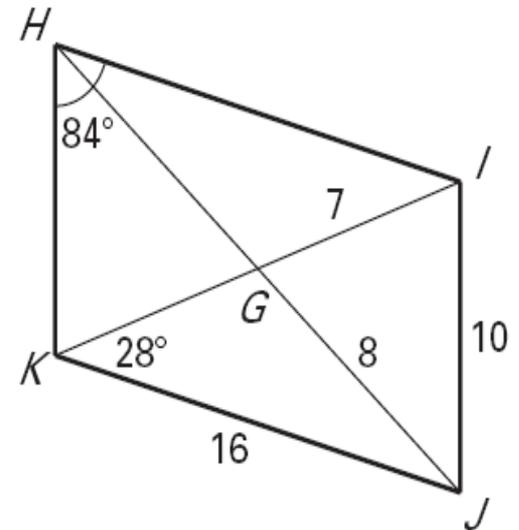
24. HJ

25. $\angle KIH$

26. $\angle JIH$

27. $\angle KJI$

28. $\angle HKI$



Examples:

In parallelogram *DOGS* the diagonals bisect at *A*.
If $DA = 16$ and $OA = 8$, find the measurement of DG and OS .

Parallelogram *CATS* has both its diagonals drawn in. What can you determine about the resulting 4 triangles?

