

6-3

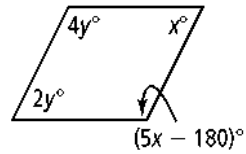
Practice

Form G

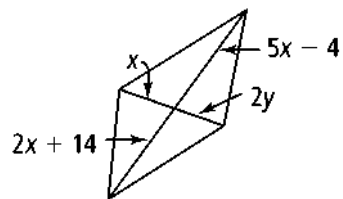
Proving That a Quadrilateral Is a Parallelogram

Algebra For what values of x and y must each figure be a parallelogram?

1.



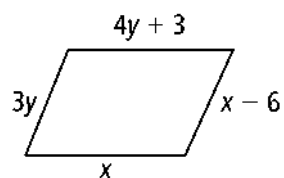
2.



3.



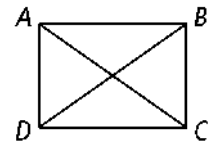
4.



5. Developing Proof Complete the two-column proof. Remember, a rectangle is a parallelogram with four right angles.

Given: $\square ABCD$, with $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

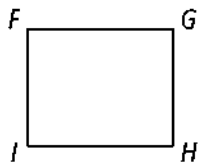
Prove: $ABCD$ is a rectangle.



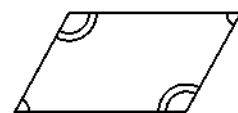
Statements	Reasons
1) $\square ABCD$, with $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$	1) Given
2) <u>?</u>	2) Opposite sides of a \square are congruent.
3) $\overline{DC} \cong \overline{CD}$	3) <u>?</u>
4) <u>?</u>	4) SSS
5) $\angle ADC$ and $\angle BCD$ are supplementary.	5) <u>?</u>
6) $\angle ADC \cong \angle BCD$	6) CPCTC
7) <u>?</u>	7) Congruent supplementary angles

Can you prove that the quadrilateral is a parallelogram based on the given information? Explain.

6. $\overline{FG} \parallel \overline{IH}$, $\overline{FI} \parallel \overline{GH}$



7.



8.

