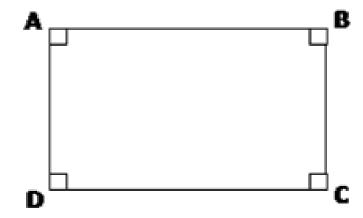
8 - 4 Rectangles

rectangle: a quadrilateral with 4 right angles



Theorem 8.13:

If a parallelogram is a rectangle, then the diagonals are <u>congruent</u>





**Since a rectangle is a parallelogram, it has all of those same properties.

**Parallelograms' diagonals bisect each other, but only a rectangle's are congruent.

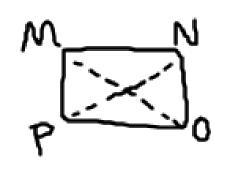


Theorem 8.14:

If the diagonals of a parallelogram are congruent, then the parallelogram is a rectangle.

Ex: MNOP is a rectangle.

If MO = 6x + 14 and PN = 9x + 5, find x.



$$3=x$$

Ex: ABCD is a rectangle. Find x and y.



$$9x+20+4x+5=$$

$$13x+29=90$$

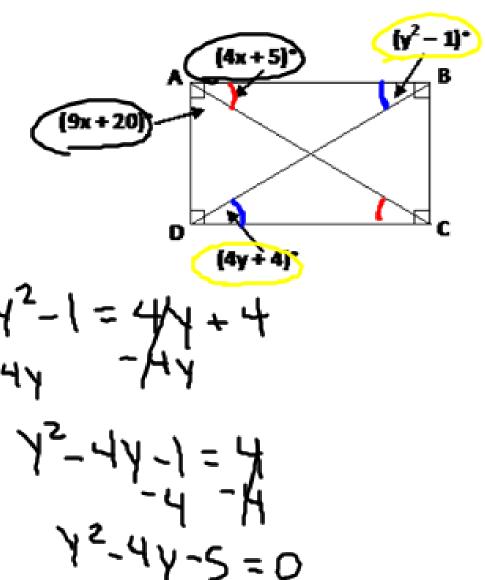
$$-25-29$$

$$-25-29$$

$$13x=65$$

$$13x=65$$

$$x=5$$



$$y^{2} - 4y - 5 = 0$$

 $(y-5)(y+1)=0$
 $(y-5)(y+1)=0$
 $y-5=0$
 $y+1=0$
 $y=5$
 $y=5$
 $y=5$

Ex: FGHJ has vertices F(-4, -1), G(-2, -5), H(4, -2), and J(2, 2). Determine whether FGHJ is a rectangle.

F6:
$$\frac{-1++5}{-4++2} = \frac{4}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2}$$

GH: $\frac{-5++2}{-2-4} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2}$

HJ: $\frac{2-2}{4-2} = \frac{4}{-2} = \frac{-2}{-2}$

Yes

 $\frac{2++1}{2++4} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$



Homework:

8 - 4 WS (odds)