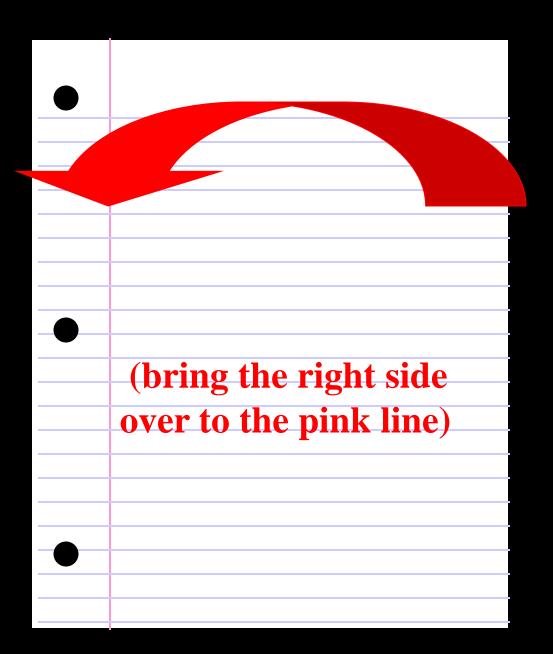
Special

Quadriaterals

Ch 5, sections 4 - 7

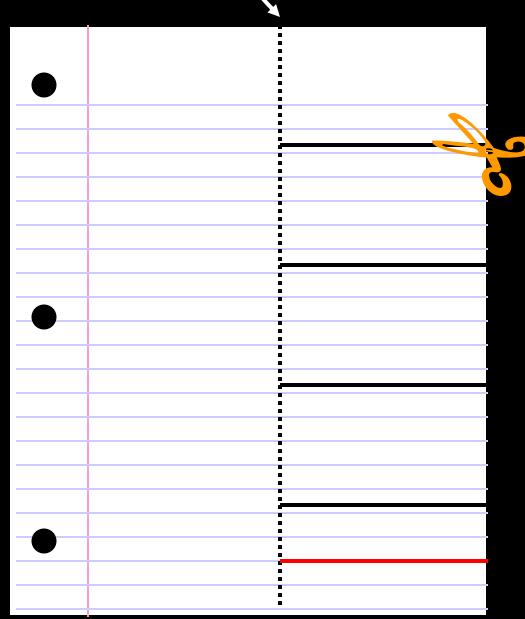
Four sided polygon

1. Take out a piece of notebook paper and make a hot dog fold.



The fold crease

- 2. Now, open back up and divide the right hand section into 5 sections by drawing 4 evenly spaced lines.
- 3. Use scissors to cut along your drawn lines, but ONLY to the crease!
 - 4. Draw one more line that divides the fifth flap into two sections.

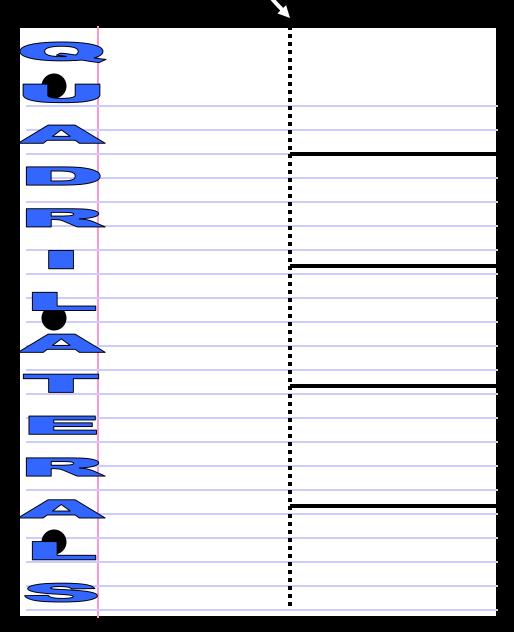


The fold crease

4. Write

QUADRILATERALS

down the left hand side

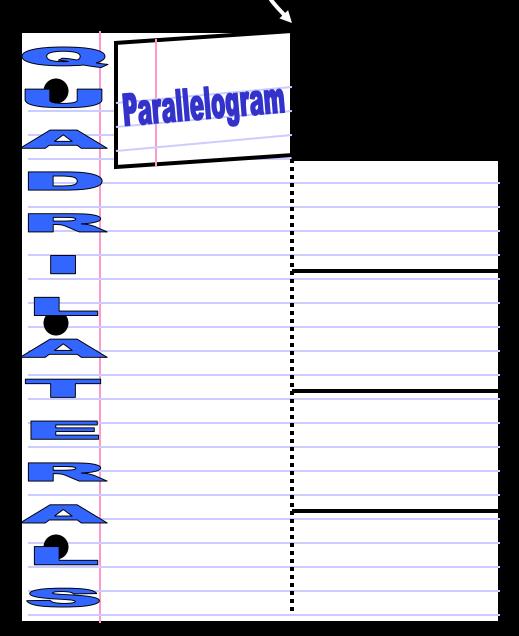


The fold crease

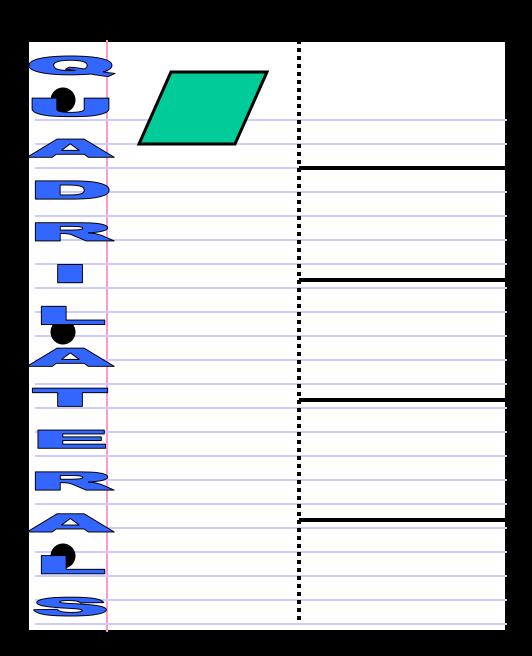
5. Fold over the top cut section and write PARALLELOGRAM

on the outside.

6. Reopen the fold.



- 7. On the left hand section, draw a parallelogram.
- 8. On the right hand side, list all of the properties of a parallelogram.



Parallelograms

Now, let's review what we've previously learned!

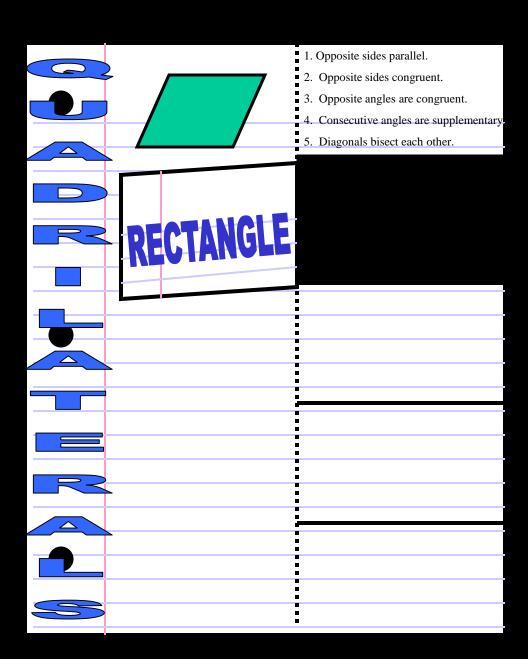
DARA BERANA

Properties

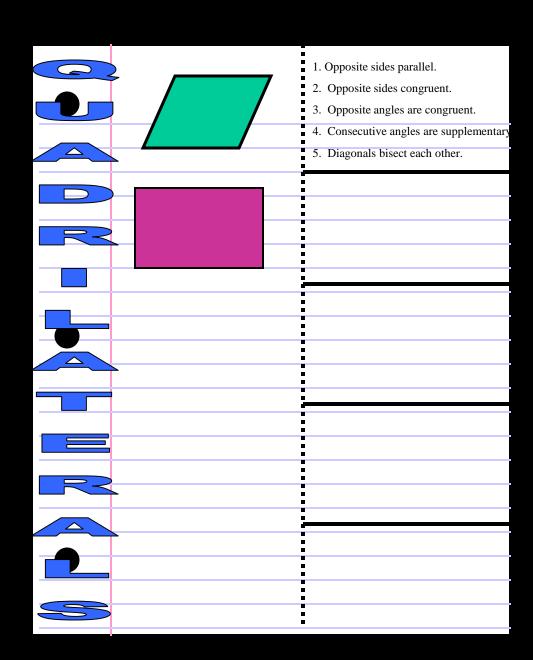
- 1. BOTH pairs of opposite sides are <u>parallel</u>
- 2. BOTH pairs of opposite sides are congruent
- 3. BOTH pairs of opposite angles are congruent

- 4. Consecutive angles are supplementary
- 5. Diagonals BISECT each other

- * Fold over the second cut section and write RECTANGLE on the outside.
- * Reopen the fold.



- * On the left hand section, draw a rectangle.
- * On the right hand side, list all of the properties of a rectangle.



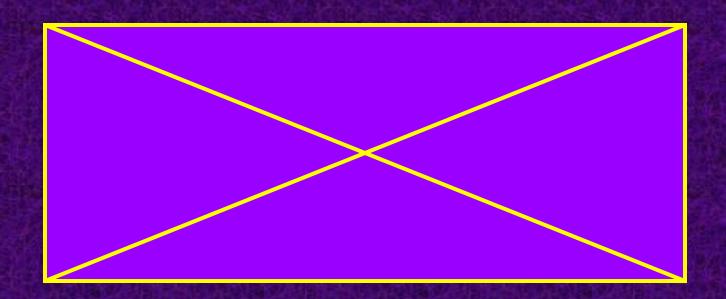
BECTANGLE



A parallelogram with FOUR RIGHT ANGLES

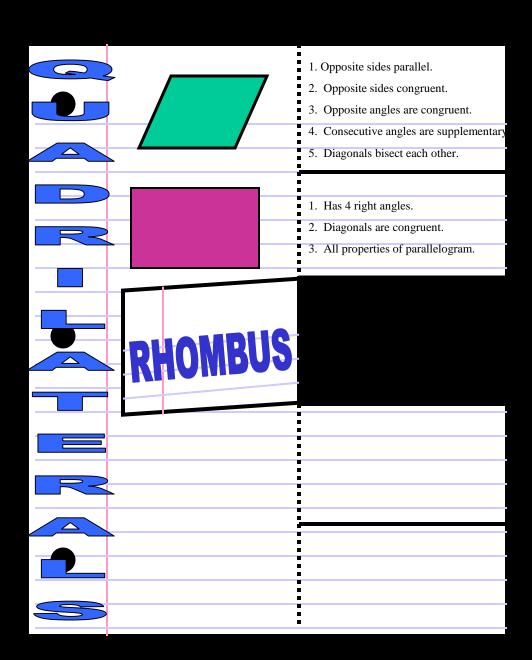
A quadrilateral is a RECTANGLE if and only if it has four right angles.



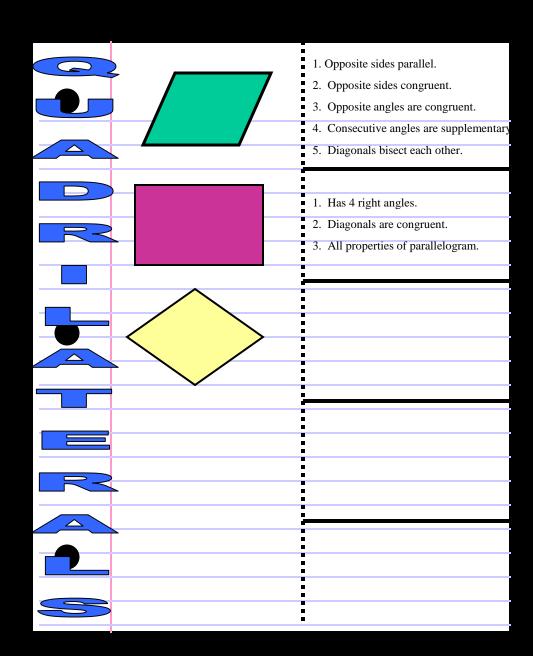


Diagonals are Congruent

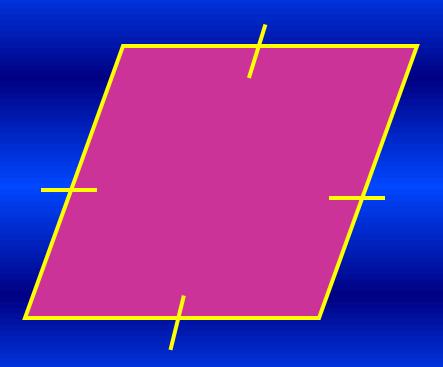
- * Fold over the third cut section and write RHOMBUS on the outside.
- * Reopen the fold.



- * On the left hand section, draw a rhombus.
- * On the right hand side, list all of the properties of a rhombus.



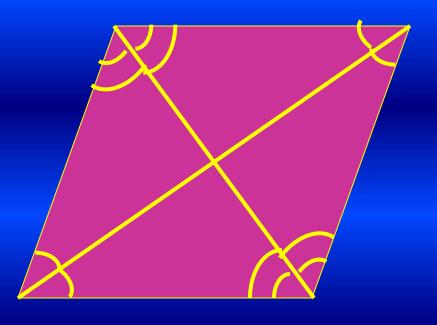
BUMBUS



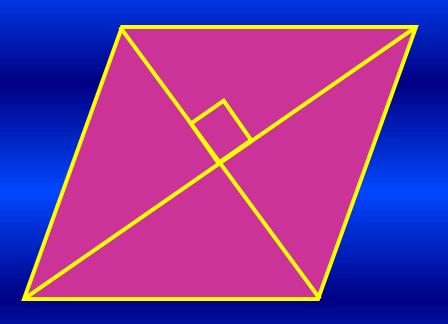
A parallelogram with FOUR CONGRUENT SIDES

A quadrilateral is a RHOMBUS if and only if it has four congruent sides



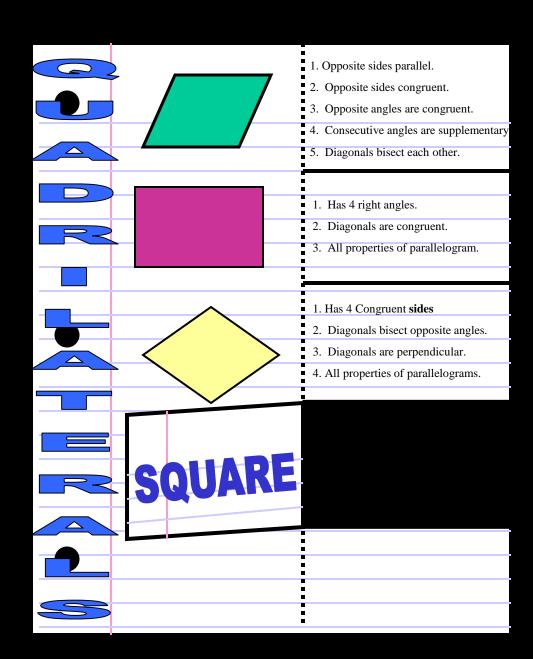


Diagonals Bisect A Pair of Opposite Angles



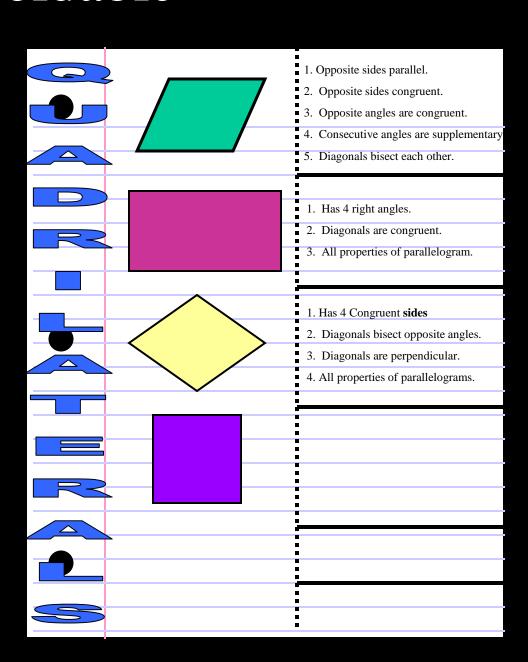
Diagonals are Perpendicular

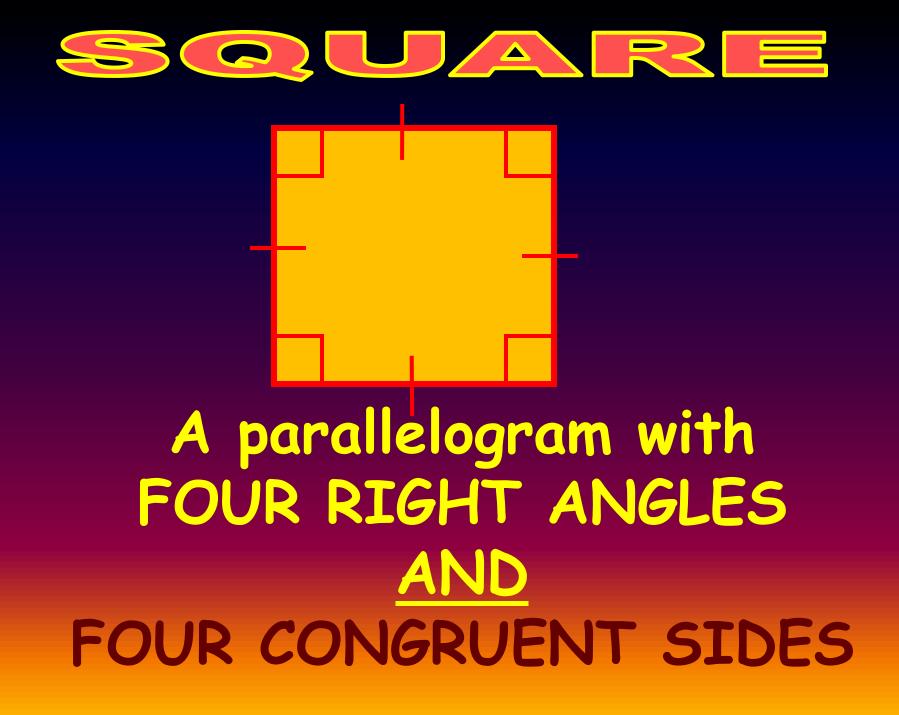
- * Fold over the fourth cut section and write SQUARE on the outside.
- * Reopen the fold.



* On the left hand section, draw a square.

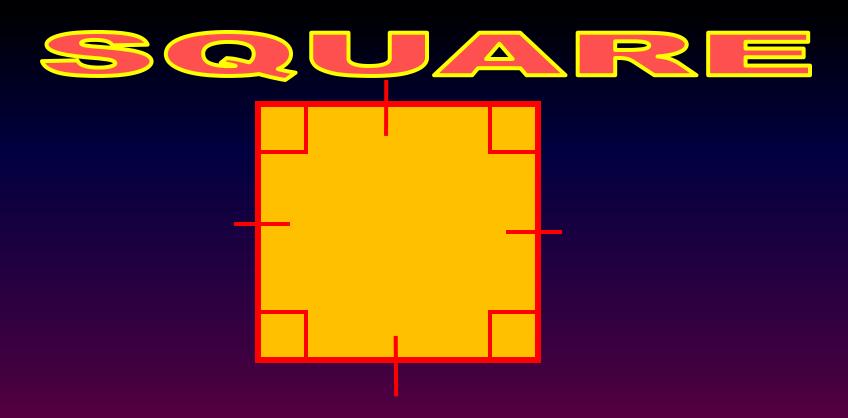
* On the right hand side, list all of the properties of a square.





A quadrilateral is a SQUARE if and only if it has:

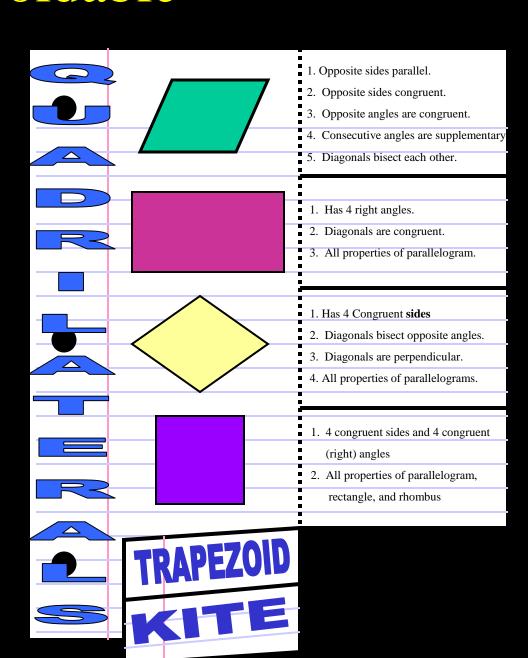
four congruent sides and four right angles



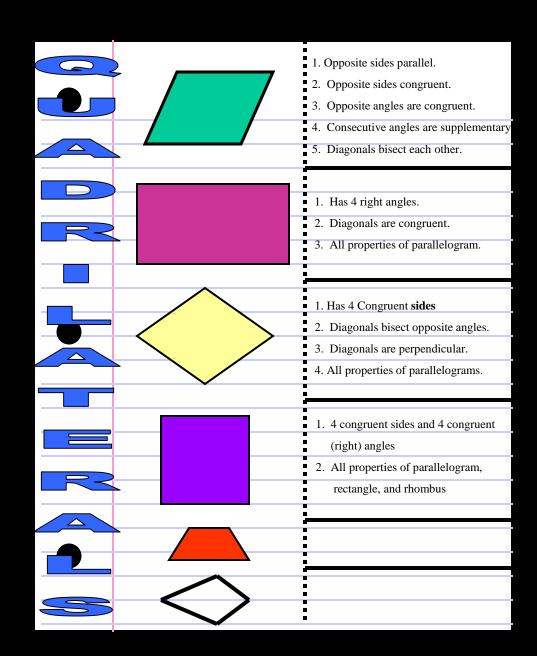
Possesses the same properties as Rhombus <u>and</u> Rectangle

* Fold over the fifth cut section and write
Trapezoid on top and
Kite underneath on the outside.

* Reopen the fold.



- * On the left hand section, draw a trapezoid, then a kite underneath it.
- * On the right hand side on top, list all of the properties of a trapezoid, then repeat the process with kites underneath.



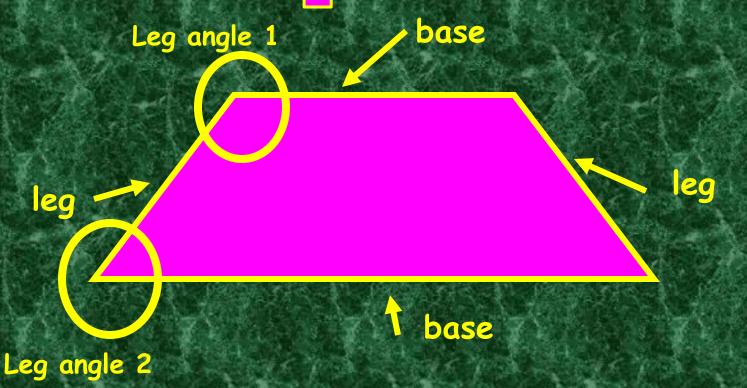
Trapezzold

ONE PAIR OF PARALLEL
SIDES

A quadrilateral is a TRAPEZOID if and only if it has:

Exactly ONE pair of parallel sides, called bases.

Tapezolo



Leg angles are supplementary

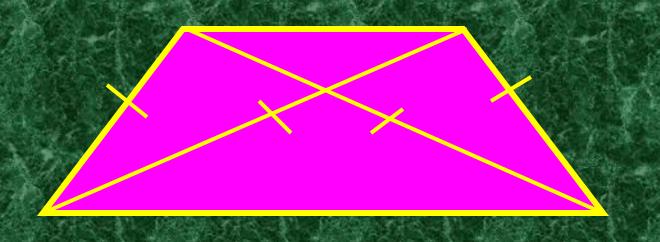
Base (b₁) Midsegment $=\frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)$ T Base (b₂)

Midsegment is $\frac{1}{2}$ the sum of the lengths of the bases

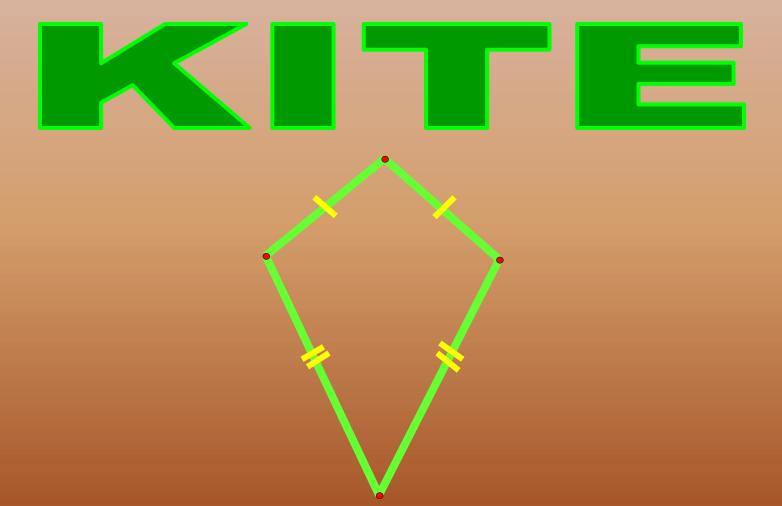
base eg leg base Base angle 2 Base angle 1

Isosceles: Base angles are congruent

Tapezzold



If <u>isosceles</u>, then DIAGONALS ARE CONGRUENT



TWO PAIRS OF CONSECUTIVE CONGRUENT SIDES (opposite sides not congruent)

A quadrilateral is a KITE if and only if it has:

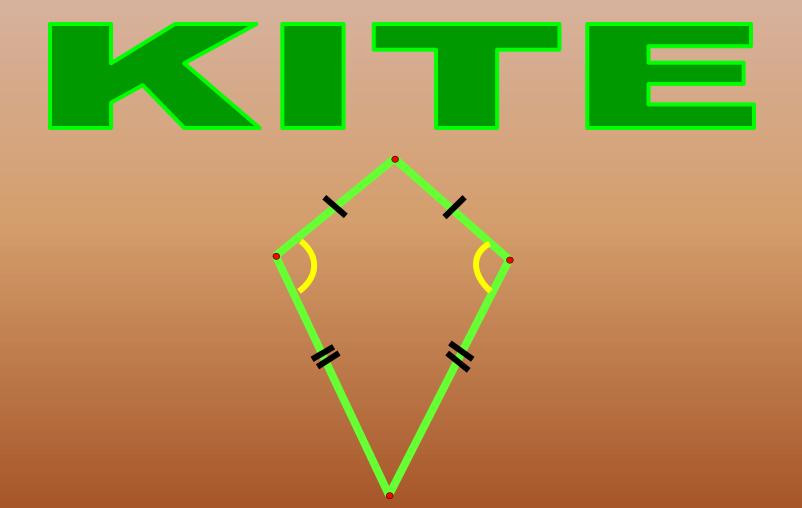
two pairs of congruent consecutive sides



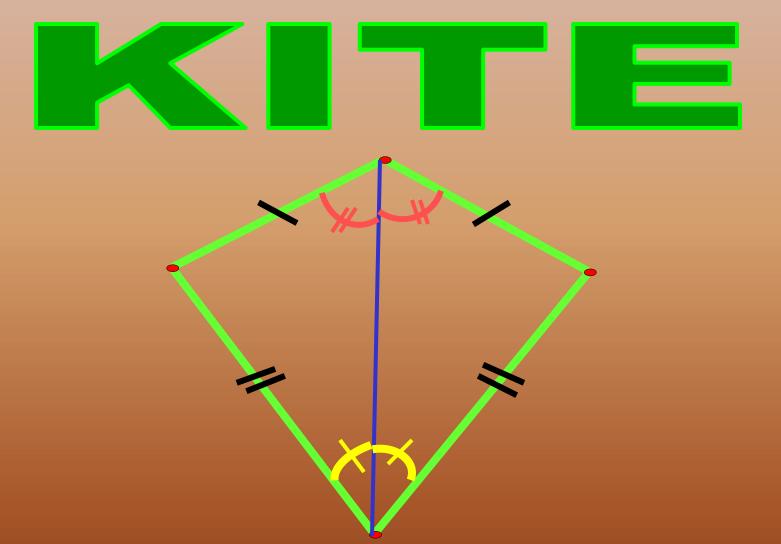
Diagonals are perpendicular



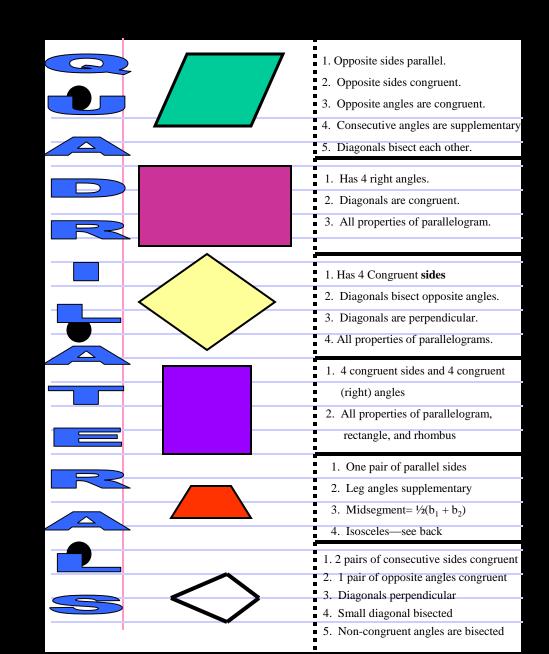
Short diagonal is bisected

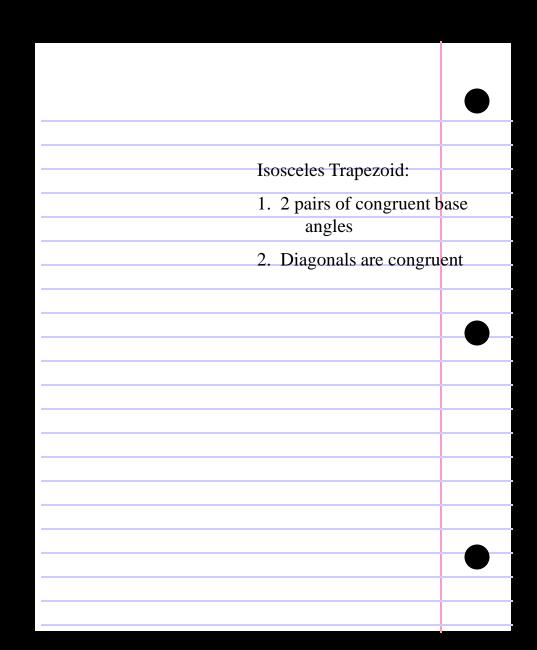


ONE pair of opposite angles is congruent (not both)



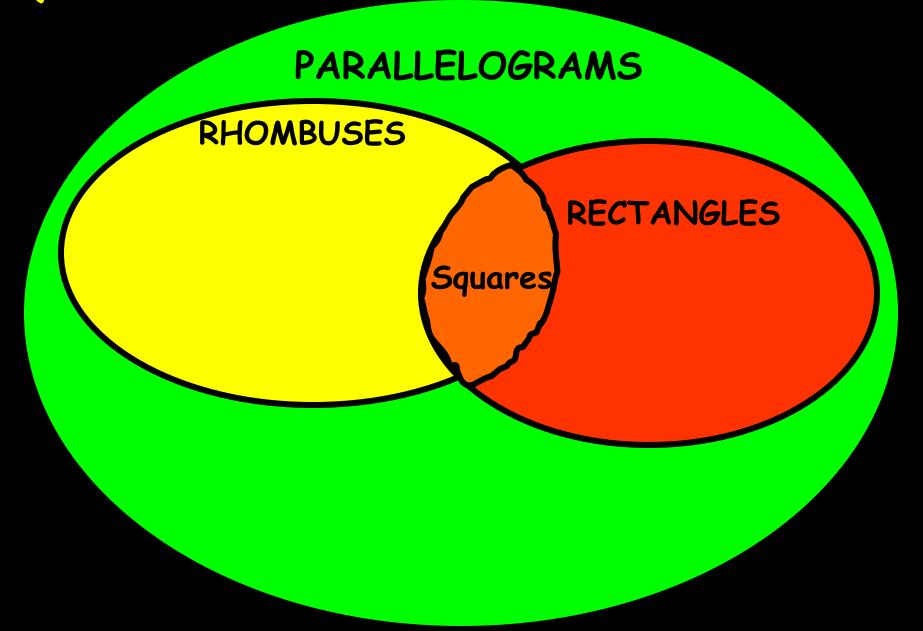
The other angles are bisected by the diagonal





Let's make a Venn Diagram relating all of the properties of our quadrilaterals

QUADRILATERALS



QUADRILATERALS

- 1. Polygon
- **2. 4 sides**

PARALLELOGRAMS

RHOMBUSES

- 1. Diagonals bisect angles
- 2. Perpendicular Diagonals
 - 3. Congruent sides

Squares

RECTANGLES

- 1. Four right angles
- 2. Congruent diagonals

- 1. Opposite sides congruent
 - 2. Opposite angles congruent
 - 3. Opposite sides parallel
 - 4. Consecutive angles supplementary
 - 5. Diagonals bisect each other

QUADRILATERALS

PARALLELOGRAMS

- 1. Polygon
- **2. 4 sides**

RHOMBUSES

- 1. Diagonals bisect angles
- 2. Perpendicular Diagonals
 - 3. Congruent sides

Squares

RECTANGLES

- 1. Four right angles
- 2. Congruent diagonals

- 1. Opposite sides congruent
 - 2. Opposite angles congruent
 - 3. Opposite sides parallel
 - 4. Consecutive angles supplementary
 - 5. Diagonals bisect each other

Trapezoids

Isosceles Trapezoids

Kites