$\qquad$

### 6.5 Rhombi and Squares

G.QP. 2 Prove that given quadrilaterals are parallelograms, rhombuses, rectangles, squares, or trapezoids. Include coordinate proofs in the coordinate plane.
G.LP. 4 Develop geometric proofs, including direct proofs, indirect proofs, proofs by contradiction and proofs involving coordinate geometry, using two-column, paragraphs, and flow charts formats.

Rhombus $\rightarrow$ a $\qquad$ with all four sides $\qquad$
Diagram:
Example:

| Theorem | Examples |
| :---: | :---: |
| If a parallelogram is a rhombus, then the <br> diagonals are |  |
| If the diagonals of a parallelogram are <br> perpendicular, then the parallelogram is a |  |
| If a parallelogram is a <br> then the diagonals bisect each pair of <br> opposite angles. |  |
| If one diagonal of a parallelogram bisects a pair <br> of opposite angles, then the parallelogram is a |  |

## Ex 1:

Use rhombus $B C D E$ and the given information to find the value of each variable.
a. If $m \angle 3=2 y+26$, find $y$.
b. Find $m \angle C E D$ if $m \angle B C D=38^{\circ}$.


Square $\rightarrow$ a $\qquad$ that is both a $\qquad$ and a $\qquad$
Diagram:
Example:

Ex 2:
Determine whether parallelogram $W X Y Z$ with vertices $W(1,10), X(9,1), Y(0,-7)$ and $Z(-8,2)$ is a rhombus, a rectangle, or a square. List all that apply. Justify your answer.


## Ex 3:

A square picture window with a sun catcher is shown.
Is the top of the sun catcher in the center of the window? Justify your answer.


Ex 4: PROOF
Given: $L M N P$ is a parallelogram, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2, \angle 5 \cong \angle 6$
Prove: $\quad L M N P$ is a rhombus


| Statements | Reasons |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |


| PROPERTIES |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rhombi | Squares |
| A rhombus has all of the properties of a parallelogram. <br> All sides are $\qquad$ <br> Diagonals are $\qquad$ <br> Diagonals $\qquad$ the angles of the rhombus. | A square has all the properties of $a$ : <br> - $\qquad$ <br> - $\qquad$ <br> - $\qquad$ |

CONCEPT SUMMARY


