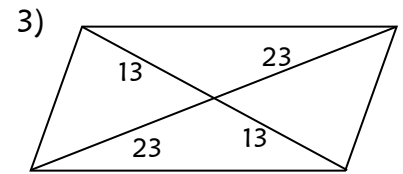
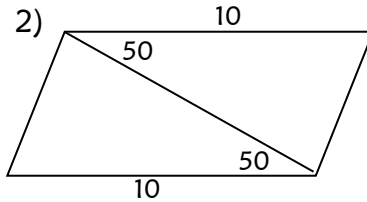
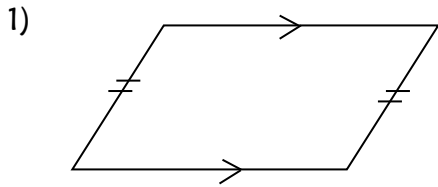


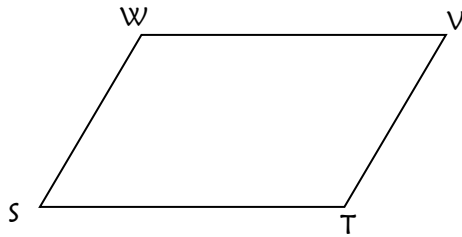
6.2 & 6.3 Parallelograms Study Guide

For 1-7, Objective 6.2 b: use properties of a parallelogram to solve coordinate and algebraic problems.
 Try the problems first, then rate yourself on a scale of 1 to 5. 1 2 3 4 5

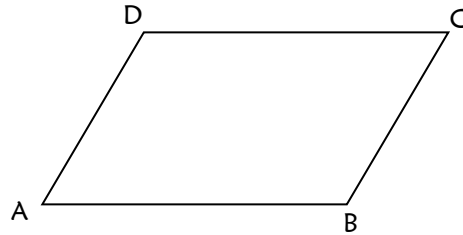
1-3 Determine if each shape is a parallelogram. If so, explain why.



4) Given: $WSTV$ is a parallelogram
 $WS = x + 5$
 $WV = x + 9$
 $VT = 2x + 1$
 Find: the perimeter of $WSTV$



5) Given: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram:
 $\angle A = x^2$
 $\angle D = 3x$
 Find: $m\angle D$ and $m\angle C$



6) The measure of one angle of a parallelogram is 40 more than 3 times another. Find the measure of each angle.

7) Choose Always, Sometimes, or Never... A quadrilateral is a parallelogram if:

- _____ a) Diagonals are congruent.
- _____ b) One pair of opposite Sides are congruent and one pair of opposite sides are parallel.
- _____ c) Each pair of consecutive angles are Supplementary.
- _____ d) All angles are right angles.

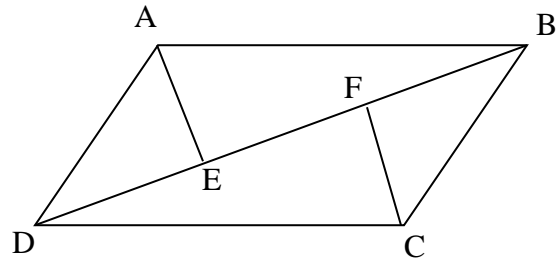
For 8, Objective 6.2 a: Given a parallelogram, prove its properties in a two column proof.

Try the proof first, then rate yourself on a scale of 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

8) Given: $ABCD$ is a \square
 $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{BF}$

Prove: $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CF}$



For 9, Objective 6.3 a: Prove a quadrilateral is a parallelogram using a two column proof.

Try the proof first, then rate yourself on a scale of 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

9) Given: E is the midpt. of \overline{BD}
 $\angle ADE \cong \angle CBE$

Prove: $ABCD$ is a \square

