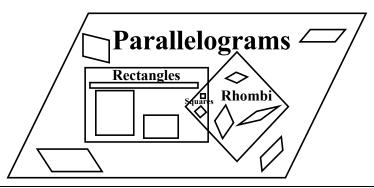
Quadrilateral Facts



Parallelograms:

2 pairs of ______ sides are parallel.

2 pairs of opposite _____ are congruent.

(If 1 pair of opposite sides is both parallel & congruent, then the other pair will have to be, too)

The diagonals _____ each other (cut each other in half).

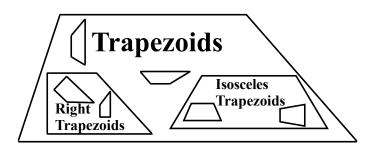
The opposite angles are congruent.

The _____ (next to each other) angles are supplementary (add to equal 180°).

For ALL	All of the parallelogram rules still apply!	For ALL	All of the parallelogram rules still apply!
Rectangles:	All of the are 90°.	Rhombi:	All of the are congruent.
	The diagonals are congruent to each other.		The diagonals meet at 90°.

For ALL

Squares:
All of parallelogram rules apply!
All of the rectangle rules apply!
All of the rhombus rules apply!



For ALL ONLY 1 pair of opposite sides are parallel.

Trapezoids: The parallel sides CANNOT be congruent.

(The sides that are not parallel may or may not be congruent.)

For ALL	All of the trapezoid rules still apply!	For ALL	All of the trapezoid rules still apply!
Right	Exactly of the angles are 90°.	Isosceles	The non-parallel sides are congruent.
Trapezoids:	The 90° angles are	Trapezoids:	2 sets of consecutive angles are congruent.
			The are congruent.

Classifying Quadrilaterals: Parllelograms, Rectangles, Rhombi, Squares & Trapezoids

Use your facts to classify each figure as either a parallelogram, a rectangle, a rhombus, a square, a trapezoid, a right trapezoid, or an isosceles trapezoid (some figures will be more than one type).

1.	3 3 3 8	3.
4.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 5 5
7. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	8.	9. 2 5
$ \begin{array}{c c} & 4 & \text{diag.1} = 5 \\ & 3 & \text{diag.2} = 5 \end{array} $	11. 4	12.