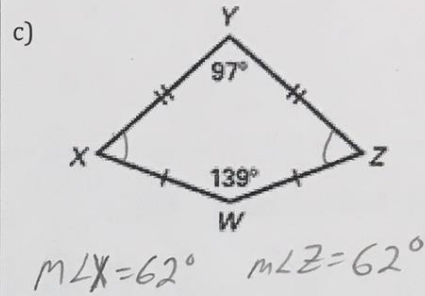
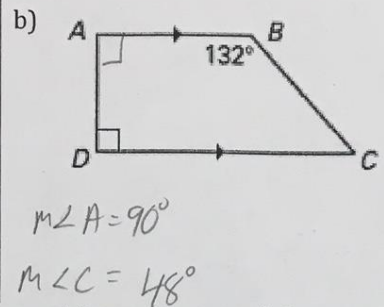
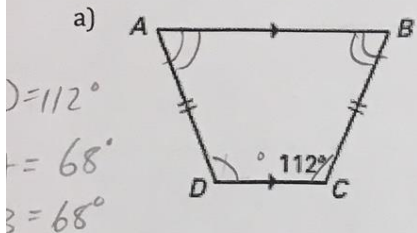
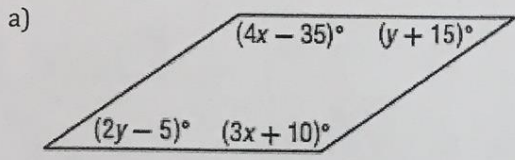


Unit 9: Quadrilaterals
 Chapters 6 & 11

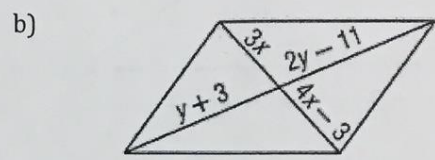
1. Find the missing angle measures of the given figure. Label them in the diagram.



2. Find the value for x and y so that each quadrilateral is a parallelogram. Show all work!



$4x - 35 = 3x + 10$ $y + 15 = 2y - 5$
 $x = 45$ $20 = y$



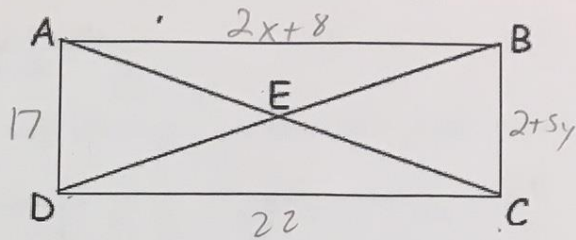
$y + 3 = 2y - 11$ $3x = 4x - 3$
 $14 = y$ $3 = x$

3. True/False: For each of the following, answer true or false.

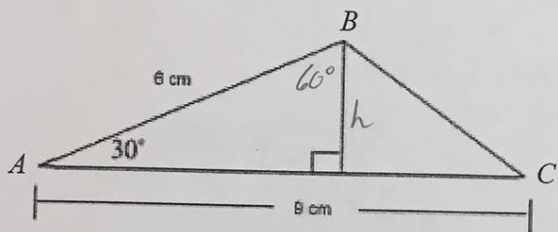
- a) The diagonals of a parallelogram are congruent and perpendicular. False
- b) The opposite angles of a rhombus are congruent. True
- c) Opposite sides of a trapezoid are congruent. False
 only one pair of opp sides
- d) The diagonals of a square are congruent and perpendicular. True
- e) All four sides of a rhombus are congruent. True
- f) Both diagonals of a kite bisect each other. False
 only one diagonal bisects the other

4. In rectangle $ABCD$, $AB = 2x + 8$, $BC = 2 + 5y$, $CD = 22$, and $AD = 17$. Find the value of x and y .

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 8 &= 22 & 17 &= 2 + 5y \\ 2x &= 14 & 15 &= 5y \\ x &= 7 & y &= 3 \end{aligned}$$



5. Find the area of $\triangle ABC$.



$$\frac{30}{1} \quad \frac{60}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{90}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{h} = \frac{2}{6}$$

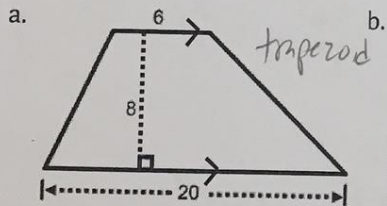
$$6 = 2h$$

$$h = 3$$

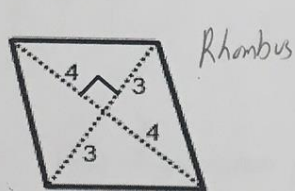
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(9)(3)$$

$$A = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

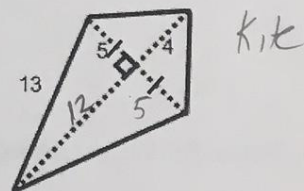
6. Find the area of each figure. Show all work, including the formula and your substitution!



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(8)(6 + 20) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(8)(26) \\ &= 104 \text{ units}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2 \\ A &= \frac{1}{2}(8)(6) \\ A &= 24 \text{ units}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2 \\ A &= \frac{1}{2}(10)(16) \\ A &= 80 \text{ units}^2 \end{aligned}$$