

Geometry A

Unit 4: Quadrilaterals

Lesson 4- 4: Rectangles, Rhombus and Squares: algebra applications

Objectives:

- Students will be able to recall rectangle, rhombus and square properties.
- Students will be able to apply all the p-grams' properties to algebraic problem solving.

Vocabulary:

- Consecutive sides
- Consecutive angles
- Supplementary angles
- Diagonals bisect angles (angle bisector)
- Perpendicular

Game Plan:

Do Now

HW discussion

Whiteboard Power point: reinforce rectangle, rhombus and square properties

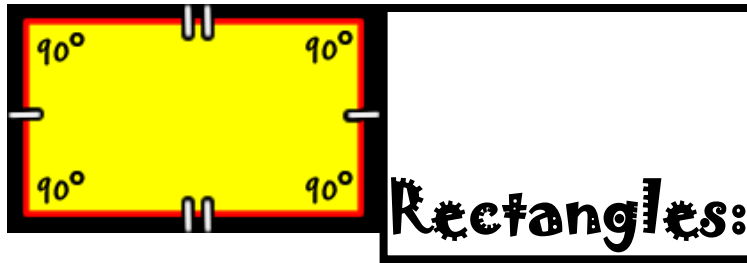
Note organizer: apply properties to algebraic problems

Practice

Focus Questions:

1. What are the special properties of a rectangle?
2. What are the special properties of a rhombus?
3. What are the special properties of a square?
4. Can you apply these properties to solve algebraic problems?

Homework: 4- 4 on CASTLE LEARNING

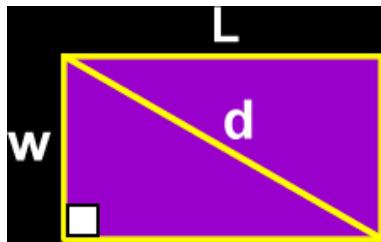


The sides and angles of a rectangle

Opposite sides of a rectangle are _____.

The angles of a rectangle are all _____.
(Which makes them all congruent)

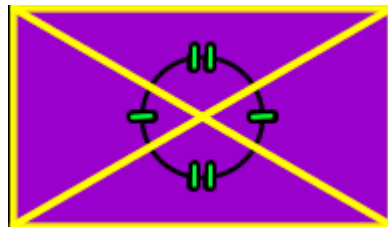
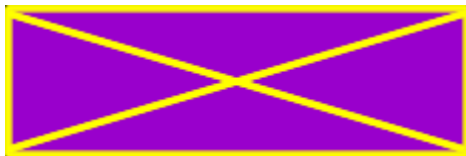
The diagonal of a rectangle:



To find the length of the diagonal of a rectangle, use the Pythagorean Theorem:

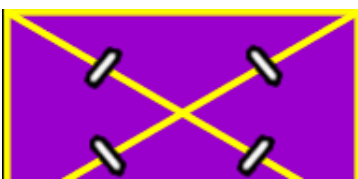
Length of diagonal = d

Properties of the diagonals of a rectangle:



Opposite central angles are equal measure because they are _____ angles
(which are congruent.)

Diagonals are _____

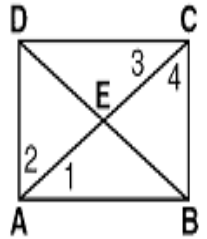


The pieces created when the diagonals intersect are congruent.

Rectangle Examples:

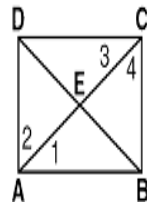
1] In the diagram below, $ABCD$ is a rectangle with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} . If $m\angle 2 = 58^\circ$, find the measures of angles 1, 3, and 4.

In the diagram below, $ABCD$ is a rectangle with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} .



2] In the diagram below, $ABCD$ is a rectangle with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} . If $AC = 6x + 2$ and $DB = 12x - 10$, find the value of x .

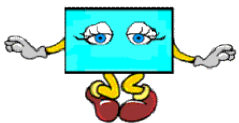
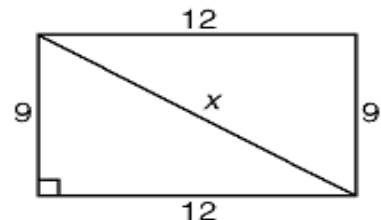
In the diagram below, $ABCD$ is a rectangle with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} .



If $AC = 6x + 2$ and $DB = 12x - 10$, find the value of x .

3] Use the information marked on the figure to find the value of x .

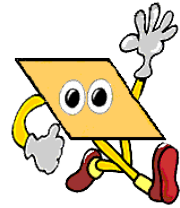
Use the information marked on the figure to find the value of x .



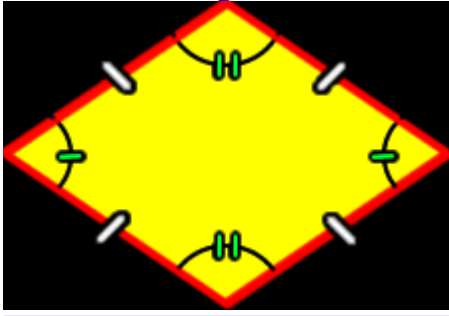
Think about it! [Draw a picture!]

4] In rectangle $ABCD$, diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} intersect at point E . If $AE = 20$ and $BD = 2x + 30$, find x .

Rhombus:



The sides and angles of a rhombus:



Opposite angles of a rhombus are _____

Consecutive angles of a rhombus are_____.

The sides of a rhombus are all _____.

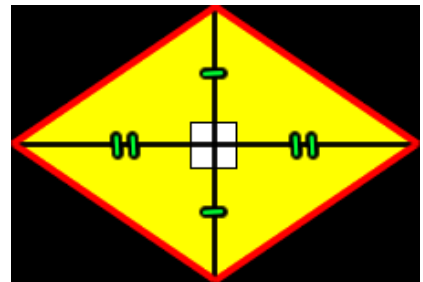
Properties of the diagonals of a rhombus:

The intersection of the diagonals of a rhombus form _____ angles.

This means that they are _____.

The diagonals of a rhombus _____ each other.

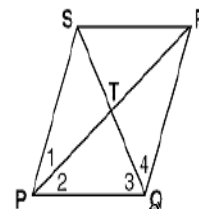
The diagonals of a rhombus are _____bisectors.



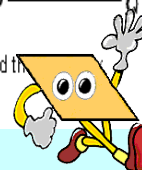
Rhombus Examples:

1] In the diagram below, PQRS is a rhombus with diagonals \overline{PR} and \overline{SQ} .

If $PQ = 3x + 8$ and $QR = 2x + 17$, find the value of x . In the diagram below, PQRS is a rhombus with diagonals \overline{PR} and \overline{SQ} .



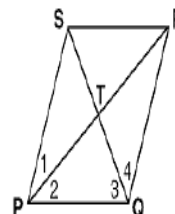
If $PQ = 3x + 8$ and $QR = 2x + 17$, find the



Rhombus Examples (continued):

2] In the diagram below, PQRS is a rhombus with diagonals \overline{PR} and \overline{SQ} .

If $\angle SPQ = 8x - 14$ and $m\angle 1 = 3x + 3$, then find $\angle SPQ$. In the diagram below, PQRS is a rhombus with diagonals \overline{PR} and \overline{SQ} .

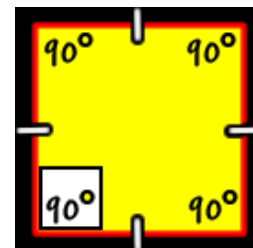


If $m\angle SPQ = (8x - 14)^\circ$ and $m\angle 1 = (3x + 3)^\circ$, find the value of x .

3] The diagonals of a rhombus have lengths of 12 centimeters and 16 centimeters. Find its perimeter.



Squares



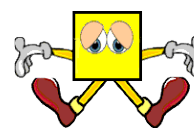
The sides and angles of a square:

The sides of a square are all _____.

The angles of a square are all _____ and are _____ angles.

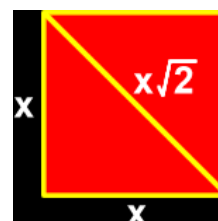
Opposite angles of a square are _____.

Squares



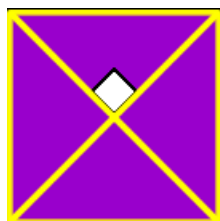
The diagonal of a square:

What type of special right triangle is formed by drawing a diagonal of a square?



So, If the length of one side is x , find the length of diagonal = _____.

The central angle of a square:



The diagonals of a square intersect in a _____ degree angle. This means that the diagonals of a square are _____.

The diagonals of a square are _____.

The diagonals of a square are _____ angle_____.

Square Examples:

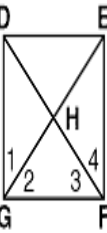
1) What is the length of the diagonal of a square whose side length is 12?

Square Examples (continued):

2] In the diagram below, DEFG is a square with diagonals \overline{GE} and \overline{DF} .

In the diagram below, DEFG is a square with diagonals

a) If $DE = 5x - 14$ and $EF = 3x - 6$, find the value of x .



If $DE = 5x - 14$ and $EF = 3x - 6$, find the value of x .

b) If $DF = 2x - 17$ and $GE = 28 - 3x$, find the value of x .



c) What is the measure of angle 4?_____

U-Try:

Read, Recall the property, Write an equation,
Solve, Answer and Check it!



- 1) In rhombus PINK, $PI = 3x + 7$ and $IN = x + 19$, what is the value of NK?

- 2) In rectangle MATH, $MT = 2x + 12$ and $AH = 3x + 2$. What is the value of MT?

- 3) The diagonals of a rhombus are 16 and 30. Find the perimeter of the rhombus.

4) A rectangular garage, 27 feet by 36 feet, is being built. To ensure a right angle where the sides meet, what should each diagonal measure?

5) The diagonal of a square measures $7\sqrt{2}$, what is its perimeter?



SHADE IN YOUR ANSWERS. THEN USE THOSE LETTERS AND UNSCRAMBLE THEM TO ANSWER THE RIDDLE!

Answer Bank

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A | L | M | Y | O | H | S | E | P | R |
| 6 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 32 | 45 | 63 | 68 |

What always sleeps with its shoes on?

Three Quadrilaterals that
are bent out of shape...

