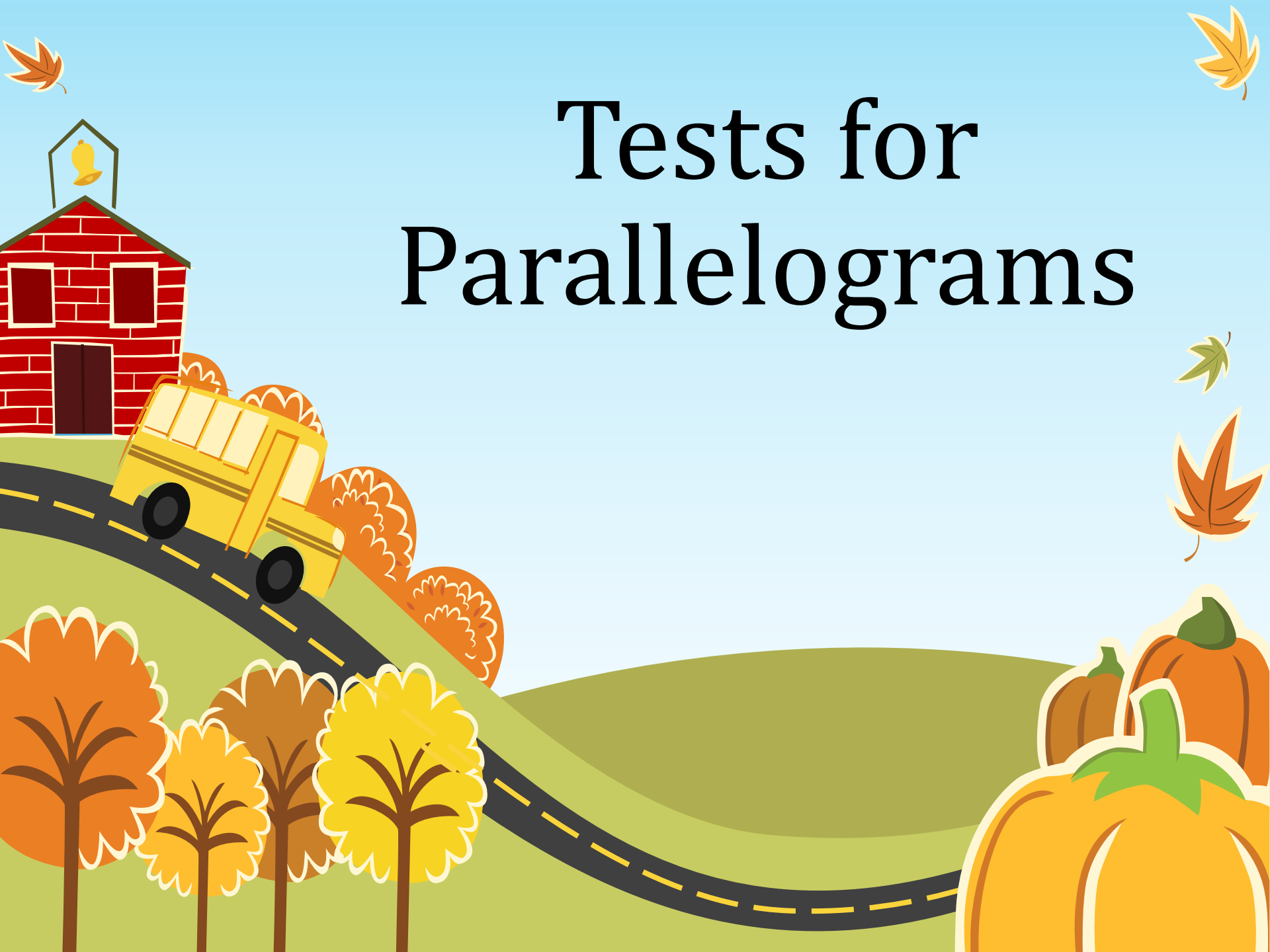
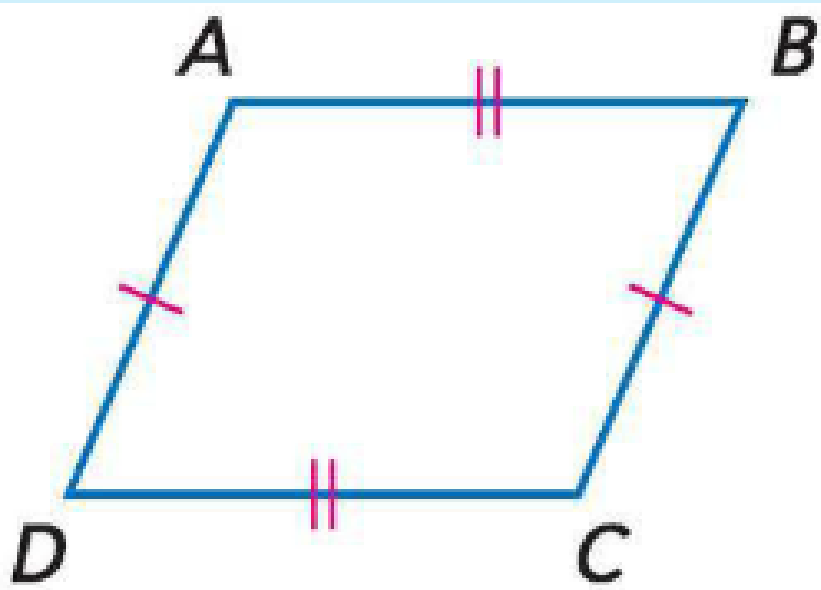


# Tests for Parallelograms



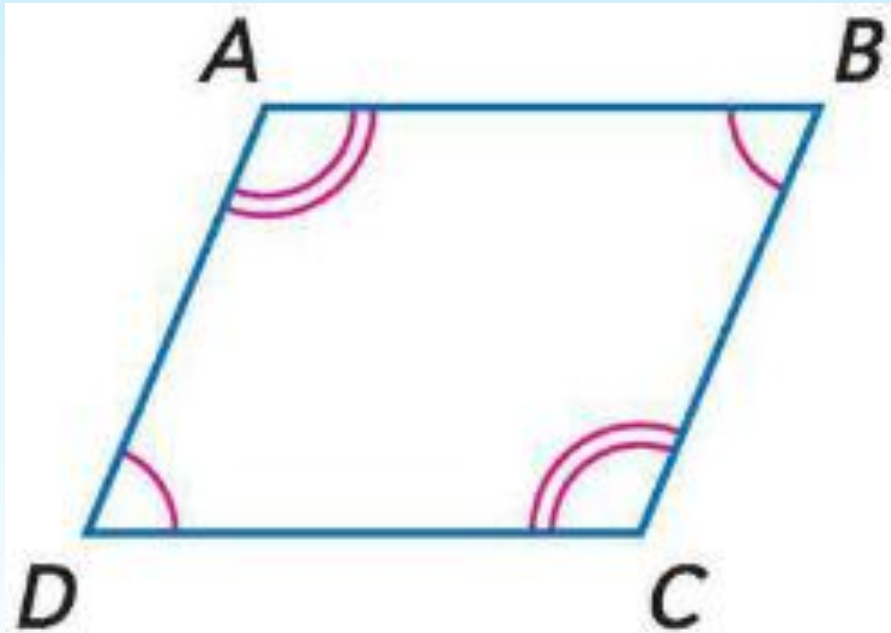
# Conditions for Parallelograms

- If both pairs of opposite sides of a quadrilateral are congruent, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



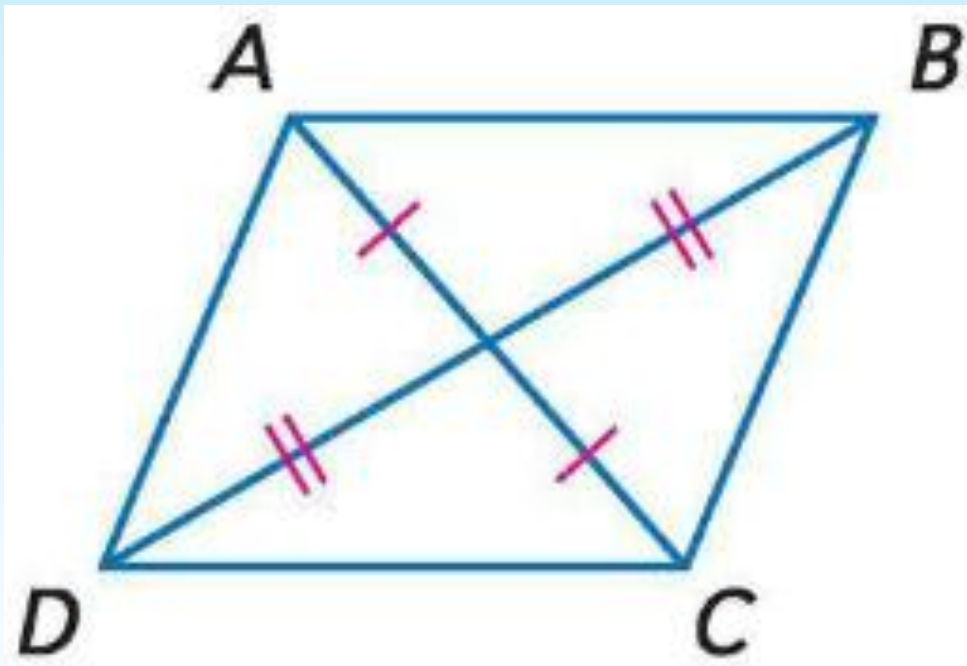
# Conditions for Parallelograms

- If both pairs of opposite angles of quadrilaterals are congruent, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



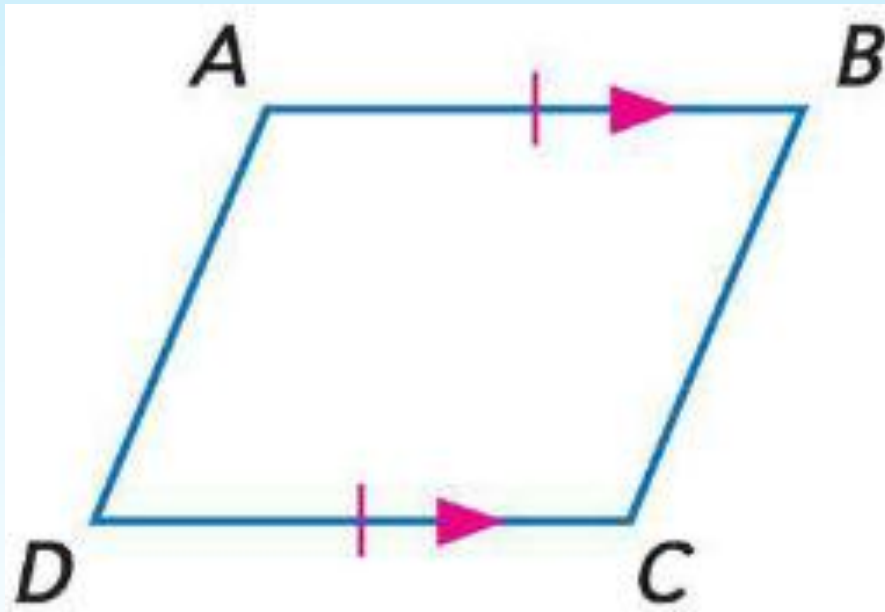
# Conditions for Parallelograms

- If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



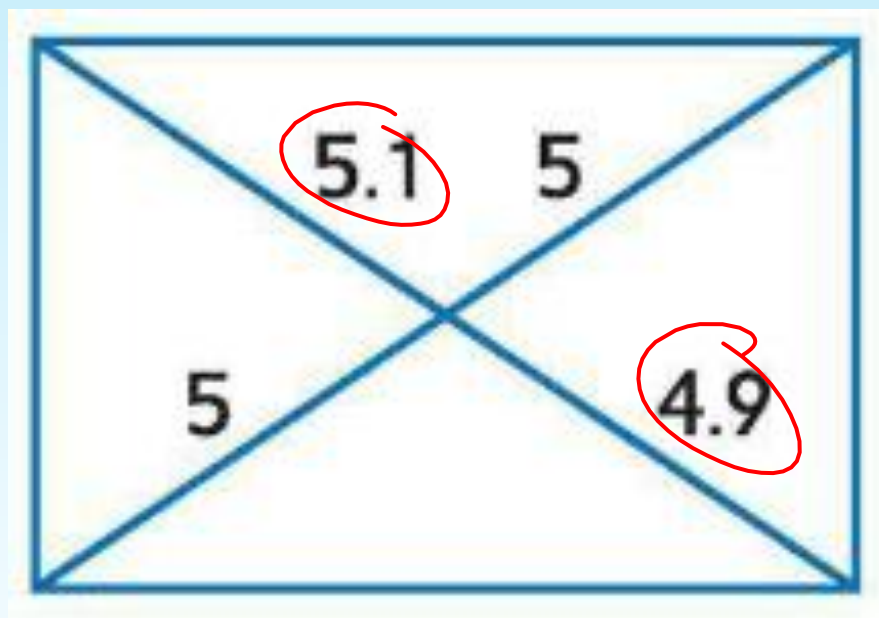
# Conditions for Parallelograms

- If one pair of opposite sides of a quadrilateral is both parallel and congruent, then the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



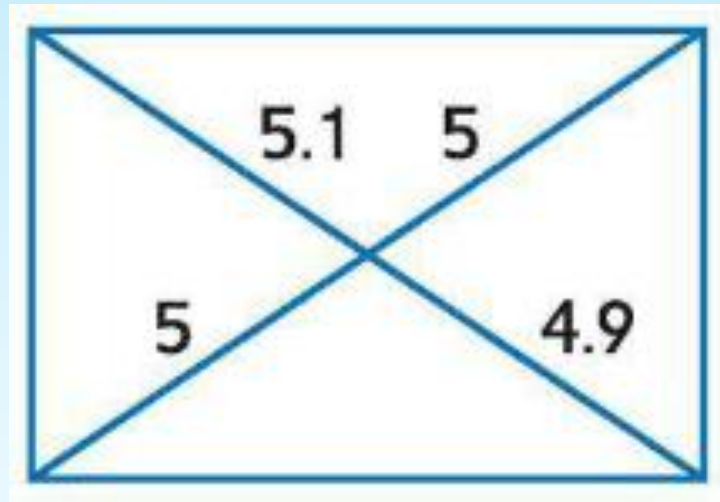
# Examples

- Determine whether the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



# Examples

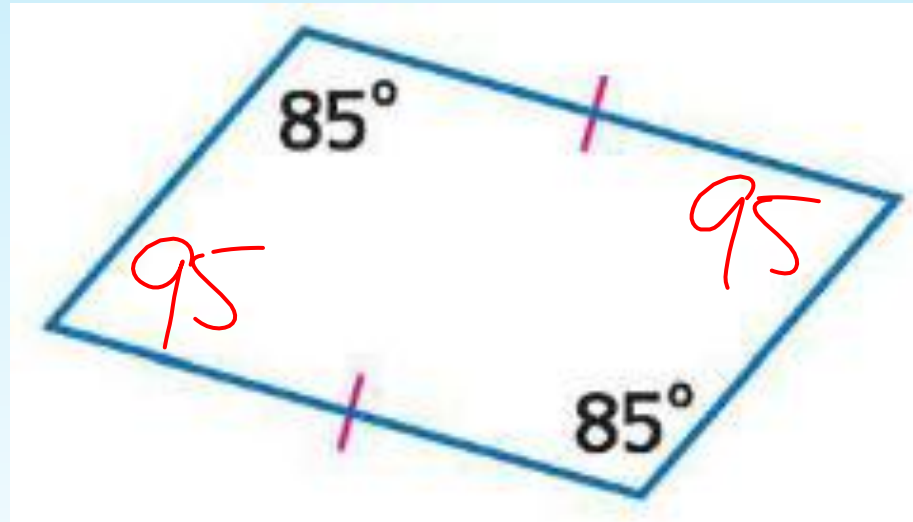
- Determine whether the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



- No; diagonals are not bisected.

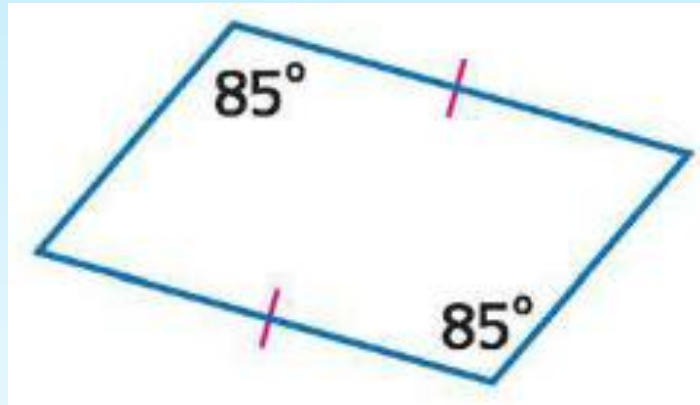
# Examples

- Determine whether the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



# Examples

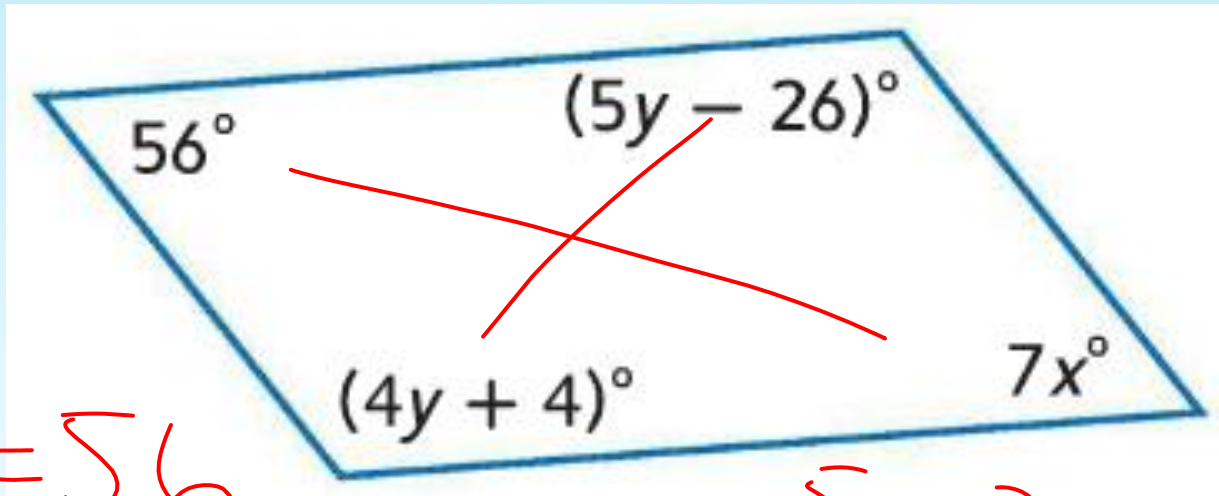
- Determine whether the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



- Yes; opposite angles are congruent

# Examples

- Find  $x$  and  $y$  so that each quadrilateral is a parallelogram.

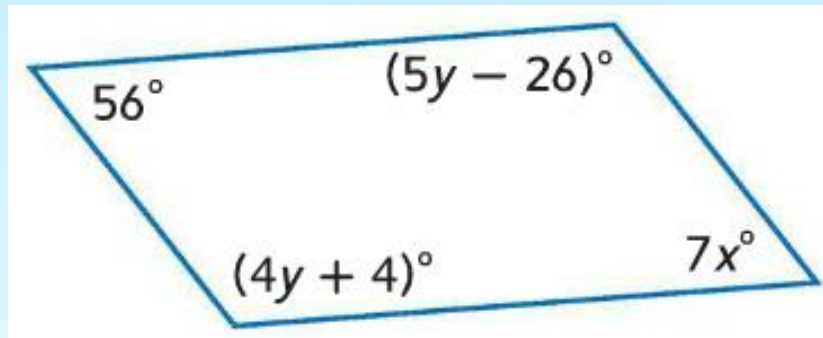


$$7x = 56$$
$$x = 8$$

$$4y + 4 = 5y - 26$$
$$y = 30$$

# Examples

- Find  $x$  and  $y$  so that each quadrilateral is a parallelogram.



- $7x = 56; x = 8$
- $4y + 4 = 5y - 26; y = 30$



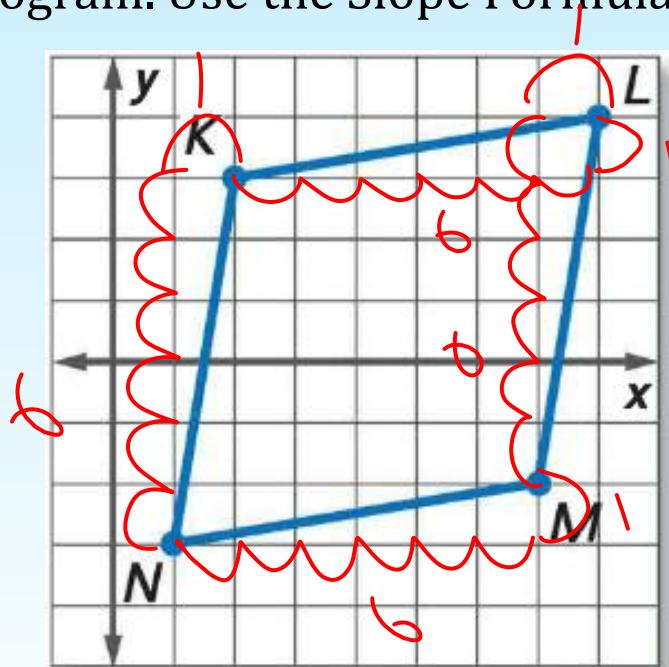
# Coordinate Plane

- You can use the Distance, Slope, and Midpoint Formulas to determine whether a quadrilateral in the coordinate plane is a parallelogram.



# Examples

- Graph quadrilateral  $KLMN$  with vertices  $K(2,3)$ ,  $L(8,4)$ ,  $M(7,-2)$ , and  $N(1,-3)$ . Determine whether the quadrilateral is a parallelogram. Use the Slope Formula.



# Examples

If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral are parallel, then it is a parallelogram.

$$\text{slope of } \overline{KL} = \frac{4 - 3}{8 - 2} \text{ or } \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{slope of } \overline{NM} = \frac{-2 - (-3)}{7 - 1} \text{ or } \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{slope of } \overline{KN} = \frac{-3 - 3}{1 - 2} = \frac{-6}{-1} \text{ or } 6$$

$$\text{slope of } \overline{LM} = \frac{-2 - 4}{7 - 8} = \frac{-6}{-1} \text{ or } 6$$



# Examples

- Since opposite sides have the same slope, they are parallel, and the polygon is a parallelogram by definition.

