## TOPIC 10-1: PARALLELOGRAMS

Video Intro: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXZcYHVwkql Brainstorm: What do you already know about a Quadrilateral?

A parallelogram is a specific type of Quadrilateral.

What conjectures can you make about $\square \mathrm{MNPQ}$ ?

- By definition, opposite sides are $\qquad$ .
- Because parallel lines are equidistant, opposite sides are $\qquad$ .
- Because they are same-side interior angles, consecutive angles are $\qquad$ .
- Opposite angles are $\qquad$ .

When polygons have more than three sides, they have diagonals.
So when we are learning about the many properties of quadrilaterals DIAGONALS will be involved and important.

In fact, many of the diagrams and pictures we use will have the diagonals marked for you. If not, you will need to draw them!

Practice Naming Parts.....
a) The parallelogram at the right has four vertices. They are:

b) It would be NAMED:
c) The OPPOSITE SIDES of $\square$ MNPQ are:
d) The OPPOSITE ANGLES of $\square$ MNPQ are:
e) The CONSECUTIVE ANGLES of $\square$ MNPQ are
f) The DIAGONALS of $\square$ MNPQ are:

So...parallelograms have FIVE properties. They are:

1. Opposite sides are $\qquad$ .
2. Opposite sides are $\qquad$ .

3. Opposite angles are $\qquad$ .
4. $\qquad$ angles are
$\qquad$ -
5. Diagonals $\qquad$ each other.

Name the Parts.......Take Two.....
a) Name the parallelogram:
b) $\overline{A B}|\mid$ $\qquad$
c) $\overline{\mathrm{DA}} \cong$ $\qquad$
d) $\angle \mathrm{CDA} \cong$ $\qquad$
e) $\overline{\mathrm{DE}} \cong$ $\qquad$


## EXAMPLE 1

If $A B C D$ is a parallelogram, $m \angle A=x^{\circ}$ and $m \angle D=(2 x-3)^{\circ}$, find $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{D}$.

## EXAMPLE 2

XYZW is a parallelogram with diagonals $\overline{X Z}$ and $\overline{Y W}$ that intersect at point $A$. If $X A=3 m$ and $Z A=5 m-4$, find $X A$.

## EXAMPLES

For each parallelogram, find the values of ' $x$ ', ' $y$ ', and ' $z$ '.
3.


$$
x=\ldots ; y=\ldots \text { z } ;
$$



$$
x=\ldots ; y=\ldots \text { z } ;
$$

