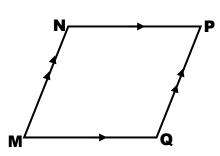
TOPIC 10-1: PARALLELOGRAMS

<u>Video Intro</u>: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXZcYHVwkql

Brainstorm: What do you already know about a Quadrilateral?

A parallelogram is a specific type of Quadrilateral.

- By definition, opposite sides are _____.
- Because parallel lines are equidistant,
 opposite sides are _______.



- Because they are same-side interior angles, consecutive angles are
- Opposite angles are ______.

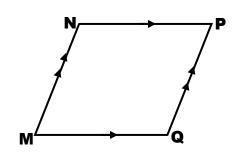
When polygons have more than three sides, they have diagonals.

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.....

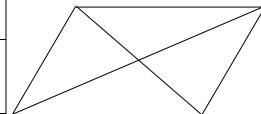
a) The parallelogram at the right has four vertices. They are:



- b) It would be NAMED:_____
- c) The OPPOSITE SIDES of MNPQ are:_____
- d) The OPPOSITE ANGLES of MNPQ are:_____
- e) The CONSECUTIVE ANGLES of MNPQ are _____
- f) The DIAGONALS of / MNPQ are: _____

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

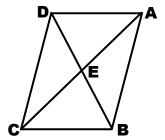
1. Opposite sides are _____.



- 2. Opposite sides are ______.
- 3. Opposite angles are ______.
- 4. _____ angles are
- 5. Diagonals _____each other.

Name the Parts......Take Two.....

- a) Name the parallelogram:_____
- b) AB || _____
- c) DA ≅ _____
- d) ∠CDA ≅ _____
- e) DE ≅ _____



EXAMPLE 1

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

EXAMPLE 2

XYZW is a parallelogram with diagonals \overline{XZ} and \overline{YW} that intersect at point A. If XA = 3m and ZA = 5m - 4, find XA.

EXAMPLES

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

3.

