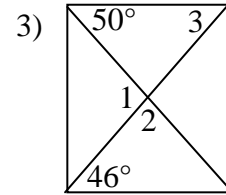
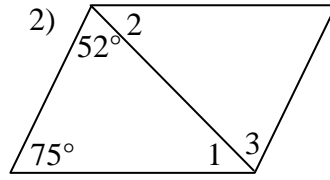
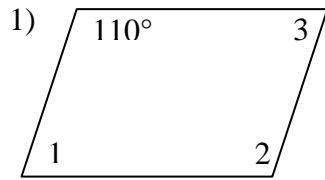
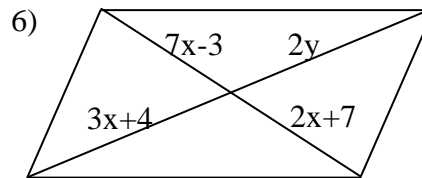
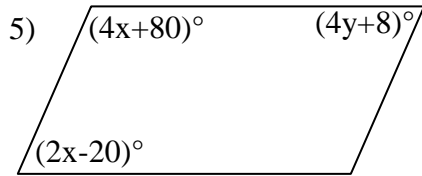


Find the measure of the numbered angles for each parallelogram.

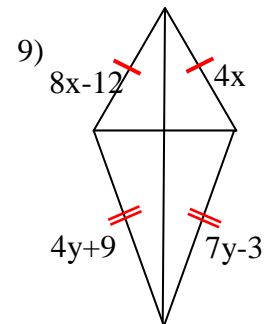
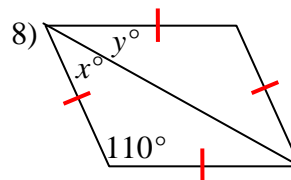
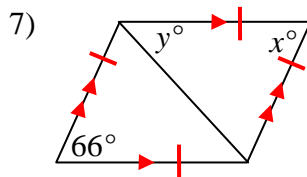


4) What is the most precise name of the quadrilateral with vertices $(-1, 2)$, $(3, 4)$, $(5, 0)$, $(1, -2)$?

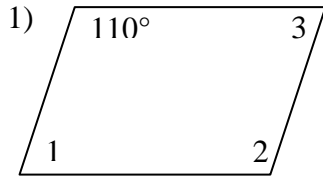
Find the values of the variables for which each figure is a parallelogram.



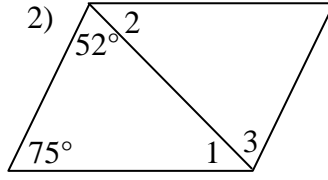
Find the values of the variables.



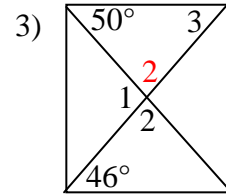
Find the measure of the numbered angles for each parallelogram.



$m\angle 2 = 110$ (opp \angle 's \cong)
 $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ (opp \angle 's \cong)
 $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180$ (consec \angle 's suppl)
 $m\angle 1 + 110 = 180, m\angle 1 = 70$
 $m\angle 1 = 70, m\angle 2 = 110, m\angle 3 = 70$



$m\angle 3 = 52$ (alt int \angle 's)
 $m\angle 2 + 52 + 75 = 180, m\angle 2 = 53$
 $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$
 $m\angle 1 = 53, m\angle 2 = 53, m\angle 3 = 52$

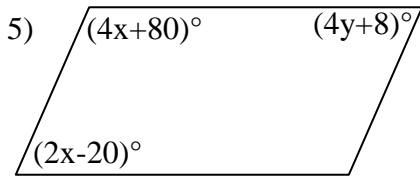


$m\angle 3 = 46$ (alt int \angle 's)
 $m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 + 50 = 180$
 $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180$
 $m\angle 1 = 96, m\angle 2 = 84, m\angle 3 = 46$

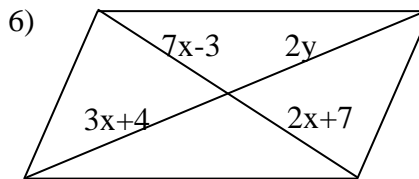
4) What is the most precise name of the quadrilateral with vertices (-1, 2), (3, 4), (5, 0), (1, -2)?

SQUARE – all sides have same length (dist formula), all \angle 's 90° (slope)
 Side len = $2\sqrt{5}$, slopes are -2 and $\frac{1}{2}$

Find the values of the variables for which each figure is a parallelogram.

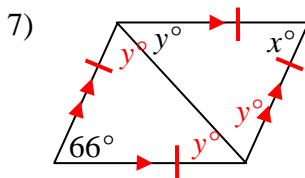


$(4x + 80) + (2x - 20) = 180, x = 20$
 $2x - 20 = 4y + 8, 40 - 20 = 4y + 8, y = 3$
 $x = 20, y = 3$

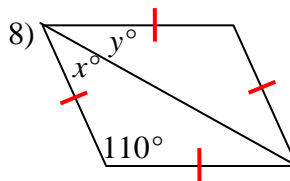


$7x - 3 = 2x + 7; x = 2$
 $2y = 3x + 4; 2y = 6 + 4; y = 5$
 $x = 2, y = 5$

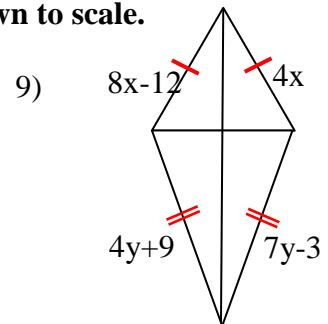
Find the values of the variables. Diagrams not necessarily drawn to scale.



Rhombus
 $x = 66$
 $x + y + y = 180; 66 + 2y = 180$
 $y = 57$



Rhombus
 $x = y$
 $x + y + 110 = 180$
 $2x + 110 = 180$
 $x = 35, y = 35$



Kite
 $8x - 12 = 4x$
 $7y - 3 = 4y + 9$
 $x = 3, y = 4$