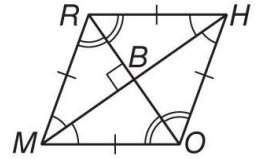


6-5 Study Guide and Intervention

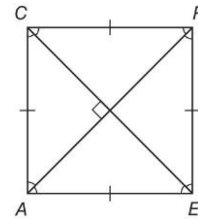
Rhombi and Squares

Properties of Rhombi and Squares A **rhombus** is a quadrilateral with four congruent sides. Opposite sides are congruent, so a rhombus is also a parallelogram and has all of the properties of a parallelogram. Rhombi also have the following properties.



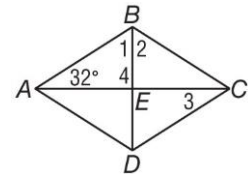
The diagonals are perpendicular.	$\overline{MH} \perp \overline{RO}$
Each diagonal bisects a pair of opposite angles.	\overline{MH} bisects $\angle RMO$ and $\angle RHO$. \overline{RO} bisects $\angle MRH$ and $\angle MOH$.

A **square** is a parallelogram with four congruent sides and four congruent angles. A square is both a rectangle and a rhombus; therefore, all properties of parallelograms, rectangles, and rhombi apply to squares.



Example: In rhombus $ABCD$, $m\angle BAC = 32$. Find the measure of each numbered angle.

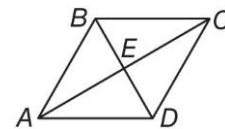
$ABCD$ is a rhombus, so the diagonals are perpendicular and $\triangle ABE$ is a right triangle. Thus $m\angle 4 = 90$ and $m\angle 1 = 90 - 32$ or 58. The diagonals in a rhombus bisect the vertex angles, so $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$. Thus, $m\angle 2 = 58$.



A rhombus is a parallelogram, so the opposite sides are parallel. $\angle BAC$ and $\angle 3$ are alternate interior angles for parallel lines, so $m\angle 3 = 32$.

Exercises

Quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a rhombus. Find each value or measure.



- If $m\angle ABD = 60$, find $m\angle BDC$. **60**
- If $AE = 8$, find AC . **16**
- If $AB = 26$ and $BD = 20$, find AE . **24**
- Find $m\angle CEB$. **90**
- If $m\angle CBD = 58$, find $m\angle ACB$. **32**
- If $AE = 3x - 1$ and $AC = 16$, find x . **3**
- If $m\angle CDB = 6y$ and $m\angle ACB = 2y + 10$, find y . **10**
- If $AD = 2x + 4$ and $CD = 4x - 4$, find x . **4**

6-5 Study Guide and Intervention *(continued)*

Rhombi and Squares

Conditions for Rhombi and Squares The theorems below can help you prove that a parallelogram is a rectangle, rhombus, or square.

If the diagonals of a parallelogram are perpendicular, then the parallelogram is a rhombus.

If one diagonal of a parallelogram bisects a pair of opposite angles, then the parallelogram is a rhombus.

If one pair of consecutive sides of a parallelogram are congruent, the parallelogram is a rhombus.

If a quadrilateral is both a rectangle and a rhombus, then it is a square.

Example: Determine whether parallelogram $ABCD$ with vertices $A(-3, -3)$, $B(1, 1)$, $C(5, -3)$, $D(1, -7)$ is a *rhombus*, a *rectangle*, or a *square*.

$$AC = \sqrt{(-3 - 5)^2 + ((-3) - (-3))^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(1 - 1)^2 + (-7 - 1)^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$$

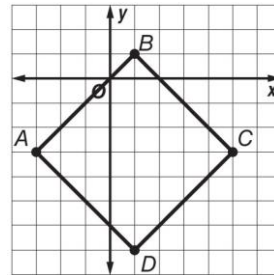
The diagonals are the same length; the figure is a rectangle.

$$\text{Slope of } \overline{AC} = \frac{-3 - (-3)}{-3 - 5} = \frac{0}{-8} = 0 \quad \text{The line is horizontal.}$$

$$\text{Slope of } \overline{BD} = \frac{1 - (-7)}{1 - 1} = \frac{8}{0} = \text{undefined} \quad \text{The line is vertical.}$$

Since a horizontal and vertical line are perpendicular, the diagonals are perpendicular.

Parallelogram $ABCD$ is a square which is also a rhombus and a rectangle.



Exercises

Given each set of vertices, determine whether $\square ABCD$ is a *rhombus*, *rectangle*, or *square*. List all that apply. Explain.

1. $A(0, 2)$, $B(2, 4)$, $C(4, 2)$, $D(2, 0)$

Rectangle, rhombus, square; the four sides are \cong and consecutive sides are \perp .

2. $A(-2, 1)$, $B(-1, 3)$, $C(3, 1)$, $D(2, -1)$

Rectangle; consecutive sides are \perp .

3. $A(-2, -1)$, $B(0, 2)$, $C(2, -1)$, $D(0, -4)$

Rhombus; the four sides are \cong and consecutive sides are not \perp .

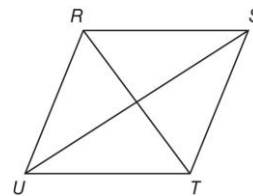
4. $A(-3, 0)$, $B(-1, 3)$, $C(5, -1)$, $D(3, -4)$

Rectangle; consecutive sides are \perp .

5. **PROOF** Write a two-column proof.

Given: Parallelogram $RSTU$. $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{ST}$

Prove: $RSTU$ is a rhombus.



Statements

1. $RSTU$ is a parallelogram

$$\overline{RS} \cong \overline{ST}$$

2. $\overline{RS} \cong \overline{UT}$, $\overline{RU} \cong \overline{ST}$

3. $\overline{UT} \cong \overline{RS} \cong \overline{ST} \cong \overline{RU}$

4. $RSTU$ is a rhombus

Reasons

1. Given

2. Definition of a parallelogram

3. Substitution

4. Definition of a rhombus