

Name: _____

Date: _____

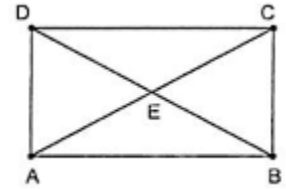
UNIT 4

LESSON 7

AIM: HOW DO WE COMPLETE RECTANGLE PROOFS?

Do Now: In rectangle ABCD, $CB = 6$, $AB = 8$, $AC = 10$. Find

- a) AD
- b) CD
- c) EC
- d) AE
- e) DE
- f) EB
- g) DB

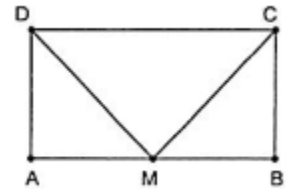


PROOFS USING RECTANGLE PROPERTIES:

1. *Given:* ABCD is a rectangle

M is the midpoint of \overline{AB}

Prove: $\overline{DM} \cong \overline{CM}$



STATEMENT

REASON

PROOFS PROVING A QUADRILATERAL IS A RECTANGLE:

YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO HAVE A PARALLELOGRAM FIRST!

Which means if you do not have a parallelogram given to you, you need to prove that first!

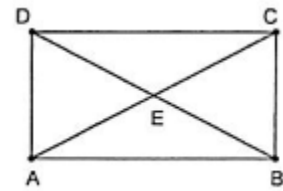
REASON	DIAGRAM

2. Given: $\angle ABC$ is a right angle

\overline{BE} is the median to \overline{AC}

$$\overline{BE} \cong \overline{DE}$$

Prove: $ABCD$ is a rectangle



STATEMENT	REASON

Name: _____

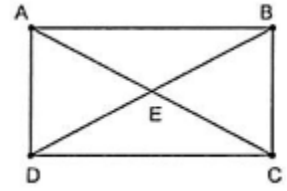
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UNIT 4

LESSON 7

HOMEWORK

- 1.) *Given: $ABCD$ is a rectangle*
*Prove: $\triangle ADC \cong \triangle BCD$ (*HINT!- Look for a reflexive piece!)*

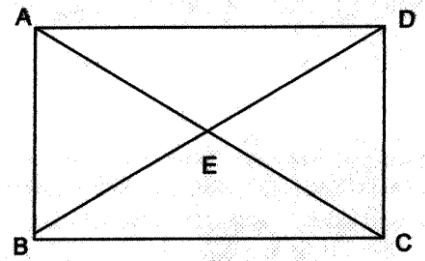


STATEMENT

REASON



2.) *Given:* E is the midpoint of \overline{AC} & \overline{BD} and $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{BC}$
Prove: ABCD is a rectangle.



STATEMENT

REASON