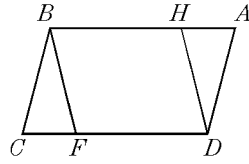


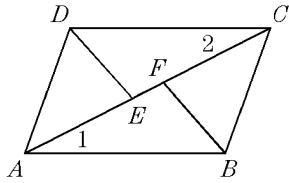
Honors Math 3
 Quadrilateral Proofs

1. Given: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, \overline{BF} bisects $\angle ABC$, \overline{DH} bisects $\angle ADC$



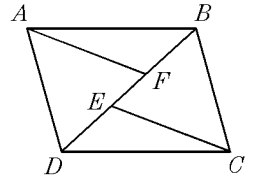
Prove: $HBFD$ is a parallelogram

3. Given: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$, $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CF}$, $\overline{DE} \parallel \overline{FB}$



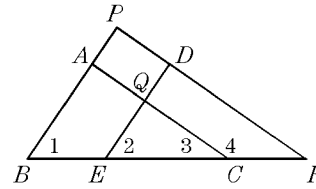
Prove: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram

2. Given: $\angle CED \cong \angle AFB$, $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{EB}$, $\overline{AF} \cong \overline{EC}$



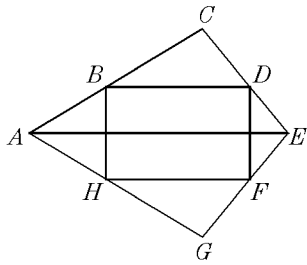
Prove: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram

4. Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$, $\overline{BE} \cong \overline{CF}$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



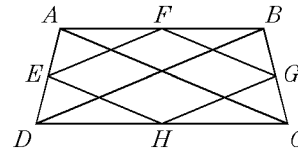
Prove: $APDQ$ is a parallelogram

5. Given: B, D, F , and H are midpoints of \overline{AC} , \overline{CE} , \overline{EG} , and \overline{GA} respectively



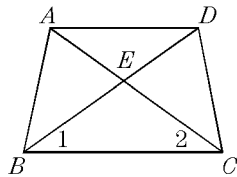
Prove: $BDFH$ is a parallelogram

6. Given: $ABCD$ is an isosceles trapezoid, E, F, G , and H are midpoints of their respective sides



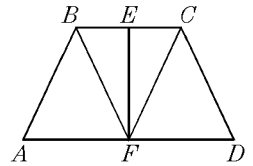
Prove: $EFGH$ is a rhombus

7. Given: $ABCD$ is an isosceles trapezoid with $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$



Prove: $\triangle EBC$ is isosceles

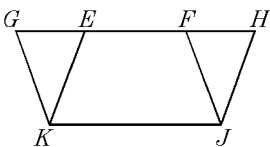
8. Given: \overline{EF} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{BC} and \overline{AD}



Prove: $ABCD$ is an isosceles trapezoid

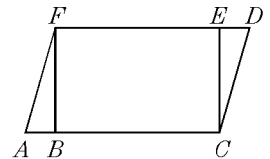
9. Given: $\triangle GEK \cong \triangle HFJ$, $\overline{GK} \cong \overline{EK}$

Prove: $EFJK$ is an isosceles trapezoid



10. Given: $ACDF$ is a parallelogram, $\overline{FB} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{CE} \perp \overline{FD}$

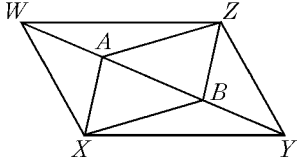
Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DE}$



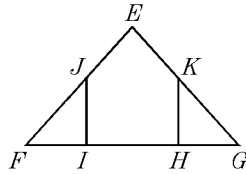
Honors Math 3
 Quadrilateral Proofs

11. Given: $XYZW$ is a parallelogram, $\overline{XA} \perp \overline{WY}$,
 $\overline{ZB} \perp \overline{WY}$

Prove: $\overline{XB} \cong \overline{ZA}$



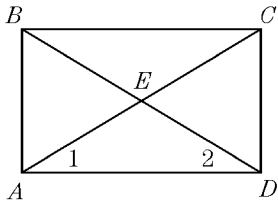
13. Given: isosceles $\triangle FEG$,
 $\overline{JI} \perp \overline{FG}$, $\overline{KH} \perp \overline{FG}$,
 J is the midpoint
 of \overline{EF} , K is the
 midpoint of \overline{EG}



Prove: $\overline{JI} \cong \overline{KH}$

15. Given: $ABCD$ is a rectangle

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$



17. Prove the following theorem.

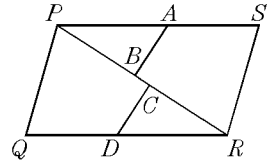
If a quadrilateral is a parallelogram, then a diagonal separates it into two congruent triangles.

19. Prove the following theorem.

If a quadrilateral is a rhombus, then each diagonal bisects a pair of opposite angles.

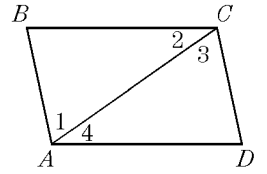
12. Given: $PQRS$ is a
 parallelogram, A is
 the midpoint of \overline{PS} ,
 D is the midpoint
 of \overline{QR} , $\overline{PC} \cong \overline{BR}$

Prove: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$



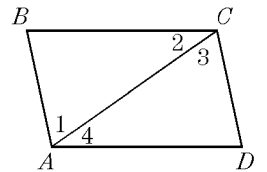
14. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$, $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{AD}$

Prove: $\angle B \cong \angle D$



16. Given: $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{AD}$, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$

Prove: $\angle B \cong \angle D$



18. Prove the following theorem.

If a quadrilateral is a parallelogram, then its diagonals bisect each other.

20. Prove the following theorem.

If a quadrilateral is a rhombus, then its diagonals are perpendicular.

1.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.26
2.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.27
3.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.30
4.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.33
5.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.34
6.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.38
7.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.44
8.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.45
9.
Answer: [proof]
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10.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.49
11.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.53
12.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.54
13.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.62
14.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.63

15.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.64
16.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.66
17.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.10
18.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.12
19.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.14
20.
Answer: [proof]
CodePath: EAS.GEO.N.M.18