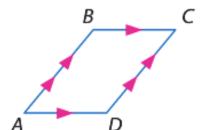
# <u>6-2</u>

# Parallelograms

# <u>Parallelogram</u>

A parallelogram is a 4-sided figure (Quadrilateral), where both pairs of opposite sides are parallel to each other.



AB || CD BC || AD

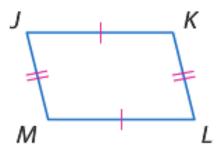
### **Theorems of Parallelograms**

If a Quadrilateral is determined to be a Parallelogram, then these Theorems are all TRUE.

YOU DO NOT NEED TO MEMORIZE THE THEOREM NUMBER, JUST KNOW THE THEOREM.

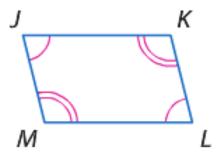
#### Theorem 6.3

If a Quadrilateral is a Parallelogram, then it's opposite <u>sides</u> are congruent.



#### Theorem 6.4

If a Quadrilateral is a Parallelogram, then it's opposite <u>angles</u> are congruent.



#### Theorem 6.5

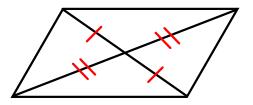
If a Quadrilateral is a Parallelogram, then it's <u>consecutive angles</u> are <u>supplementary</u>.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
J & & & K \\
\hline
x^{\circ} & & y^{\circ} \\
M & & & X^{\circ}
\end{array}$$

$$X + y = 180$$

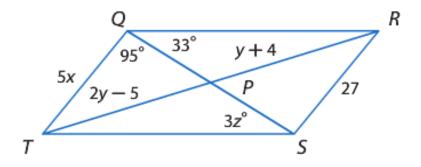
### Theorem 6.7

If a Quadrilateral is a Parallelogram, then it's <u>diagonals bisect each other.</u>



## Use the picture below to solve for x, y, and z.

(use rules....HINT: look for alternate interior)



August	21,	201	16
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