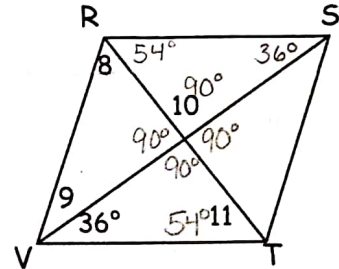
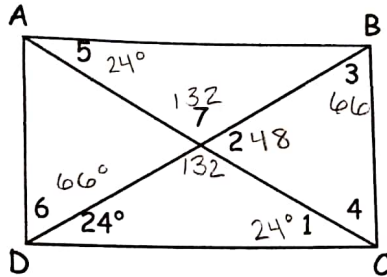


Class Work - Special Parallelograms

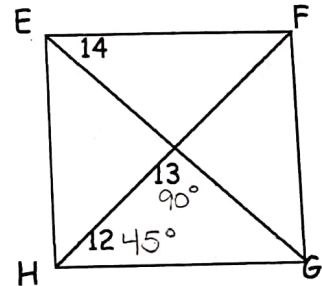
Find the measure of the numbered angles in the figures.

1. ABCD is a rectangle RSTV is a rhombus EFGH is a square

- $m\angle 1 = \underline{24^\circ}$
- $m\angle 2 = \underline{48^\circ}$
- $m\angle 3 = \underline{66^\circ}$
- $m\angle 4 = \underline{66^\circ}$
- $m\angle 5 = \underline{24^\circ}$
- $m\angle 6 = \underline{66^\circ}$
- $m\angle 7 = \underline{132^\circ}$
- $m\angle 8 = \underline{36^\circ}$
- $m\angle 9 = \underline{54^\circ}$
- $m\angle 10 = \underline{90^\circ}$
- $m\angle 11 = \underline{54^\circ}$
- $m\angle 12 = \underline{45^\circ}$

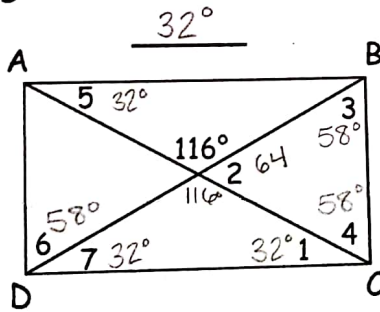


- $m\angle 13 = \underline{90^\circ}$
- $m\angle 14 = \underline{45^\circ}$

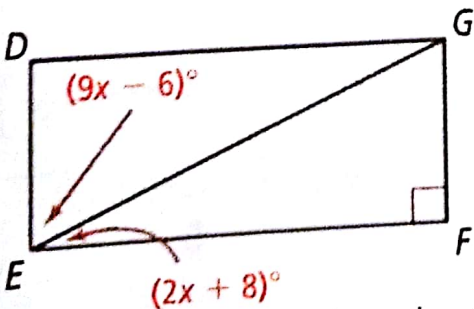


2. ABCD is a rectangle

- $m\angle 1 =$
- $m\angle 2 = \underline{64^\circ}$
- $m\angle 3 = \underline{58^\circ}$
- $m\angle 4 = \underline{58^\circ}$
- $m\angle 5 = \underline{32^\circ}$
- $m\angle 6 = \underline{58^\circ}$
- $m\angle 7 = \underline{32^\circ}$



3. Solve for x and the measure of each angle if $\square DGFE$ is a rectangle.



$$9x - 6 + 2x + 8 = 90$$

$$11x + 2 = 90$$

$$\frac{11x}{11} = \frac{88}{11}$$

$$x = 8$$

$$6y + 2 = 4y + 6$$

$$2y = 4$$

$$y = 2$$

4. $\square ABCD$ is a rectangle whose diagonals intersect at point E.

- a) If $AE = 36$ and $CE = 2x - 4$, find x.
- b) If $BE = 6y + 2$ and $CE = 4y + 6$, find y.

$$2x - 4 = 36$$

$$+4 \quad +4$$

$$2x = 40$$

$$x = 20$$

