## Quadrilateral Properties

Name $=$ $\qquad$

Enter True (T) or False (F) for each of the possible cases:

|  | If quadrilateral ABCD is a ... |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Then it is also a... | Trapezoid | Parallelogram | Rhombus | Rectangle |
| Square |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trapezoid |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parallelogram |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhombus |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rectangle |  |  |  |  |  |
| Square |  |  |  |  |  |

Enter True (T) or False (F) for each of the possible statements and for the converse of the statement:

| Then its ... | If quadrilateral ABCD is a ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Trapezoid |  | Parallelogram |  | Rhombus |  | Rectangle |  | Square |  |
|  | Original | Converse | Original | Converse | Original | Converse | Original | Converse | Stat. | Converse |
| Opposite sides are $=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opposite sides are \\| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opposite angles are $=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diagonals are $\cong$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diagonals are $\perp$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diagonals bisect each other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Diagonals bisect the angles of ABCD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Prove at least one each of the above claims and converses that you marked true. Provide counterexamples for those that you marked false.

## Quadrilateral Definitions

Trapezoid - A quadrilateral with at least one pair of opposite parallel sides.
Parallelogram - A quadrilateral with two pairs of opposite parallel sides.
Rhombus - A quadrilateral with all four sides congruent (equilateral).
Rectangle - A quadrilateral with all four angles congruent (equiangular).
Square - A quadrilateral with all four sides and all four angles congruent (equilateral and equiangular).

Note: These versions are chosen so as to be as general as possible. More restrictive definitions (e.g., a trapezoid has one and only one pair of opposite parallel sides) make for inefficient proofs that are not as applicable to as wide a variety of shapes as they might otherwise be.

