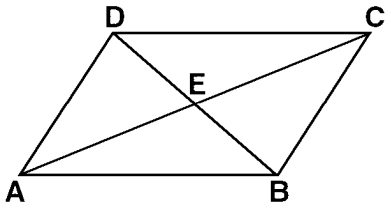
Name: _____
CC Geometry

# Proofs with Parallelograms Practice

Questions 1 through 4 refer to the following:

Given: Quadrilateral *ABCD* below



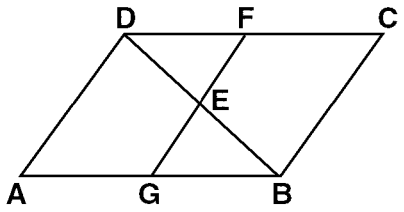

1) If $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ and $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{BC}$, determine whether quadrilateral *ABCD* is a parallelogram. [*Explain your answer.*]

2) If $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{DC}$ and $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$, determine whether quadrilateral *ABCD* is a parallelogram. [*Explain your answer.*]

3) If $\overline{DC} \parallel \overline{AB}$, determine whether quadrilateral *ABCD* is a parallelogram. [*Explain your answer.*]

4) If *AE* = *EC* and *DE* = *EB*, determine whether quadrilateral *ABCD* is a parallelogram. [*Explain your answer.*]

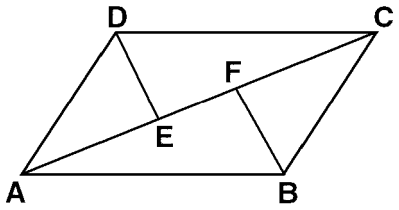
5)




Given: *ABCD* is a parallelogram
$\overline{FG}$ bisects $\overline{DB}$

Prove: $\overline{FE} \cong \overline{EG}$

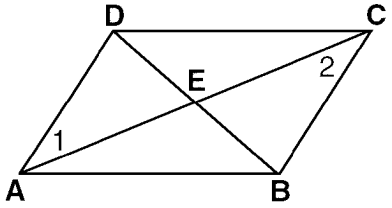
6)




Given: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram
$\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AC}$
$\overline{BF} \perp \overline{AC}$

Prove: $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FC}$

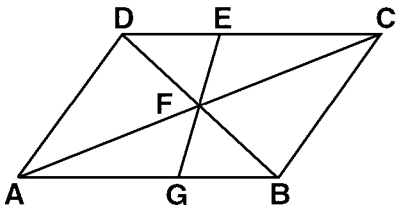
7)




Given: $\overline{DB}$ bisects $\overline{AC}$
$\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$

Prove: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram

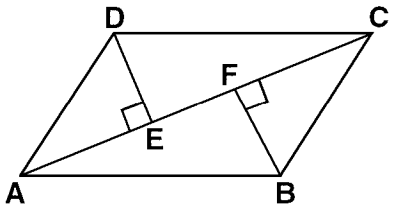
8)




Given: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram
$\overline{AC}$, $\overline{BD}$, and $\overline{GE}$ intersect at $F$

Prove: $\overline{EF} \cong \overline{FG}$

9)




Given: $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AC}$
$\overline{BF} \perp \overline{AC}$
$\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FC}$
$\overline{DE} \cong \overline{FB}$

Prove: $ABCD$ is a parallelogram

1) Yes
SAMPLE EXPLANATION: If 2 sides of a quadrilateral are parallel and congruent, the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.

2) No
SAMPLE EXPLANATION: The opposite sides must be congruent.

3) No
SAMPLE EXPLANATION: Without more information, it could be a trapezoid.

4) Yes
SAMPLE EXPLANATION: If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other, the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.

5) SAMPLE PROOF:
(1) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, $\overline{FG}$ bisects $\overline{DB}$ (Given)
(2) $\overline{DC} \parallel \overline{AB}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel.)
(3) $\angle CDE \cong \angle ABE$ (If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate interior angles are congruent.)
(4) $\angle DEF \cong \angle BEG$ (If two lines intersect, the vertical angles are congruent.)
(5) $\overline{DB} \cong \overline{EB}$ (The bisector of a segment is a point, line or plane that divides the segment into two congruent segments.)
(6) $\triangle DEF \cong \triangle BEG$ ($ASA \cong ASA$)
(7) $\overline{FE} \cong \overline{EG}$ (CPCTC)

6) SAMPLE PROOF:
(1) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram, $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{BF} \perp \overline{AC}$ (Given)
(2) $\angle DEA \cong \angle BFC$ (Perpendicular lines form congruent right angles.)
(3) $\overline{DA} \parallel \overline{BC}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel.)
(4) $\angle DAE \cong \angle BCF$ (If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate interior angles are congruent.)
(5) $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{BC}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are congruent.)
(6) $\triangle ADE \cong \triangle CBF$ ($AAS \cong AAS$)
(7) $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FC}$ (CPCTC)

7) SAMPLE PROOF:
(1) $\overline{DB}$ bisects $\overline{AC}$, $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$ (Given)
(2) $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{CE}$ (The bisector of a segment is a point, line or plane that divides the segment into two congruent segments.)
(3) $\angle DEA \cong \angle BEC$ (If two lines intersect, the vertical angles are congruent.)
(4) $\triangle AED \cong \triangle CEB$ ($ASA \cong ASA$)
(5) $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CB}$ (CPCTC)
(6) $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{CB}$ (If two lines are cut by a transversal, so that the alternate interior angles are congruent, the lines are parallel.)
(7) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram (If a quadrilateral has one pair of sides both parallel and congruent, the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.)

8) SAMPLE PROOF:
(1) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram., $\overline{AC}$, $\overline{BD}$, and $\overline{GE}$ intersect at $F$ (Given)
(2) $\overline{DF} \cong \overline{BF}$ (The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.)
(3) $\overline{DC} \parallel \overline{AB}$ (Opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel.)
(4) $\angle BDC \cong \angle ABD$ (If two parallel lines are cut by a transversal, the alternate interior angles are congruent.)
(5) $\angle DFE \cong \angle BFG$ (If two lines intersect, the vertical angles are congruent.)
(6) $\triangle DFE \cong \triangle BFG$ ($ASA \cong ASA$)
(7) $\overline{EF} \cong \overline{FG}$ (CPCTC)

9) SAMPLE PROOF:
(1) $\overline{DE} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{BF} \perp \overline{AC}$, $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{FC}$, $\overline{DE} \cong \overline{FB}$ (Given)
(2) $\angle DEA \cong \angle BFC$ (Perpendicular lines form congruent right angles.)
(3) $\triangle DEA \cong \triangle BFC$ ($SAS \cong SAS$)

(4) $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{BC}, \angle DAE \cong \angle BCF$ (CPCTC)

(5) $\overline{DA} \parallel \overline{BC}$ (If two lines are cut by a transversal, so that the alternate interior angles are congruent, the lines are parallel.)

(6) $ABCD$ is a parallelogram (If a quadrilateral has one pair of sides both parallel and congruent, the quadrilateral is a parallelogram.)