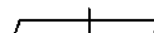
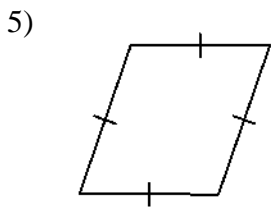
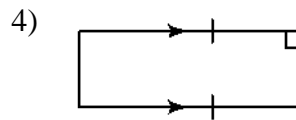
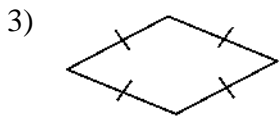
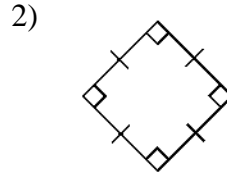
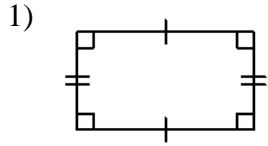
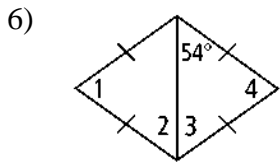


6.4 – Rectangles, Rhombuses and Squares

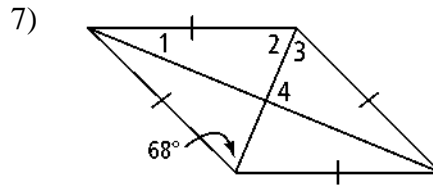
Decide whether the parallelogram is a *rhombus*, a *rectangle*, or a *square*. Explain.



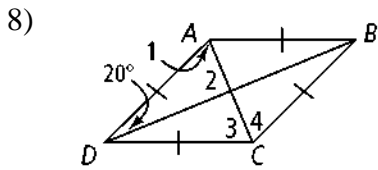
Find the measures of the numbered angles in each rhombus.



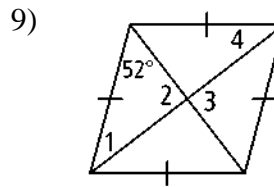
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



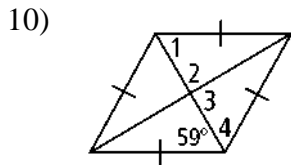
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



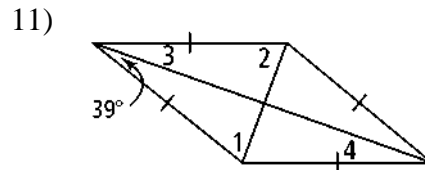
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



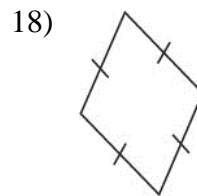
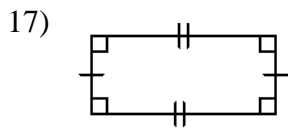
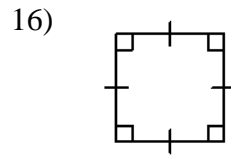
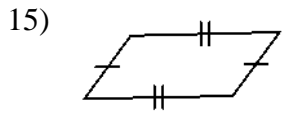
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, $m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

HIJK is a rectangle. Find the value of x and the length of each diagonal.

13) $HJ = 3x + 7$ and $IK = 6x - 11$

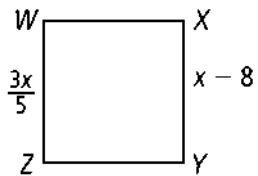
14) $HJ = 19 + 2x$ and $IK = 3x + 22$

Determine the most precise name for each quadrilateral.

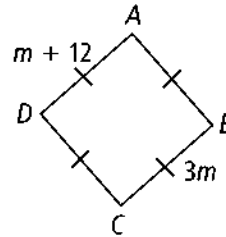


Find the values of the variables. Then find the side lengths.

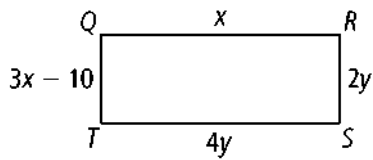
19) square $WXYZ$



20) rhombus $ABCD$



21) rectangle $QRST$



22) square $LMNO$

