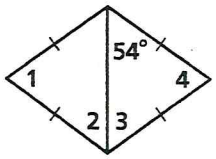
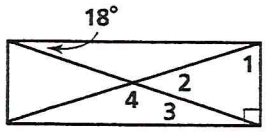
Practice 6-4

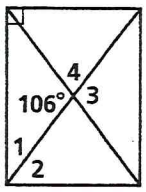
Special Parallelograms

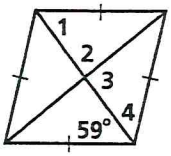
For each parallelogram, (a) choose the best name, and then (b) find the measures of the numbered angles.

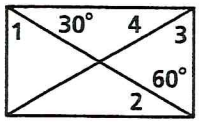
YOU MUST SHOW AN EQUATION FOR EACH UNKNOWN ANGLE OR A THEOREM TO JUSTIFY ITS MEASUREM TO GET CREDIT FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT ON PROBLEMS 1-6 & 14-16.

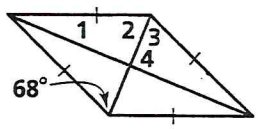
1. 

2. 

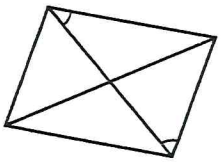
3. 

4. 

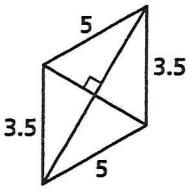
5. 

6. 

The parallelograms below are not drawn to scale. Can the parallelogram have the conditions marked? If not, write *impossible.* Explain your answer.

7. 

8. 

9. 

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

10. $HJ = x$ and $IK = 2x - 7$

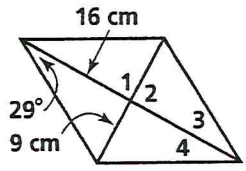
11. $HJ = 3x + 5$ and $IK = 5x - 9$

12. $HJ = 3x + 7$ and $IK = 6x - 11$

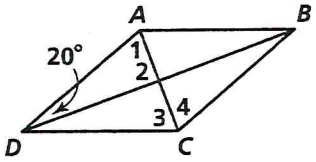
13. $HJ = 19 + 2x$ and $IK = 3x + 22$

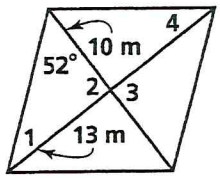
For each rhombus, (a) find the measures of the numbered angles, and then ~~(b) find the area.~~

DISREGARD THE SIDE LENGTHS....

14. 

15. $AC = 8$ in.
$BD = 22$ in.



16. 

Determine whether the quadrilateral can be a parallelogram. If not, write *impossible.* Explain your answer.

17. One pair of opposite sides is parallel, and the other pair is congruent.

18. Opposite angles are congruent and supplementary, but the quadrilateral is not a rectangle.