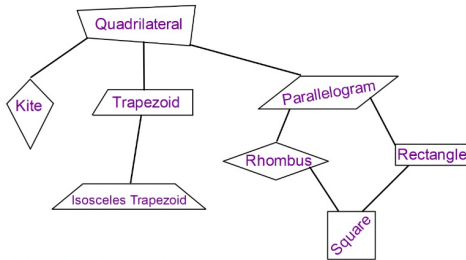


## Sec 6-5: Trapezoids and Kites

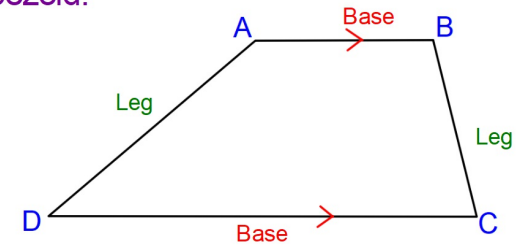
Quadrilateral Hierarchy:



Notice the Kite branch and Trapezoid branch are separate from each other which means that they are not related.

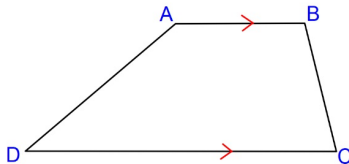
Also notice that Kites and Trapezoids are separate branches than the Parallelograms.

ABCD is a Trapezoid:



The bases of a trapezoid are **The parallel sides**

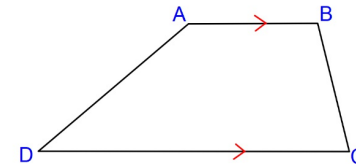
The legs of a trapezoid are **The non-parallel sides**



$\angle A$  &  $\angle D$  are supplementary (same-side int  $\angle$ 's)

$\angle B$  &  $\angle C$  are supplementary (same-side int  $\angle$ 's)

In a trapezoid angles that share a leg are supplementary



$\angle A$  &  $\angle B$  are called base angles

$\angle C$  &  $\angle D$  are called base angles

Base angles are angles that share a base.

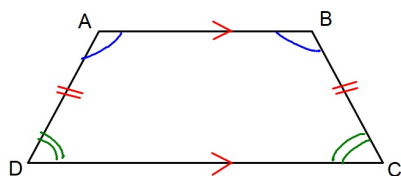
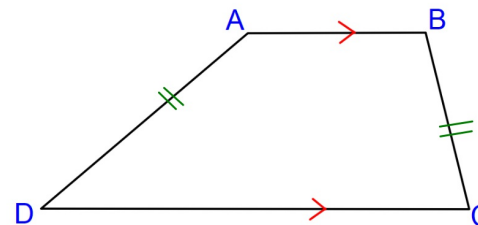
## Quadrilateral Booklet

<b>Trapezoid</b> Def: Quad with exactly one pair of parallel sides.  Angles that share a leg are supplementary	<b>Proving a Quad is a Trapezoid:</b>  <b>Show it has only one pair of parallel sides.</b>  To show this you need to show that only one pair of sides has the same slope.
---	---

## Isosceles Trapezoid

Trapezoid whose legs are congruent.

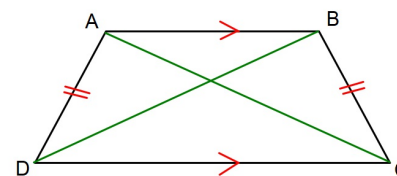
In trapezoid ABCD,  $AD \cong BC$



### Theorem 6-15

The base angles of an isosceles trapezoid are congruent.

base angles are the angles that share a base.



### Theorem 6-16

The diagonals of an isosceles trapezoid are congruent.

$$AC \cong BD$$

## Quadrilateral Booklet

### Isosceles Trapezoid

Def: Trapezoid with  $\cong$  legs.

Both pair of base angles are  $\cong$

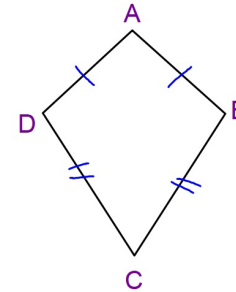
Diagonals are  $\cong$

Proving a Quad is an Isosceles Trapezoid:

1. Show it's a Trapezoid and non- $\parallel$  sides are  $\cong$  (distance formula)
2. Show it's a Trapezoid and diagonals are  $\cong$  (distance formula)
3. Show it's a Trapezoid and both pair of base angles are  $\cong$

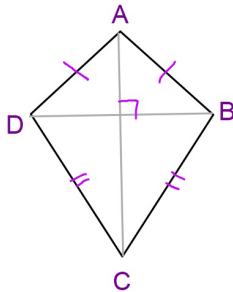
## Kite:

Quadrilateral with two pair of adjacent sides  $\cong$  but no opp sides  $\cong$

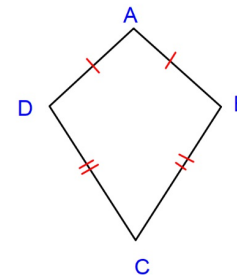


### Theorem 6-17

The diagonals of a kite are perpendicular.



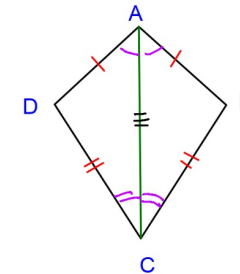
Given Kite ABCD:



Draw diagonal  $\overline{AC}$ .

What does this diagonal create?  $\cong \Delta$ 's  
 $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ADC$  Reason: SSS

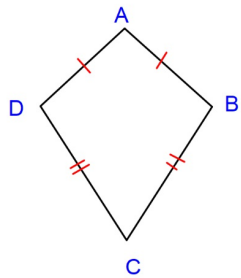
What is true about angles D and B? Why?  
 They are  $\cong$  Reason: CPCTC



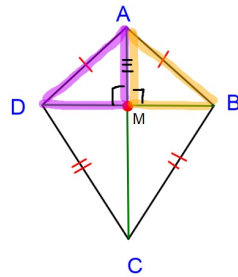
What happened to angles A and C? They were bisected.  
 Reason: CPCTC

Are angles A and C  $\cong$ ? Why?  
 No, if both pair of opp angles are congruent the quad would be a Parallelogram!

Given Kite ABCD:



Draw both diagonals. Label their intersection pt. M.



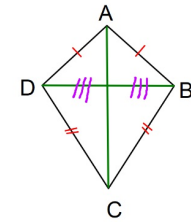
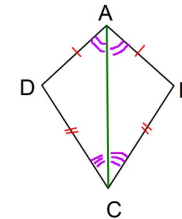
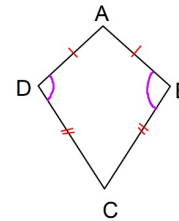
What is true about  $\triangle ABM$  and  $\triangle ADM$ ?  
Congruent  
Reason: HL

What does this mean about diagonal  $\overline{DB}$ ?  
It got bisected.  
 $\overline{MD} = \overline{MB}$  CPCTC

Did diagonal  $\overline{AC}$  get bisected?  
No, if both diagonals got bisected then this quad would be a Parallelogram!

In a kite:

- one pair of opposite angles are  $\cong$
- the non-congruent angles are bisected
- one of the diagonals is bisected



## Quadrilateral Booklet

### Kite

Def: Quad with 2 pair adjacent  $\cong$  sides. No opp sides are  $\cong$

Diagonals are  $\perp$

One pair of opp angles  $\cong$

One diagonal bisects two angles.

One diagonal is bisected

### Proving a Quad is Kite:

Show 2 pair of adjacent sides are  $\cong$  but no opp sides  $\cong$

(distance formula)

You can now finish Hwk #7: Sec 6-5

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Problems 2, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 26, 28