Chapter 6: Quadrilaterals
Lesson 6-3: Rectangles
Homework

Name:_____
Date:_____
Period:_____

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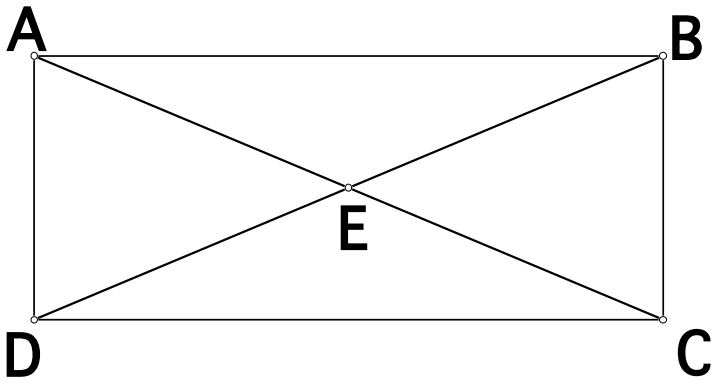
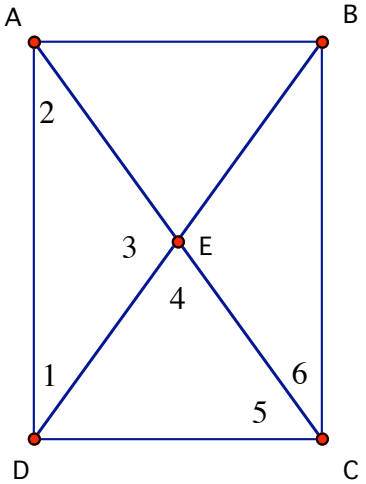
1. Find the missing measurements of Rectangle ABCD.

AB = 118
BC = 63.5
CD = _____
DA = _____
AC = _____
DB = _____
AE = _____
BE = 134
CE = _____
DE = _____



m<ABE = _____ m<EBC = _____ m<BCE = _____ m<ECD = _____
m<CDE = _____ m<EDA = _____ m<DAE = _____ m<EAB = _____
m<AEB = _____ m<BEC = _____ m<CED = _____ m<DEA = 56°

Quadrilateral ABCD is a rectangle. Find the value of x.



2. AE = 18, AC = 6x

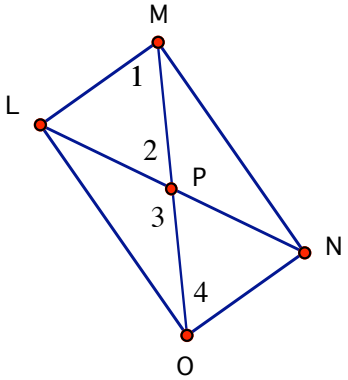
3. $m\angle 2 = 38$, $m\angle 1 = 2x + 18$

4. $m\angle 5 = x$, $m\angle 6 = 2x - 30$

5. AD = 15x, BC = 3x + 144

6. $m\angle 2 = 67$, $m\angle 5 = 2x - 5$

Use Rectangle LMNO and the given information to find each measure.



7. If $m\angle 2 = 49°$, find $m\angle 3$.

8. If $m\angle 1 = 63°$, find $m\angle 2$.

9. If $m\angle 4 = 27°$, find $m\angle 1$.

10. If $m\angle 3 = 110°$, then find $m\angle 4$.

HIJK is a parallelogram. Determine if HIJK is a rectangle. Justify your answer.

11. H(0, 1), I(0, 4), J(3, 4), K(3, 1)

12. H(6, 2), I(9, -3), J(10, 6) K(13, 1)

Determine whether the following statements are true or false. Then write the converse and decide whether it is true or false.

13. If a quadrilateral is a rectangle, then it is a parallelogram.

14. If a quadrilateral has a 90˚ angle, then it is a rectangle.

15. If a parallelogram has a 90˚ angle, then it is a rectangle.