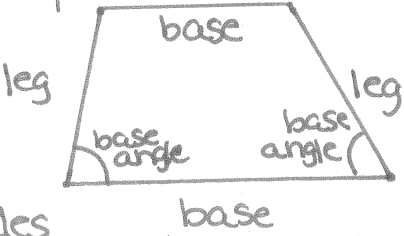
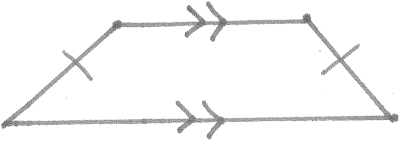
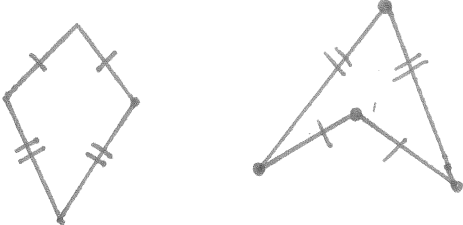
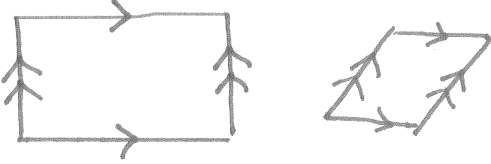
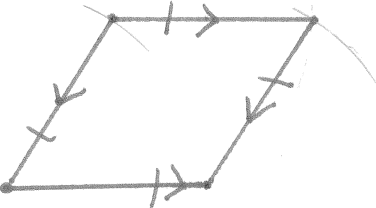
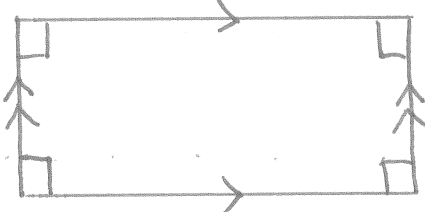


# H.Geometry - Chapter 1 – Definition Sheet

## Section 1.6

<p><b>Trapezoid</b></p>	<p>A quadrilateral is a trapezoid IFF at least <u>one pair</u> of opposite sides are <u>parallel</u>.</p> <p><b>Parts of a trapezoid:</b></p> <p><b>Bases:</b> the parallel sides</p> <p><b>Legs:</b> the 2 non-parallel sides</p> <p><b>Base Angles:</b> A pair of angles that share a base as a common side.</p> 
<p><b>Isosceles Trapezoid</b> (not in book)</p>	<p>A trapezoid is an isosceles trapezoid IFF its' legs (<del>the non-parallel sides</del>) are congruent.</p> 
<p><b>Kite</b></p>	<p>A quadrilateral is a kite IFF it has <u>2</u> distinct pairs of congruent <u>consecutive</u> sides.</p> 
<p><b>Parallelogram</b></p>	<p>A quadrilateral is a parallelogram IFF <u>both</u> pairs of opposite sides are <u>parallel</u>.</p> <p>NOTE: A parallelogram is one type of <u>trapezoid</u>.</p> 

# H. Geometry - Chapter 1 - Definition Sheet

<p><b>Rhombus</b></p>	<p>A parallelogram is a rhombus IFF it has <u>four</u> congruent sides (<u>i.e. equilateral</u>)</p> 
<p><b>Rectangle</b></p>	<p>A parallelogram is a rectangle IFF it has <u>four</u> congruent angles. (<u>i.e. equiangular</u>)</p> <p>NOTE: Four angles are <u>right</u> angles.</p> 
<p><b>Square</b></p>	<p>A parallelogram is a square IFF it has four congruent <u>sides</u> and four congruent <u>angles</u>. (<u>equiangular + equilateral</u>)</p> <p>NOTE: A square is both a <u>rhombus</u> and <u>rectangle</u>.</p> 