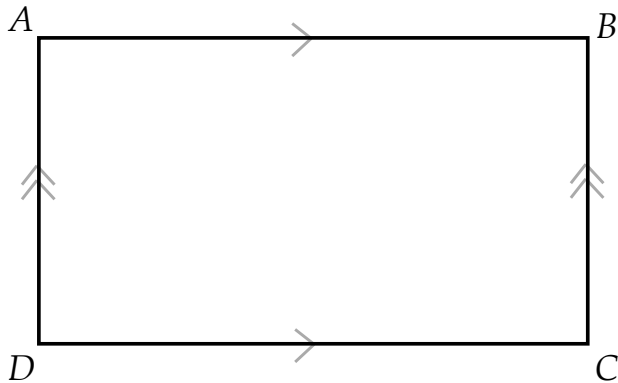


## Rectangle

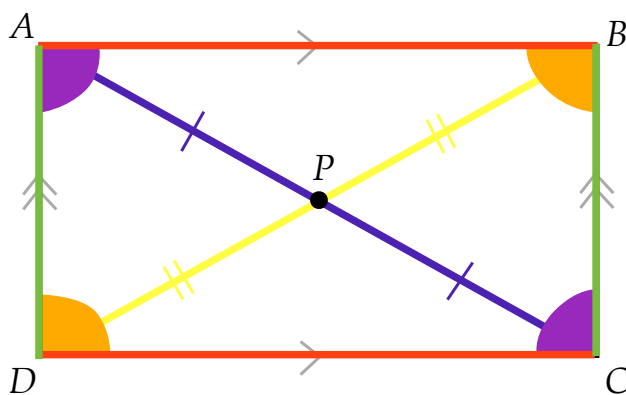
A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram.



1. Opposite Sides are congruent
2. Opposite angles are congruent
3. The diagonals bisect each other
4. Consecutive Angles are Supplementary

## Rectangle

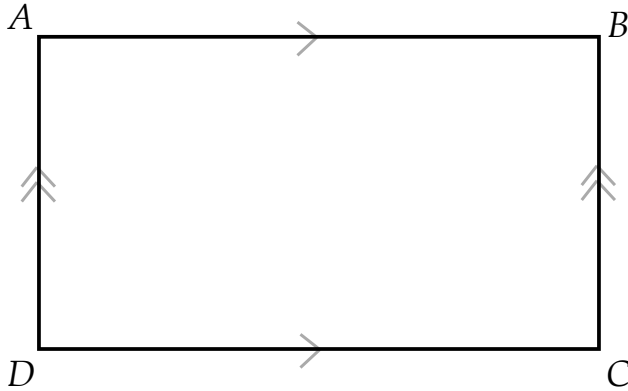
A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram.



1. Opposite Sides are congruent  
 $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$     $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{CB}$
2. Opposite angles are congruent  
 $\angle A \cong \angle C$     $\angle D \cong \angle B$
3. The diagonals bisect each other  
 $\overline{AP} \cong \overline{CP}$     $\overline{DP} \cong \overline{BP}$
4. Consecutive Angles are Supplementary  
 $\angle A$  and  $\angle D$  are suppl.    $\angle A$  and  $\angle B$  are suppl.  
 $\angle B$  and  $\angle C$  are suppl.    $\angle D$  and  $\angle C$  are suppl.

## Rectangle

A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram.

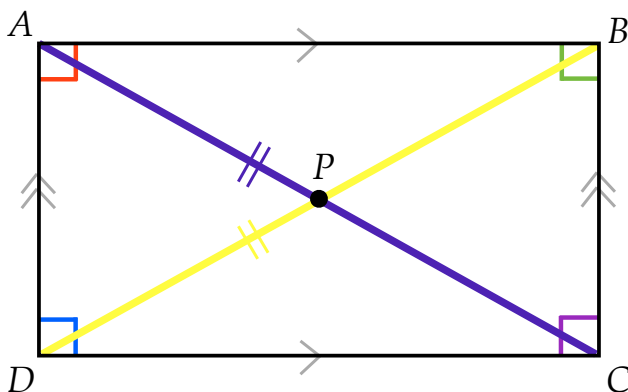


1. All angles are right angles

2. Diagonals are congruent

## Rectangle

A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram.



1. All angles are right angles

$\angle A$  is a right angle     $\angle C$  is a right angle

$\angle B$  is a right angle     $\angle D$  is a right angle

2. Diagonals are congruent

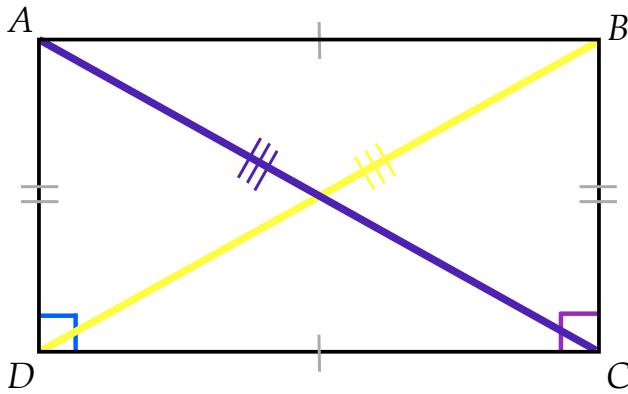
$$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$$

$$\overline{AP} \cong \overline{CP} \cong \overline{BP} \cong \overline{DP}$$

## Rectangle

A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram.

Triangles within rectangles



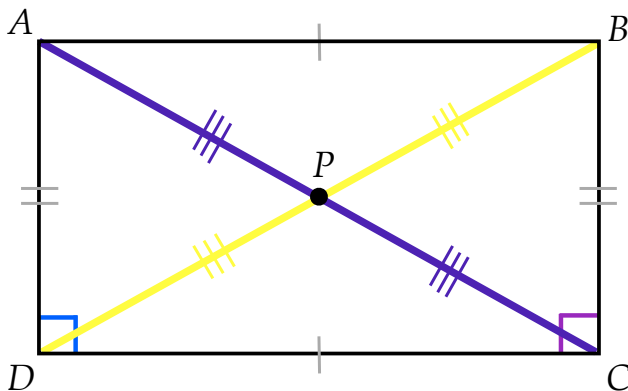
$\triangle ACD$  and  $\triangle BDC$  are right triangles

$$\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BDC$$

## Rectangle

A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram.

Triangles within rectangles



$\triangle ACD$  and  $\triangle BDC$  are right triangles

$$\triangle ACD \cong \triangle BDC$$

$\triangle APD$ ,  $\triangle BPC$ ,  $\triangle APB$  and  $\triangle DPC$  are isosceles triangles

$$\triangle APD \cong \triangle BPC$$

$$\triangle APB \cong \triangle DPC$$