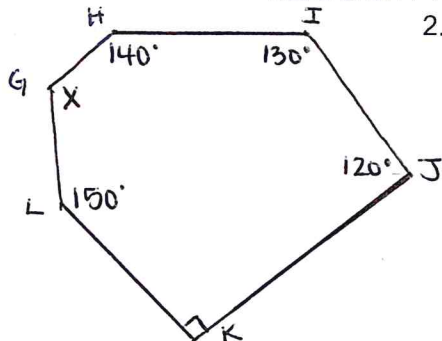
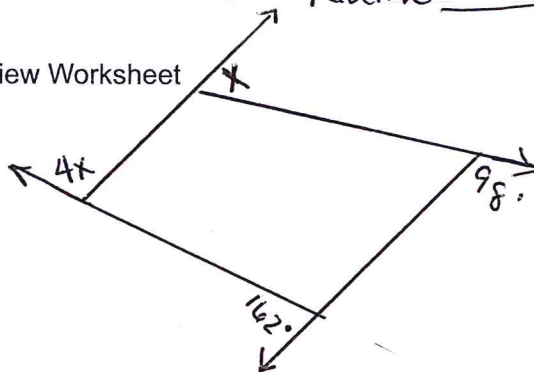


Name _____

1.



2.

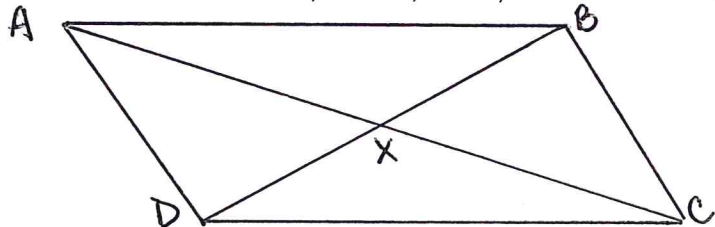


3. Find the sum of the measures of the interior angles of a hexagon.

4. Find the sum of the measures of the exterior angles of a decagon.

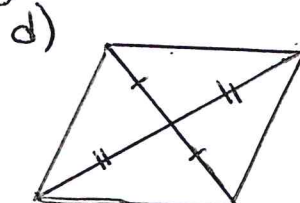
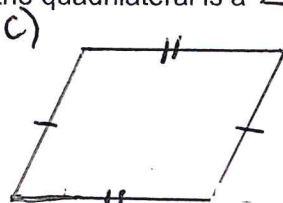
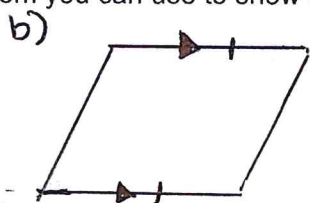
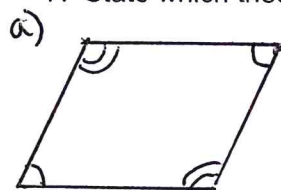
5. Find the measures of each the interior and exterior angles of a regular pentagon.

6. For $\square ABCD$, $AB=10$, $DX=3$, $m\angle BCD=52$ find

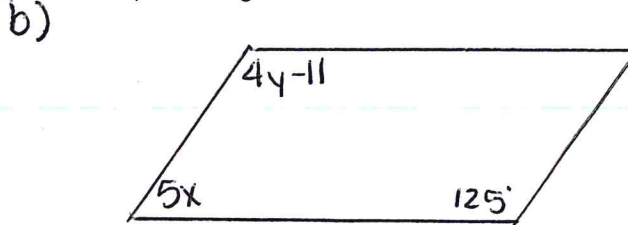
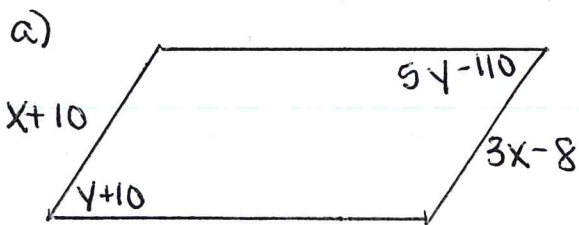


- $\overline{CD} =$
- $m\angle BAD =$
- $m\angle ADC =$
- $\overline{BD} =$
- $\overline{XB} =$

7. State which theorem you can use to show the quadrilateral is a \square



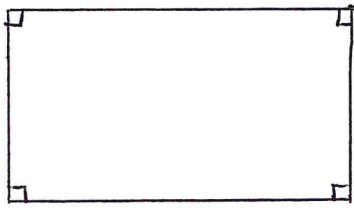
8. Find the values of x & y that make the quadrilateral a parallelogram.



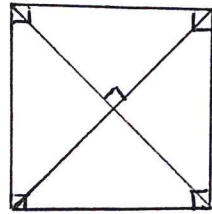
9. Graph the quadrilateral with vertices $A(2,1)$, $B(4,5)$, $C(10,5)$, $D(8,1)$. Then show the quadrilateral is a parallelogram by showing 1 pair of opposite sides are parallel and congruent using \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} .

10. Classify the special quadrilateral.

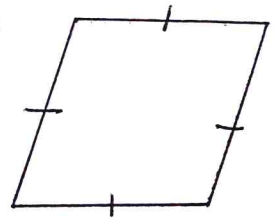
a)



b)



c)

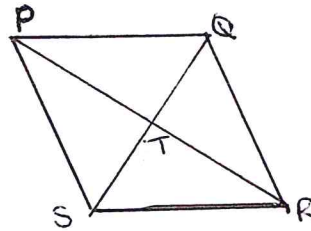


11. Find the lengths of the diagonals of rectangle ABCD given $\overline{AC} = 6x + 2$ and $\overline{BD} = 4x + 20$

12. The diagonals of rhombus PQRS intersect at T.

Given that $m\angle PRS = 32^\circ$ and $\overline{QT} = 5$, find

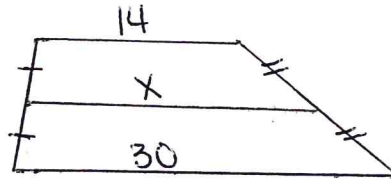
- $m\angle STR =$
- $m\angle RPQ =$
- $m\angle QSR =$
- $\overline{QS} =$



13. Fill in the blank with Always, Sometimes or Never

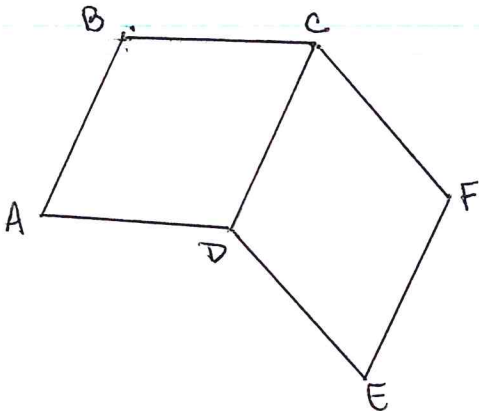
- A rhombus is _____ a square.
- A square is _____ a rhombus.
- A rectangle is _____ a parallelogram.

14. Find the length of the midsegment



15. Write a 2-column proof

- Given: $\square ABCD$ and $\square CDEF$
Prove: $AB = EF$



- Given: $PQ = SR$ and $\angle 1 = \angle 2$
Prove: PQRS is a \square

