Def. Rhombus

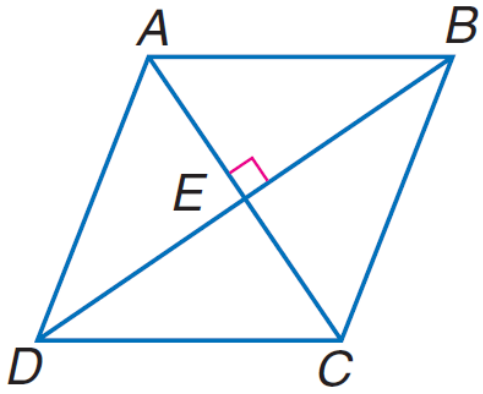
A ▱ with 4 ≅ sides.

The diagonals of a rhombus are ⊥.

If the diagonals of a ▱ are ⊥, then the ▱ is a rhombus.

Each diagonal of a rhombus bisects a pair of opposite angles.

In rhombus $ABCD$, $AB = 2x + 3$ and $BC = 5x$.



Find x.

Find AD.

Find $m\angle BCD$ if $m\angle ABC = 83.2$.

Find $m\angle AEB$.

Def. Square

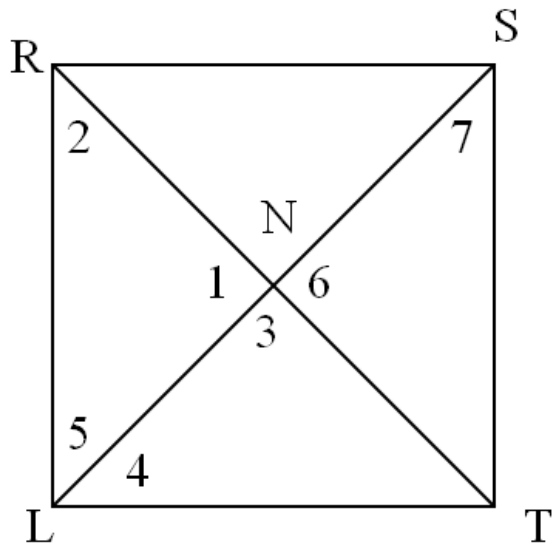
A ▱ with 4 ≅ sides and 4 rt ∠'s.

If a parallelogram is both a rectangle and a rhombus, then it is a square.

All of the properties of rhombi and rectangles can be applied to squares.

square RSTL

RS = $2x + 4$ and ST = $3x - 5$:



Solve for x.

Find RS.

Find ST.