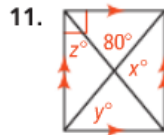
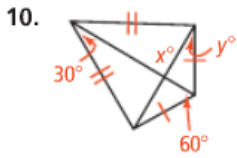
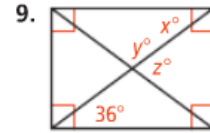
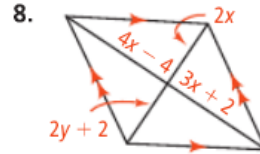
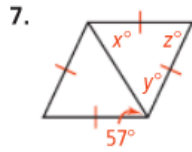
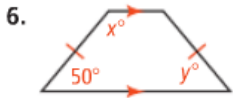


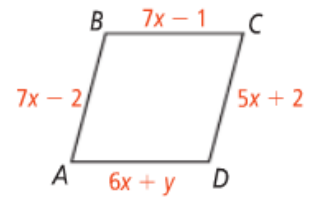
Parallelogram Proof Practice

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

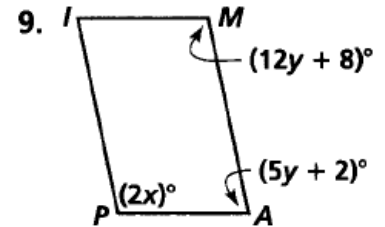
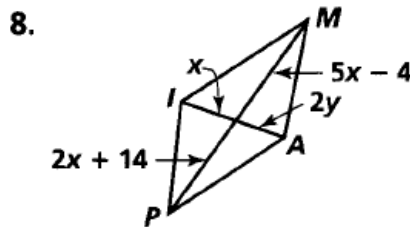
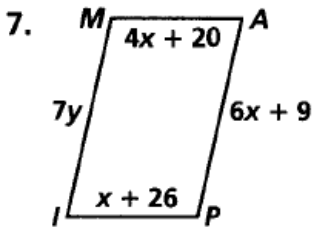
**Algebra** Find the values of the variables for each quadrilateral.



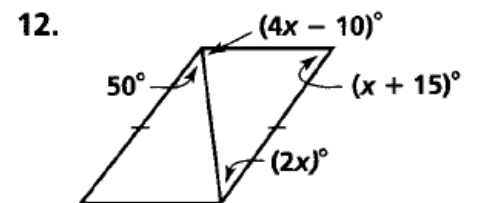
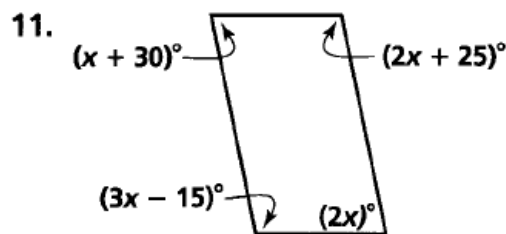
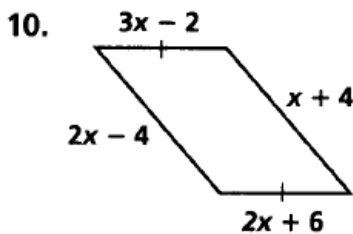
12. **Algebra** Determine the values of the variables for which  $ABCD$  is a parallelogram.



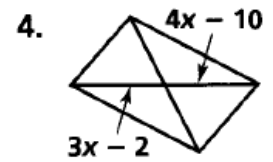
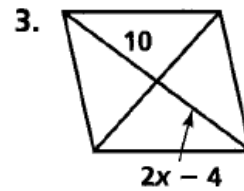
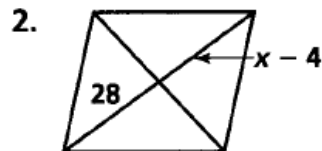
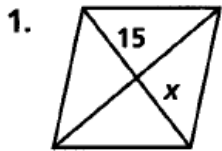
**Algebra** Find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  for which the figure must be a parallelogram.



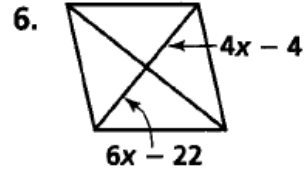
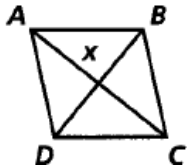
**Algebra** Find the value of  $x$ . Then tell whether the figure must be a parallelogram. Explain your answer.



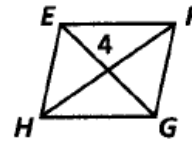
Find the value of  $x$  in each parallelogram.



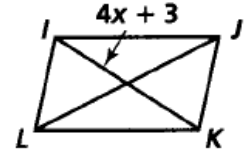
5.  $AC = 24$



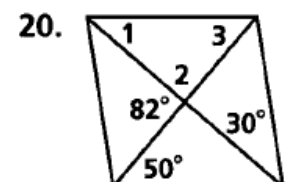
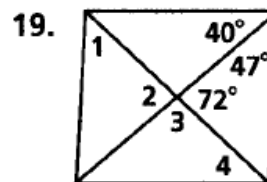
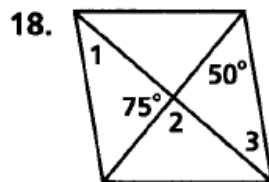
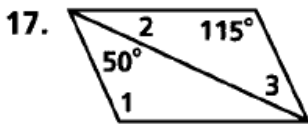
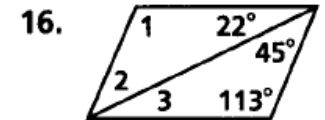
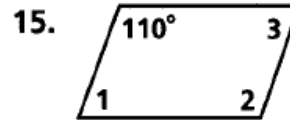
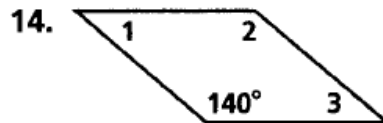
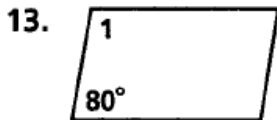
7.  $x = EG$



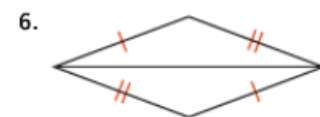
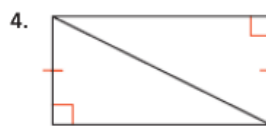
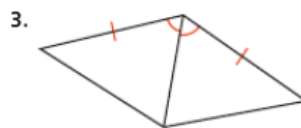
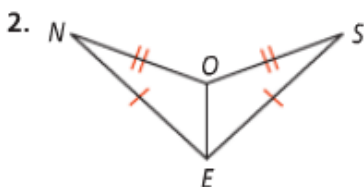
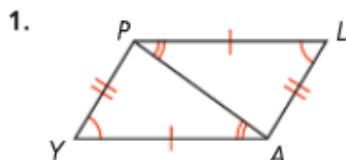
8.  $IK = 35$



Find the measures of the numbered angles for each parallelogram.



Write a congruence statement for each pair of triangles.



Which postulate or theorem, if any, could you use to prove the two triangles congruent? If not enough information is given, write *not enough information*.

