

## Quadrilaterals

### Definition

*A quadrilateral is a simple closed figure with four sides.*

### Types of quadrilaterals

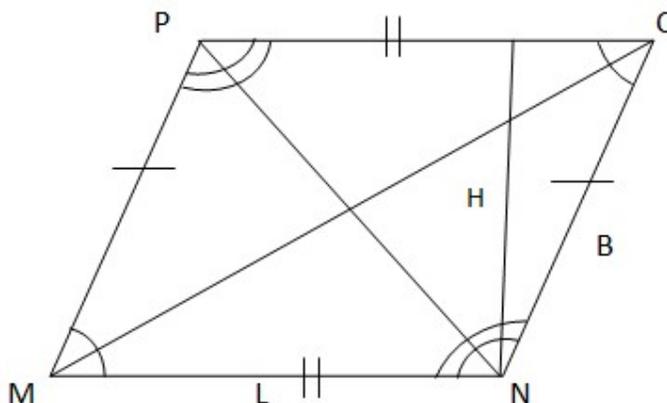
Quadrilaterals can be broadly classified as the following:

- Parallelogram
- Rectangle
- Square
- Rhombus
- Trapezium
- Kite

One common property of all quadrilaterals is that the sum of all their angles equals  $360^\circ$ .

### Parallelogram

If in a quadrilateral both the pairs of opposite sides be parallel then it is a parallelogram.



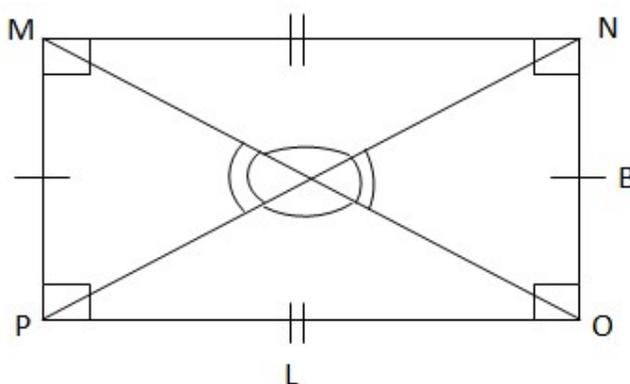
### Properties of a parallelogram

- Opposite sides are parallel and congruent.

- Opposite angles are congruent.
- Adjacent angles are supplementary.
- Diagonals bisect each other and each diagonal divides the parallelogram into two congruent triangles.
- If one of the angles of a parallelogram is a right angle then all other angles are right and it becomes a rectangle.

## Rectangles

If in a parallelogram one angle be  $90^\circ$  it is known as Rectangle.

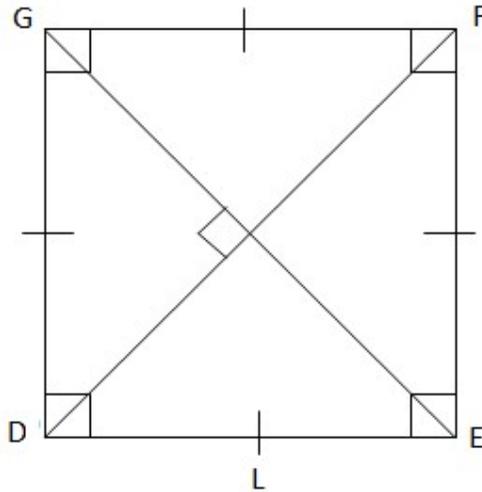


### Properties of a Rectangle

- Opposite sides are parallel and congruent.
- All angles are right.
- The diagonals are congruent and bisect each other (divide each other equally).
- Opposite angles formed at the point where diagonals meet are congruent.
- A rectangle is a special type of parallelogram whose angles are right.

## Squares

If in a rectangle adjacent sides are equal or in a rhombus one angle be  $90^\circ$  it is known as Square.

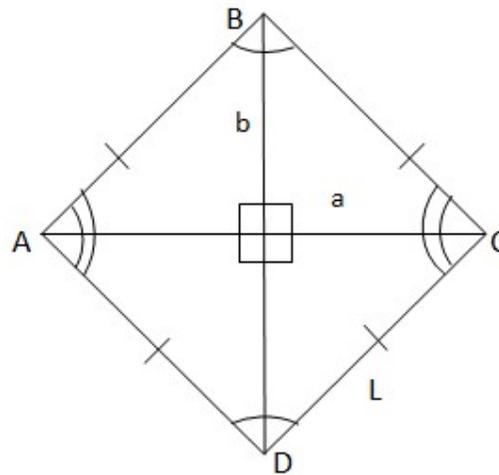


### Properties of a square:

- All sides and angles are congruent.
- Opposite sides are parallel to each other.
- The diagonals are congruent.
- The diagonals are perpendicular to and bisect each other.
- A square is a special type of parallelogram whose all angles and sides are equal.
- Also, a parallelogram becomes a square when the diagonals are equal and right bisectors of each other.

## Rhombus

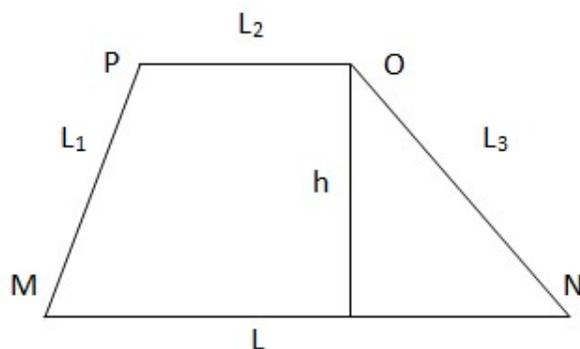
If in a parallelogram, the adjacent sides are equal it is known as Rhombus.



### Properties of a Rhombus :

- All sides are congruent.
- Opposite angles are congruent.
- The diagonals are perpendicular to and bisect each other.
- Adjacent angles are supplementary (For eg.,  $\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$ ).
- A rhombus is a parallelogram whose diagonals are perpendicular to each other.

## Trapezium

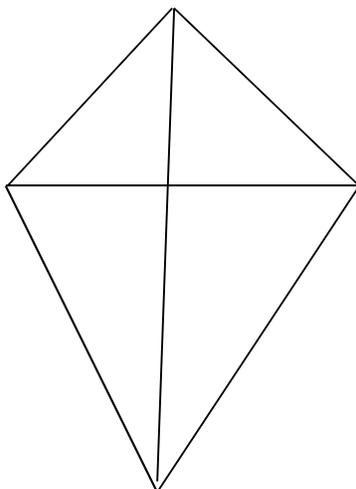


### Properties of a Trapezium:

- The bases of the trapezium are parallel to each other ( $MN \parallel OP$ ).
- No sides, angles and diagonals are congruent.

### KITE

If the diagonals of a quadrilateral be perpendicular to each other, it is known as a Kite. If the two adjacent pairs of sides be equal in length it is known as Isosceles Kite.



**The "Family Tree " Chart :**

