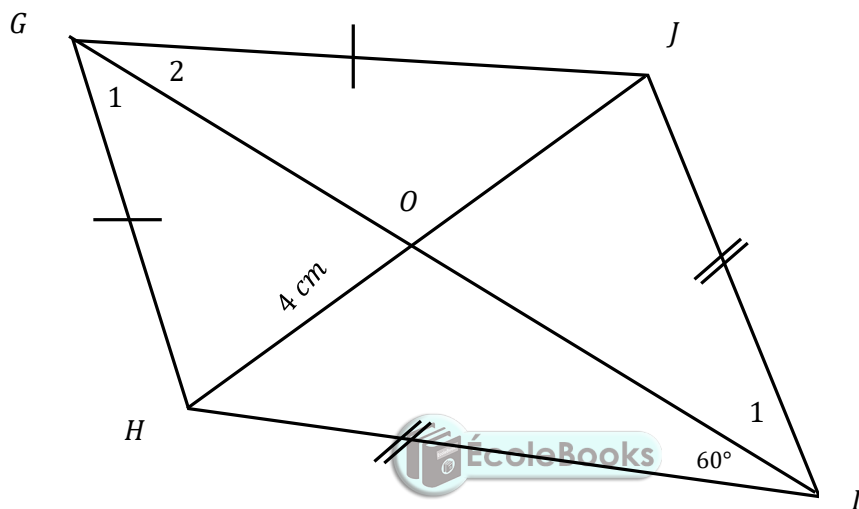
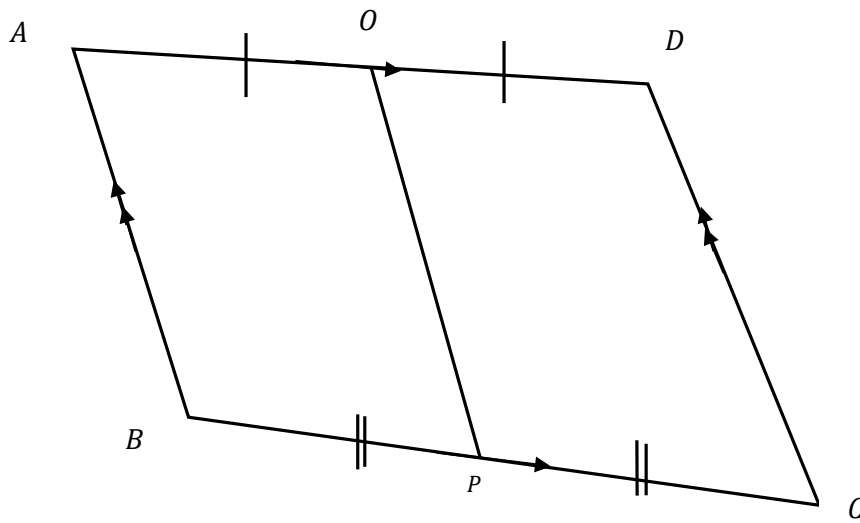
		Name: Memorandum				
		Gr 10		Date:		Time:
CAPS Reference		Euclidean Geometry				
Topic		Properties of Quadrilaterals				

2.1



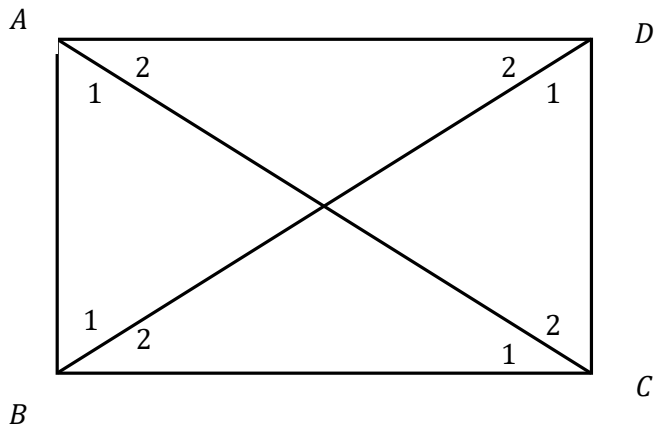
Statement	Reason
2.1.1 $OJ = 4\text{cm}$	$GI$ bisect $HJ$ of kite $GHIJ$
2.1.2 $\hat{I}_1 = 60^\circ$	$GI$ bisect $\hat{I}$ of kite $GHIJ$
2.1.3 In $\triangle HIO$ and $\triangle JIO$ 1) $HO = OJ = 4\text{cm}$ 2) $HI = JI$ 3) $OI = OI$ $\therefore \triangle HIO \cong \triangle JIO$	Proven at 2.1.1 Given Common $s, s, s$

2.2



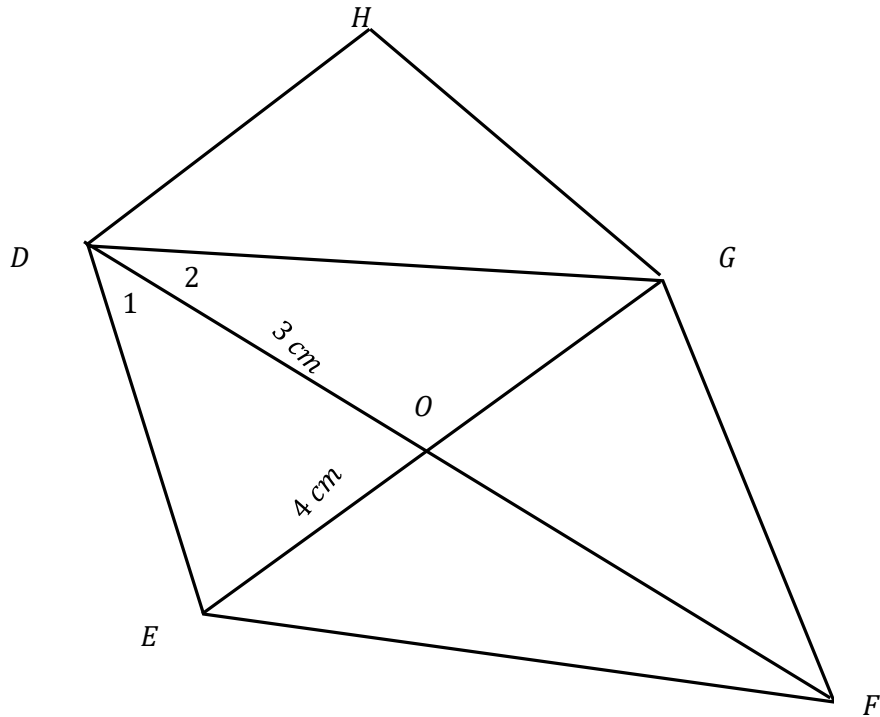
Statement	Reason
<p>2.2 <math>AD = BC</math></p> <p>But <math>AO = OD</math></p> <p><math>\therefore AO + OD = AD</math></p> <p>And <math>BP = PC</math></p> <p><math>\therefore BP + PC = BC</math></p> <p><math>\therefore OD = PC</math></p> <p>And <math>OD \parallel PC</math></p> <p><math>\therefore OPDC</math> is a parallelogram</p>	<p>Given ABCD is a parallelogram</p> <p>Given</p> <p>Given</p> <p>Given</p> <p>One pair of opposite sides are equal and parallel.</p>

2.3



Statement	Reason
<p>In <math>\triangle ABC</math> and <math>\triangle CDB</math></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <math>AB = CD</math></li> <li>2) <math>BC = BC</math></li> <li>3) <math>AC = BD</math></li> </ol> <p><math>\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDB</math></p> <p><math>\therefore \hat{C} = \hat{B}</math> and <math>\hat{A} = \hat{D}</math></p> <p><math>\therefore \hat{C} = \hat{B} = \hat{A} = \hat{D} = 90^\circ</math></p> <p><math>\therefore ABCD</math> a rectangle</p>	<p>Opposite sides of a parallelogram <math>ABCD</math> are equal Common Given</p> <p><math>s, s, s</math></p> <p>Interior <math>\angle</math>s of a quadrilaterals is equal to <math>360^\circ</math></p>

2.4



**Statement**

**Reason**

2.4.1  $\widehat{DOG} = 90^\circ$

$DF \perp EG$  of kite  $DEFG$

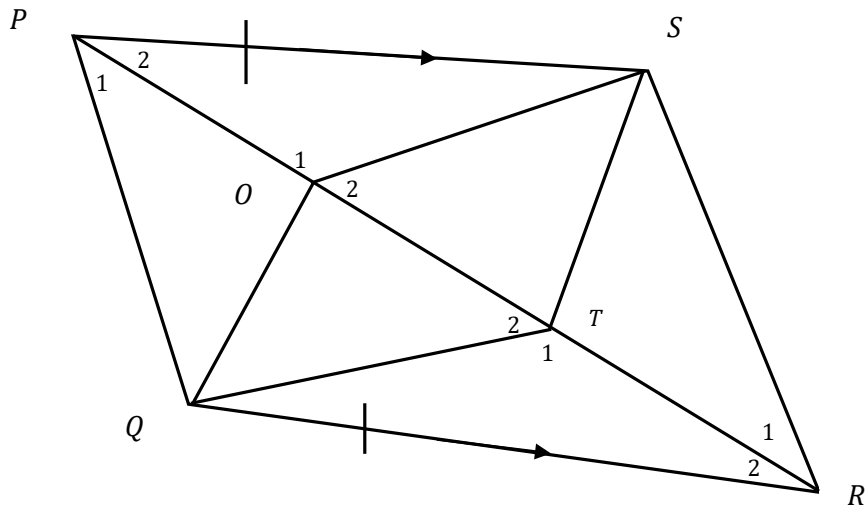
2.4.2  $DG^2 = 4^2 + 3^2$   
 $= 16 + 9$   
 $DG = \sqrt{25}$   
 $DG = 5 \text{ cm}$

(Pyth)

2.4.3  $DO = HG$   
 $OG = DH$   
 $\therefore DOGH$  is a rectangle

Given  
 Given  
 Opposite of rectangle are equal

2.5



**Statement**

**Reason**

2.5

In  $\triangle POS$  and  $\triangle QTR$

1)  $PS = QR$

2)  $\widehat{P}_2 = \widehat{R}_2$

3)  $\widehat{P}_1 + \widehat{P}_2 = \widehat{T}_2 + \widehat{T}_1 = 180^\circ$

$\therefore \widehat{P}_1 = \widehat{T}_1$

$\therefore \triangle POS \equiv \triangle QTR$

$\therefore \triangle POQ \equiv \triangle STR$

$\therefore QTSO$  is a parallelogram

Given

Alternating  $\angle$ s  $PS \parallel QR$

$\angle$ s on a straight line

S, A, A