

Unit 8 Lesson 8

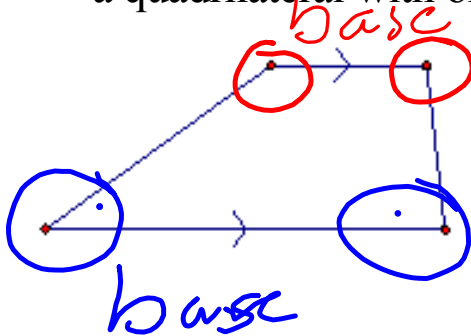
# Trapezoids

"It is hard to convince a high-school student that he will encounter a lot of problems more difficult than those of algebra and geometry."

-Edgar Watson Howe

# Trapezoid

-a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides



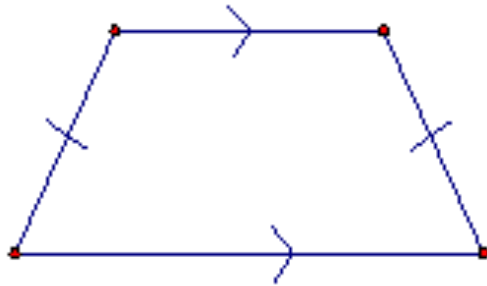
The parallel sides are called the bases

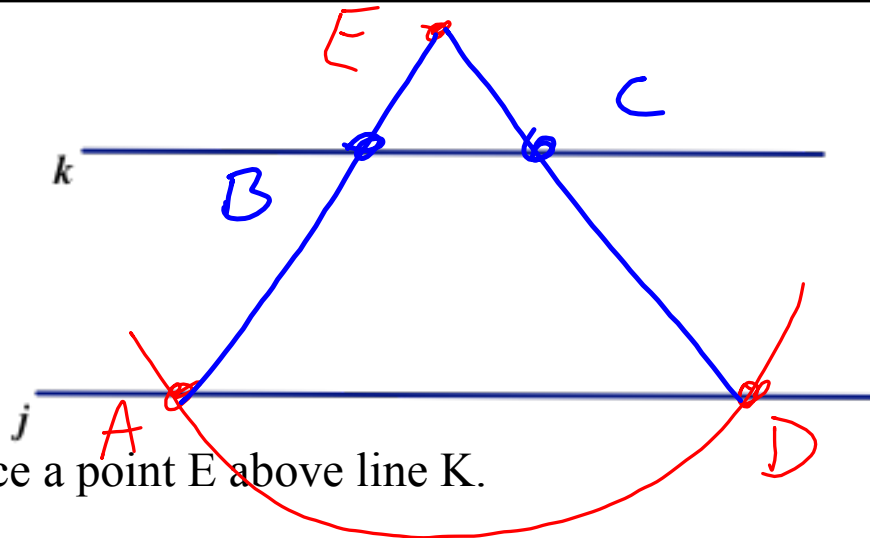
The non-parallel sides are called the legs

There are two pairs of base angles (one pair for each base)

## Isosceles Trapezoid

- a trapezoid with congruent legs





1. Place a point E above line K.

2. Place your compass on point E and swing your compass so it intersects line j twice. Label the intersection points A and D.

2. Draw in segment AE and ~~AD~~.

3. Label the quadrilateral as ABCD.

4. Measure the following:

$$AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad CD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m\angle A = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad m\angle B = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad m\angle C = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad m\angle D = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

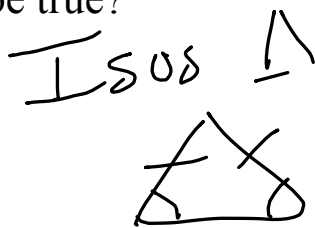
5. Draw in the diagonals for both isosceles trapezoids and measure:

$$AC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad BD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

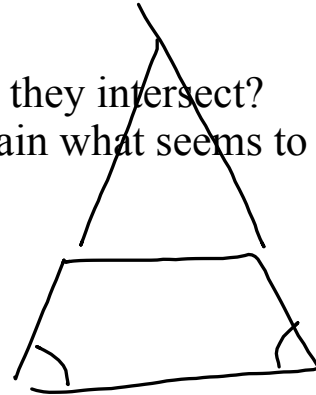
Q1: What *seems* to be true about isosceles trapezoids?

Base  $\angle$ s are  $\cong$   
diagonals  $\cong$

Q2: What is formed if you extend the legs so they intersect?  
 (in our picture pt E) How does this help explain what seems to be true?



$\cong$   
 base  $\cong$

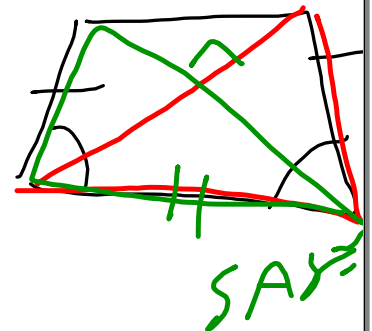


Q2: Do the diagonals bisect each other? Are they perpendicular?

No never

NOT

Always



Q3: Do the diagonals bisect the angles?

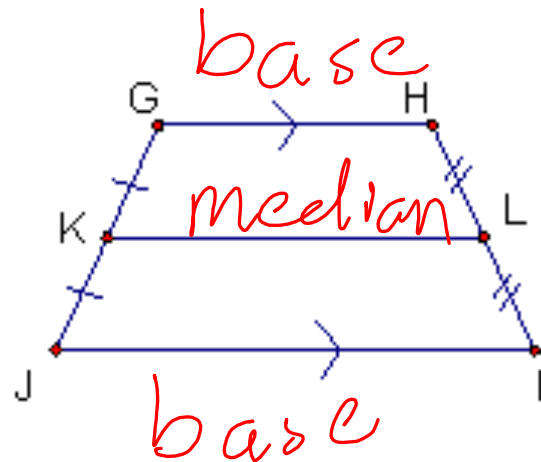
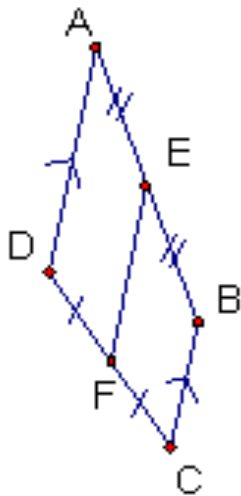
Not  
 Always

## Isosceles Trapezoid Recap:

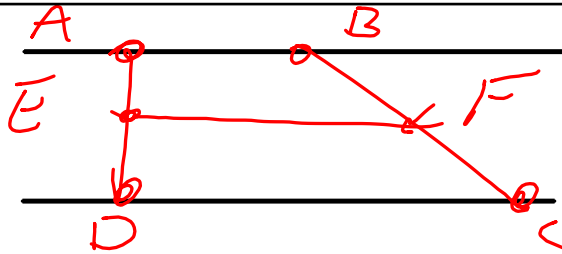
1. A trapezoid with congruent legs (definition)
2. Both pairs of base angles are congruent (theorem 5-18)
3. Diagonals are congruent.

## Median of a Trapezoid

- a segment that connecting the midpoints of the legs







1. Use the lines above to create a trapezoid  $ABCD$ . Place  $A$  and  $B$  on the top line. Place  $C$  and  $D$  on the bottom line. (BE SURE TO NOT MAKE A PARALLELOGRAM).
2. Place the midpoint of the legs of the trapezoid. Label the midpoint of  $AD$  point  $E$ . Label the midpoint of  $BC$  point  $F$ .
3. Draw in the median of the trapezoid.
4. Measure the bases, median, and angles of the trapezoid.

$$AB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \qquad m\angle A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$CD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \qquad m\angle D = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$EF = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \qquad m\angle AEF = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Q1: What seems to be true about the median of the trapezoid?

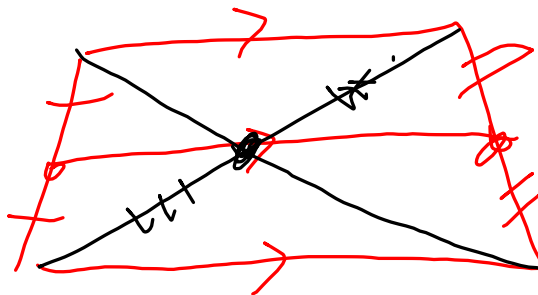
*Med is  
// to bases*

$$\frac{AB + CD}{2} = \text{Med}$$

5. Draw in the diagonals of both trapezoids.

Q2: Do the diagonals intersect on the median? Will they ever intersect on the median?

No



Theorem 5-19

The median of a trapezoid:

(1) is parallel to both bases

(2) has a length that is equal to the average of the base lengths.

$$med = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2}$$

In trapezoid  $ABCD$ ,  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ .

- Find the length of  $AN$
- Find the length of  $AB$
- Find the length of the median

$$\frac{x}{12} = \frac{4}{16} \quad \left| \cdot 4 \right.$$

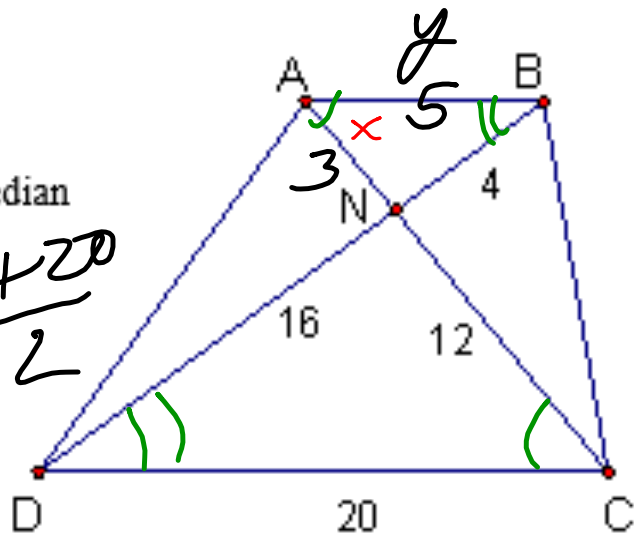
$$4x = 12$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\frac{y}{5} = \frac{20}{20}$$

$$\frac{y}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

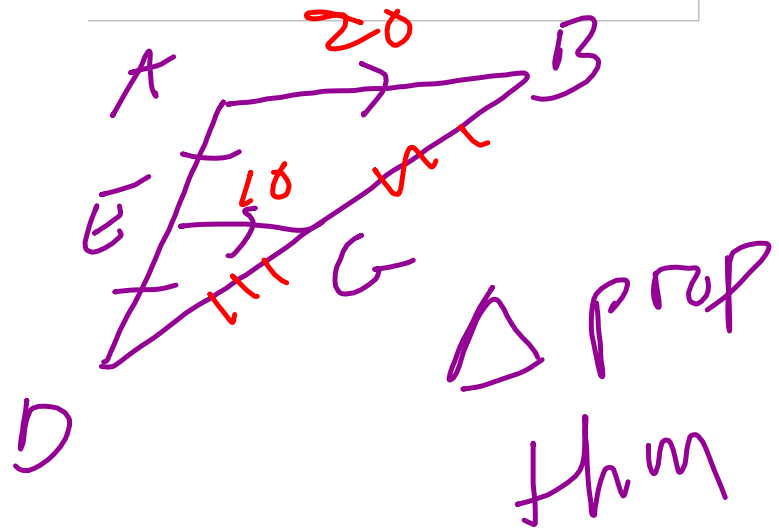
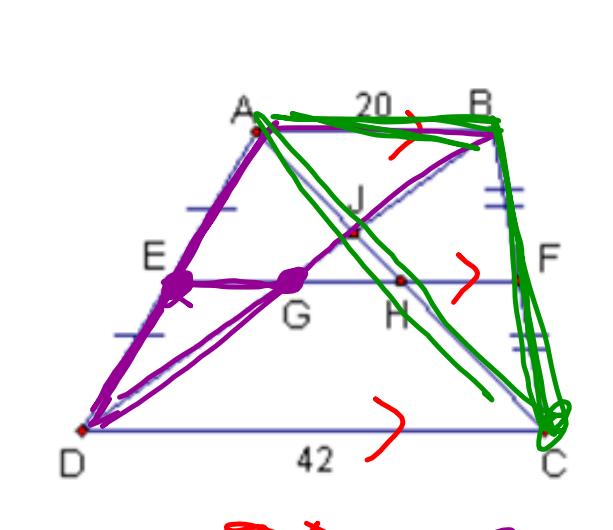
$$y = 5$$



Example 2: Find EF, EG, GH, and HF. 11 10

$$\frac{20 + 42}{2} = 31$$

10



SAS ~ 1:2

## Example 2:

Are the bases of a trapezoid allowed to be congruent? Explain.

