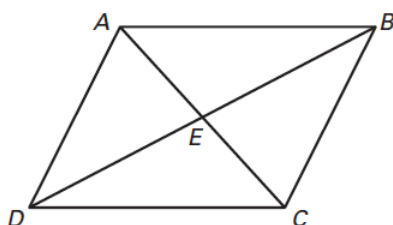
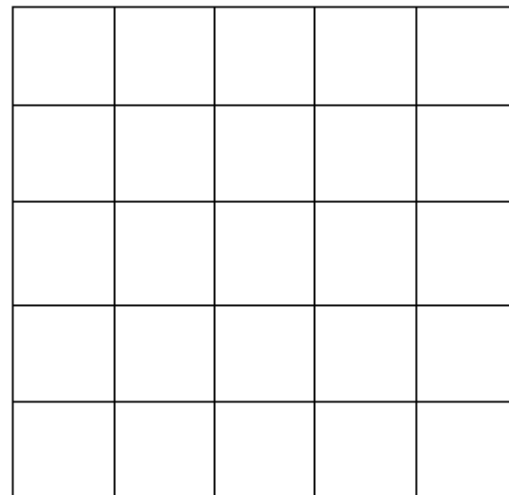


# Practice B

Decide whether the statement is *sometimes*, *always*, or *never* true.

1. A rhombus is equilateral.
2. The diagonals of a rectangle are perpendicular.
3. The opposite angles of a rhombus are supplementary.
4. A square is a rectangle.
5. The diagonals of a rectangle bisect each other.
6. The consecutive angles of a square are supplementary.



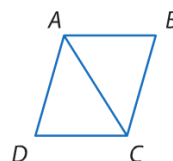
**Quadrilateral ABCD is a rhombus.**

7. If  $m\angle BAE = 32^\circ$ , find  $m\angle ECD$ .
8. If  $m\angle EDC = 43^\circ$ , find  $m\angle CBA$ .
9. If  $m\angle EAB = 57^\circ$ , find  $m\angle ADC$ .
10. If  $m\angle BEC = 3x - 15^\circ$ , solve for  $x$ .
11. If  $m\angle ADE = 5x - 8^\circ$  and  $m\angle CBE = 3x + 24$ , solve for  $x$ .
12. If  $m\angle BAD = 4x + 14^\circ$  and  $m\angle ABC = 2x + 10^\circ$ , solve for  $x$ .

Problems from p. 435 and 453:

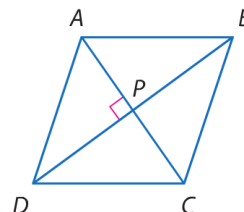
**ALGEBRA** Quadrilateral ABCD is a rhombus. Find each value or measure.

1. If  $m\angle BCD = 64$ , find  $m\angle BAC$ .
2. If  $AB = 2x + 3$  and  $BC = x + 7$ , find  $CD$ .

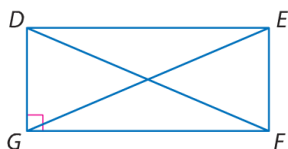


**ALGEBRA** Quadrilateral ABCD is a rhombus. Find each value or measure.

7. If  $AB = 14$ , find  $BC$ .
8. If  $m\angle BCD = 54$ , find  $m\angle BAC$ .
9. If  $AP = 3x - 1$  and  $PC = x + 9$ , find  $AC$ .
10. If  $DB = 2x - 4$  and  $PB = 2x - 9$ , find  $PD$ .
11. If  $m\angle ABC = 2x - 7$  and  $m\angle BCD = 2x + 3$ , find  $m\angle DAB$ .
12. If  $m\angle DPC = 3x - 15$ , find  $x$ .



**ALGEBRA** Quadrilateral DEFG is a rectangle.



21. If  $DF = 2(x + 5) - 7$  and  $EG = 3(x - 2)$ , find  $EG$ .
22. If  $m\angle EDF = 5x - 3$  and  $m\angle DFG = 3x + 7$ , find  $m\angle EDF$ .
23. If  $DE = 14 + 2x$  and  $GF = 4(x - 3) + 6$ , find  $GF$ .