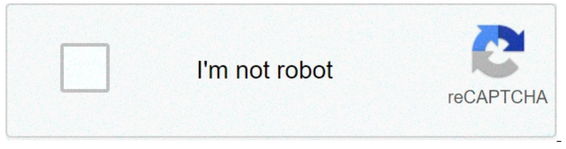

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A quadrilateral with two pairs of congruent consecutive sides

A kite is a quadrilateral with exactly two pairs of consecutive congruent sides. A quadrilateral with two pairs of consecutive sides congruent and no opposite sides congruent. A quadrilateral with two distinct pairs of consecutive congruent sides. A quadrilateral with two pairs of consecutive congruent sides with opposite sides not congruent.

An aquilone is a quadrilateral in which two unscrupulous pairs of consecutive sides are congruent (for "unscrupting pairs" means that one side cannot be used in both couples). Click to see the full answer Also the question is: what are the consecutive sides in a quadrilateral? A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides. The sides, angles and adjoining vertices in a polygon are called consecutive. (Please note that the consecutive sides intersect in one point.) Similarly, what is a consecutive side? The consecutive sides are two sides of a polygon that share a common angle. We can see the consecutive sides in any figure like a triangle, a rectangle. Similarly, could you ask, the consecutive sides of a parallelgram are congruent? TERMAN: If a quadrilateral is a parallelgram, it has 2 sets of opposite congruent angles. TERMAN: If a quadrilateral is a parallelgram, it has consecutive angles that are complementary. TERMAN: If a quadrilateral has a set of opposite sides, both congruent and parallel, then it is a parallelogram. Can you draw a quadrilateral with a couple of consecutive congruent sides? There is no specific word for this concept! A quadrilateral with a pair of parallel sides is a trapezium. If it has two pairs of parallel sides is a parallelgram, but also the parallelgrams are trapezes, as well as dogs are mammals. A parallelogram has two pairs of congruent sides. 1 Aquilone definition: A quadrilateral with exactly two distinct pairs of consecutive congruent sides. Image: 2 Vertex angle (Kite) Vertex angle: the angles between each pair of congruent sides. Image: 3 Nonvertex Angle (Kite) Definition: the angles between the two sides of different sizes. Image: 4 Kite Angoli Congetture: Nonvertex corners of a kite are congruent. Image: âÂ B and âÂ D are congurent 5 diagonal kites congettureConjectures: The diagonals of a kite are perpendicular. Image: 6 Aquilone Diagonale Bisector Congettura: The diagonal that connects the top corners of a kite is the perpendicular bisector of the other diagonal. Image: 7 corner kite Congettura BisectorCongettura: The top corners of a kite are separated from the diagonal. Image: âÂ ð---------- Image: 12 Varieties of trapezoids 13 Consecutive trapezoidal angles Conjecture: The consecutive corners between the bases of a trapezium are complementary. Image: âÃ ð~~~â+ âÂ B=180 ð~~~~~~~~~~~~~ D+' C=180 14 Isoscele Trapezoidi Definition: The two sides are not parallel. Image: 15 Isoscele Trapezoide Conjecture: The basic angle of the isoscele trapezoid is congruent. Image: 16 Diagonals isosceles trapezoidal Conjecture: The diagonals of an isoscele trapeze are congruent. Image: 17 Right trapeze Definition: Trapezio with two straight corners. Image: aDefinitions of quadrilateral types refer to A parallelogram can never satisfy the condition because it has two congruent non-consecutive sides (actually the other two parts are also congruent to each other). Using the argument reductio ad absurdoum, if any of the two non-consecutive sides is congruent to a third then the parallelogram would have more than two congruent sides to themselves, which does not satisfy the problem condition. Since a square, a rhombus and a rectangle are also parallelograms, they are also excluded. In a kite, by definition, a couple of its adjacent (or consecutive) sides are congruent to each other and the other pair of adjacent sides. So the condition is satisfied. In a trapezoid (US English) if one of the bases is congruent to one and only one (excluding isosceles trapezoids) of the adjacent sides the condition is satisfied. This is possible but since it does not derive from the definition of trapezoid, only some trapezoids meet the condition, and are a special type of trapezoid. The same is true for a trapeze (American English), where there are only the basic constraints (sum of lengths of sides, sum of angles) of a generic quadrilateral, you can make two consecutive sides congruent to each other and make the two parts different from each other and the first two parts. So, for such a special type of trapeze, the condition is satisfied. Download Skip this video 1 / 11 11

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