

Is A Parallelogram A Rectangle

A crossed rectangle is a crossed (self-intersecting) quadrilateral which consists of two opposite sides of a rectangle along with the two diagonals (therefore only two sides are parallel). It is a special case of an antiparallelogram, and its angles are not right angles and not all equal, though opposite angles are equal. Other geometries, such as spherical, elliptic, and hyperbolic, have so-called rectangles with opposite sides equal in length and equal angles that are not right angles. The word "parallelogram" comes from the Greek παραλληλό-γραμμον, parallēló-grammon, which means "a shape of parallel lines".

Varignon's theorem It is named after Pierre Varignon, whose proof was published. the sides of an arbitrary quadrilateral form a parallelogram, called the Varignon parallelogram

Rectangles are involved in many tiling problems, such as tiling the plane by rectangles or tiling a... Square - A parallelogram with four sides of equal length and four right angles. By comparison, a quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides is a trapezoid in American English or a trapezium in British English.

Parallelogram Rectangle - A parallelogram with four right angles. Square - A parallelogram with four In Euclidean geometry, a parallelogram is a chiral simple (non-self-intersecting) quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides. Rhombus - A parallelogram with four sides of equal length. The opposite or facing sides of a parallelogram are of equal length and the opposite angles of a parallelogram are of equal measure. The congruence of opposite sides and opposite angles is a direct consequence of the Euclidean parallel postulate and neither condition can be proven without appealing to the Euclidean parallel postulate or one of its equivalent formulations

Parallelogram law $2AB^2 + 2BC^2 = AC^2 + BD^2$, If the parallelogram is a rectangle, the two diagonals are of equal lengths $AC = BD$, so $2AB^2 + 2BC^2 = 2AC^2$

Rhomboid - A parallelogram with adjacent sides that are of unequal lengths and non-right angles (and thus is neither a rectangle nor a rhombus)... Rectangle - A parallelogram with four right angles. == Special cases ==

Minimum bounding rectangle the minimum bounding rectangle (MBR), also known as bounding box (BBOX) or envelope, is an expression of the maximum extents of a two-dimensional object

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Rhombus - A parallelogram with four sides of equal length.

Golden rectangle In geometry, a golden rectangle is a rectangle with side lengths in golden ratio $1 + \sqrt{5} : 1$, $\{\displaystyle \{\tfrac {1+\sqrt {5}}{2}\}:1,\}$ or φ :

Crossed polygon crossed rectangle, an antiparallelogram whose edges are two opposite sides and the two diagonals of a rectangle. crossed square, a crossed rectangle with

Antiparallelogram Like a parallelogram, an antiparallelogram has two opposite pairs of equal-length. In geometry, an antiparallelogram is a type of self-crossing quadrilateral

The three-dimensional counterpart of a parallelogram is a parallelepiped.

Theorem of the gnomon gnomon can be used to construct a new parallelogram or rectangle of equal area to a given parallelogram or rectangle by means of straightedge and compass

Rhombus rhombus is a simple polygon (having no self-intersections). A rhombus is a special case of a parallelogram and a kite. A rhombus with right angles is a square

The word rectangle comes from the Latin *rectangulus*, which is a combination of *rectus* (as an adjective, right, proper) and *angulus* (angle).

Rectangle The term "oblong" is used to refer to a non-square rectangle. The term "oblong" is used to refer to a non-square In Euclidean plane geometry, a rectangle is a rectilinear convex polygon or a quadrilateral with four right angles. It can also be defined as: an equiangular quadrilateral, since equiangular means that all of its angles are equal ($360^\circ/4 = 90^\circ$); or a parallelogram containing a right angle. A rectangle with four sides of equal length is a square. A rectangle with four sides of equal length is a square. 90°); or a parallelogram containing a right angle. A rectangle with vertices ABCD would be denoted as ABCD

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