$\qquad$
Module 9 Characteristics of Geometric Shapes

## Challenge Problems

Lesson 2 Quadrilaterals

## Set 1

Mac says that drawing a quadrilateral with three right angles and without it being a rectangle is impossible. Do you agree? Explain.
(2)

Is it possible for a quadrilateral to have four acute angles? Explain why or why not.
3. Use what you know about alternate interior angles to explain why the value of $x$ in the parallelogram is $100^{\circ}$.


## Possible Answers

Set 1

1. Yes: A right angle measures $90^{\circ}$. If a quadrilateral with three right angles is drawn, the fourth angle has to be a right angle. It can also be proven by using the Quadrilateral Sum Property. If there are three right angles and the sum of the measures of the four angles must be $360^{\circ}$, then the fourth angle must measure $90^{\circ}$.
2. No: it is not possible. An acute angle measures less than $90^{\circ}$. The sum of four $90^{\circ}$ angles is $360^{\circ}$, so if the angles were less than $90^{\circ}$, the sum would be less than $360^{\circ}$.
3. If we extend the lines, we have two parallel lines and a transversal. Then, alternate interior angles are congruent, and the measure of the angle to the right of $x$ equals $80^{\circ} \cdot 80^{\circ}+x=180^{\circ}$, because those angles form a straight angle. That makes $x$ equal to $100^{\circ}$.

