Rectangle Theorem Notes



1. In the diagram of rectangle ABCD, diagonals AC and BD intersect at E. If AE = 3x + y, BE = 4x - 2y and CE = 20, find x and y.



2. In rectangle ABCD, diagonals AC and BD are drawn. If $AC = x^2 + 4x - 23$ and BD = 5x + 33, find the length of AC.

3. In rectangle QRST, diagonals QS and RT intersect at E. If QE = 3x - 10 and QS = 5x - 8, find the length of QS.

4. In rectangle ABCD, diagonal AC = 6x-2 and diagonal BD=4x+2. Find the length of AC.

5. Mr. Harmon is building a shelving unit for his bathroom. He wants the frame of the shelf to be a perfect rectangle. How could he verify this if he doesn't have a way to measure the angles?