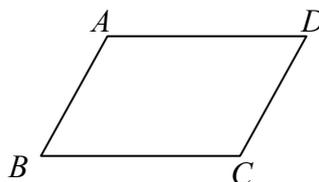


主 題 2 平行四邊形

【觀念一】平行四邊形的定義

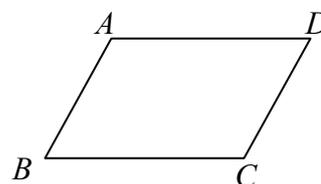
兩組對邊互相平行的四邊形稱為平行四邊形。
如右圖， $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ 且 $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ，則 $ABCD$ 為平行四邊形



【觀念二】平行四邊形的性質

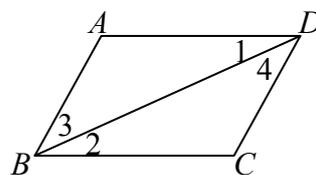
(1) 平行四邊形的鄰角_____、對角_____

《說明》 $\because \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC} \Rightarrow \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ$
 $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD} \Rightarrow \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$
 $\therefore \angle A = \angle C$ 同理 $\angle B = \angle D$



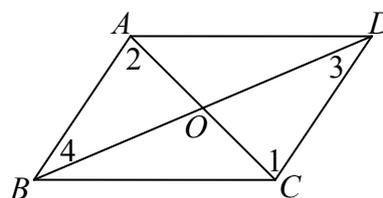
(2) 平行四邊形任一對角線，可將此平行四邊形分成兩個_____的三角形，且平行四邊形的對邊_____

《說明》 $\because \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC} \Rightarrow \angle 1 = \angle 2$
 $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD} \Rightarrow \angle 3 = \angle 4$
 又 $\overline{BD} = \overline{BD}$
 $\therefore \triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB (ASA)$
 $\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{CD}, \overline{AD} = \overline{BC}$



(3) 平行四邊形的兩對角線互相_____，且將平行四邊形的面積四等分

《說明》在 $\triangle AOB$ 與 $\triangle COD$ 中
 $\because \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD} \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4$
 又平行四邊形對邊相等 $\therefore \overline{AB} = \overline{CD}$
 $\therefore \triangle AOB \cong \triangle COD (ASA)$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{OA} = \overline{OC}, \overline{OB} = \overline{OD} \therefore \overline{AC}$ 與 \overline{BD} 互相平分



【觀念三】平行四邊形的判別性質

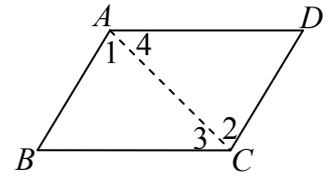
- (1)兩組對邊相等的四邊形為平行四邊形。如右圖，四邊形 $ABCD$ ， $\overline{AD} = \overline{BC}$ 且 $\overline{AB} = \overline{CD}$ ，則 $ABCD$ 為平行四邊形

《說明》 連接 \overline{AC}

$$\because \triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA (SSS)$$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2, \angle 3 = \angle 4 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}, \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$$

$\therefore ABCD$ 為平行四邊形



- (2)兩組對角相等的四邊形為平行四邊形。如右圖，四邊形 $ABCD$ ， $\angle A = \angle C$ 且 $\angle B = \angle D$ ，則 $ABCD$ 為平行四邊形

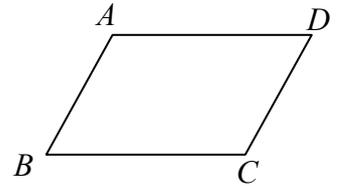
《說明》 $\because \angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D = 360^\circ$

$$\text{又 } \angle A = \angle C, \angle B = \angle D$$

$$\therefore 2(\angle A + \angle B) = 360^\circ \Rightarrow \angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$$

$$2(\angle B + \angle C) = 360^\circ \Rightarrow \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$$

$\therefore ABCD$ 為平行四邊形



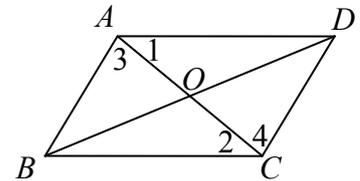
- (3)兩對角線互相平分的四邊形為平行四邊形。如右圖，四邊形 $ABCD$ ， $\overline{OA} = \overline{OC}$ 且 $\overline{OB} = \overline{OD}$ ，則 $ABCD$ 為平行四邊形

《說明》 $\because \triangle OAD \cong \triangle OCB (SAS)$

$$\therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 \Rightarrow \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$$

$$\because \triangle OAB \cong \triangle OCD (SAS)$$

$$\therefore \angle 3 = \angle 4 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD} \quad \therefore ABCD \text{ 為平行四邊形}$$



- (4)一組對邊平行且相等的四邊形為平行四邊形。如右圖，四邊形 $ABCD$ ， $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ 且 $\overline{AD} = \overline{BC}$ ，則 $ABCD$ 為平行四邊形

《說明》 連接 \overline{AC}

$$\because \overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC} \therefore \angle 1 = \angle 2 \quad \text{又 } \overline{AD} = \overline{BC}, \overline{AC} = \overline{AC}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDA (SAS) \Rightarrow \angle 3 = \angle 4 \Rightarrow \overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$$

$\therefore ABCD$ 為平行四邊形

