

Cyclic Quadrilateral

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Theorem 9.3. A rectangle is always a cyclic quadrilateral.

Proof. Let R be a rectangle and A , B , C , and D be its vertices's. By Ms. Freking's Theorem, we know that the diagonals of a rectangle are congruent and bisect each other. Since that is proved, we can say that E is the midpoint of these two diagonals intersecting each other. Then we draw a circle with the center, E , through the points A , B , C , and D . Thus, we can conclude that a rectangle is a cyclic quadrilateral.

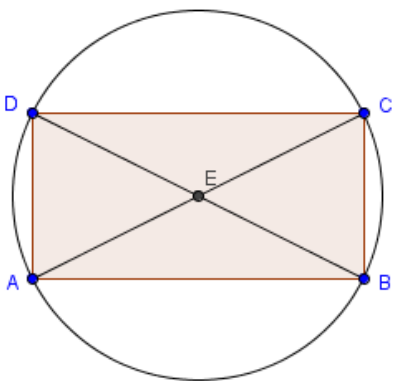


Figure 1: Cyclic Quadrilateral

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