Regular Rhombus

Grace Freking

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Theorem 6.2. Let ABCD be a rhombus. If angle A is congruent to B, then ABCD is regular.

Proof. By definition, a rhombus is a quadrilateral having all four sides mutually congruent. In Theorem 1.1, it was proven that the opposite angles in a rhombus are congruent to each other. In rhombus ABCD, angle A must be congruent to angle C. Also, angle B must be congruent to angle D. Because angle A is already congruent to angle B, then all four angles are congruent to each other. Therefore, ABCD is regular.
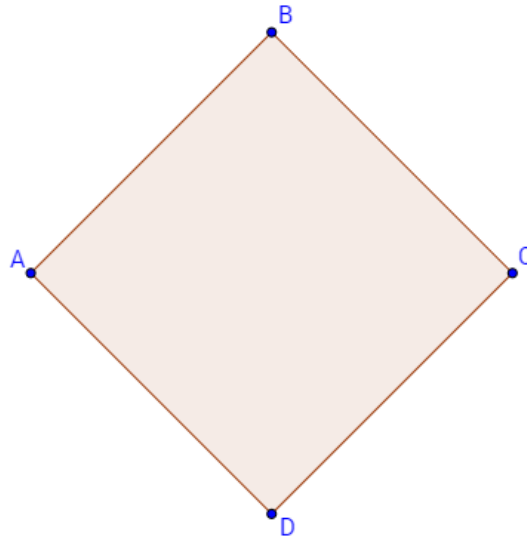

Figure 1: Rhombus ABCD

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