6. A square is a type of rectangle in which all four sides have the same length, and all angles are right angles, meaning they measure 90 degrees. These properties of a square can be used to prove that the diagonals of a square are congruent.

A square has four congruent sides. This means that all four sides of a square are equal in length. Since a square has four congruent sides, we can use the size of one side to measure the length of the diagonals.



The diagonals of a square are the lines that connect opposite corners of the square. A square has two pairs of congruent diagonals. Since a square has four congruent sides, we can use the length of one side to measure the size of the diagonals.

The distance between opposite corners of a square is the same as the length of one side. The distance between any two opposing corners of a square is the same as the length of one side, which means that the diagonals of a square are congruent. where A is the surface area, r is the radius, and h is the height of the cylinder.

10. To prove that the opposite angles of a parallelogram are congruent, we can use the following properties of a parallelogram:

A parallelogram has opposite sides that are parallel.

A parallelogram has congruent, opposite angles.

A parallelogram has congruent opposite sides. A parallelogram has four right angles. Using these properties, we can see that a parallelogram's opposite angles are congruent. Prepage

A parallelogram is a geometric shape with four sides and four angles. It has the following properties that we can use to prove that opposite angles are congruent:

A parallelogram has opposite sides that are parallel. This means that opposite sides of a parallelogram are always parallel. This property is crucial because it implies that opposite angles of a parallelogram are supplementary, meaning that they add up to 180 degrees.