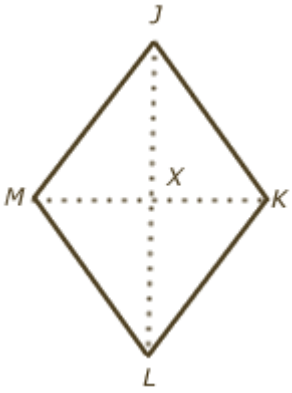
Complete the following steps to derive the formula for the area of a rhombus.



a. $\overline{JL} \perp \overline{KM}$ because the diagonals of a rhombus are perpendicular.

b. Area of $\Delta JKM = \frac{1}{2}(KM)(JX)$

c. Area of $\Delta KLM = \frac{1}{2}(KM)(LX)$

d. Area of rhombus $JKLM = \frac{1}{2}(KM)(JX) + \frac{1}{2}(KM)(LX)$

e. Area of rhombus $JKLM = \frac{1}{2} KM\,(JK + LX)$

f. $JX + LX = JL$

g. Area of rhombus $JKLM = \frac{1}{2}(KM)(JL)$

h. The area of a rhombus is equal to one-half the product of its diagonals.