

Good morning!

1. "Here"

2. Notes and Practice proving algebraically

3. Homework is on DeltaMath

$$\begin{array}{r} 5^2 = 25 \\ 6^2 = 36 \end{array}$$

$$5+6=11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15^2 = 225 \\ 16^2 = ? \end{array}$$

$$15+16=31$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20^2 = 400 \\ 21^2 = 441 \\ 22^2 = 484 \\ 23^2 = 529 \end{array}$$

$$20+21=41$$

Geometry in the Coordinate Plane

Name: _____ Date: _____

Algebra ProofsDistance Formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ Midpoint: $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

1. Quadrilateral ABCD has vertices A(-1, 3), B(3, 5), C(4, 3), and D(0, 1). Is ABCD a rectangle?

2. Do these points form a parallelogram? A (3, 1); B (-1, -2); C (-4, -2); D (-2, 1)

3. Circle C has a center of (-2, 3) and a radius of 4. Does point (-4, 6) lie on circle C?

4) Find the point P that partitions the segment between points E (1,7) and F(11,-3) into a 3:2 ratio.

5. Do the points A(-1, 1) , B(1, -4) and C(-4, -4) form an isosceles triangle?

Geometry in the Coordinate Plane

$$\text{distance} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

6. A circle has a diameter with endpoints $(-2, 6)$ and $(4, 0)$. Find the center and radius of the circle.

7. Point C is the **midpoint** between points A and B. If point C is at $(-4, 10)$ and Point A is $(4, 8)$, what is the Point B?

8. Circle C has a center of $(-2, 3)$ and a radius of $3\sqrt{2}$. Does point $(-5, 6)$ lie on circle C?

9. A circle is centered at $(5, 3)$ and has a radius of 4. Does the point $(2.5, 6)$ lie on the circle?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Algebra Proofs Practice

$$\text{distance} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

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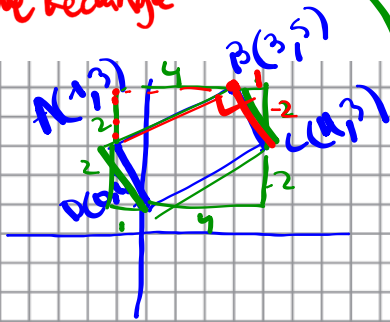
4. A circle is centered at $(5, 3)$ and has a radius of 4. Does the point $(2.5, 6)$ lie on the circle?

Distance Formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Midpoint: $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

1. Quadrilateral ABCD has vertices A(-1, 3), B(3, 5), C(4, 3), and D(0, 1). Is ABCD a rectangle?

1) Prove Parallelogram
2) Prove Rectangle

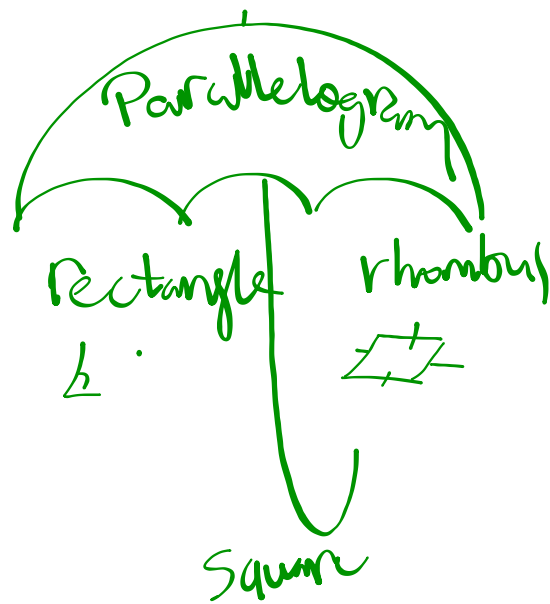


$AB = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $CD = \sqrt{(2)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$
 $BC = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$
 $DA = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$

yes! Rectangle

② ⊥ slopes ① flip fraction
 ② change sign
 slope $\overline{AB} = \frac{2}{-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$
 slope $\overline{BC} = \frac{2}{1}$

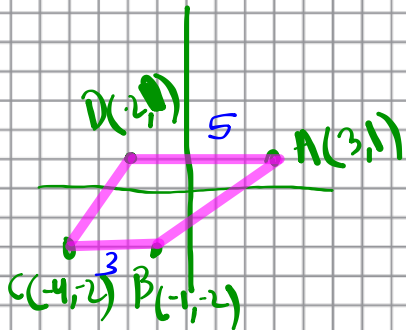
- ① Draw Picture
- ② Highlight info
- ③ Choose formula
- ④ Solve question



2. Do these points form a parallelogram? A (3, 1); B (-1, -2); C (-4, -2); D (-2, 1)

Parallelogram: ① $\overline{DA} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ✓ Slope $\overline{DA} = 0$
 ② $\overline{DA} \cong \overline{BC}$ ✗ Slope $\overline{BC} = 0$

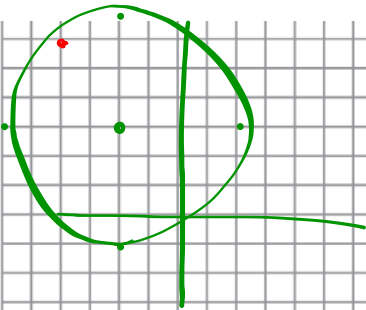
DA = 5 BC = 3
 NOT congruent



NOT Parallelogram

- ① Draw Picture ✓
- ② Highlight info ✓
- ③ Choose formula ✓
- ④ Solve question ✓

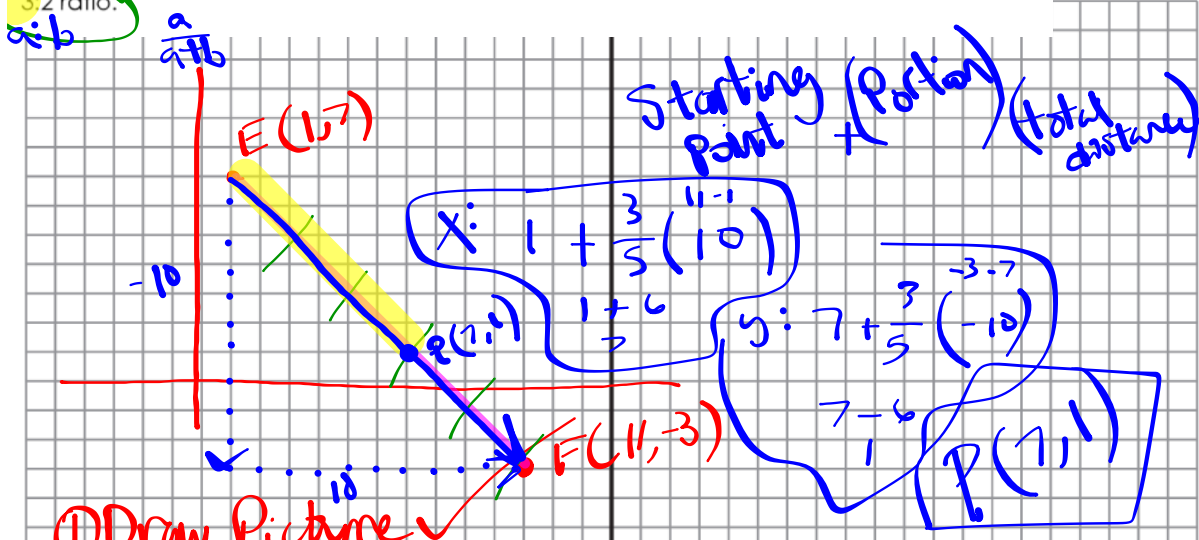
3. Circle C has a center of $(-2, 3)$ and a radius of 4. Does point $(-4, 6)$ lie on circle C?



$$\begin{aligned}(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 &= r^2 \\ (x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 &= 16 \\ (-4+2)^2 + (6-3)^2 & \\ (-2)^2 + (3)^2 & \\ 4 + 9 &= \\ 13 &\neq 16\end{aligned}$$

- ① Draw Picture ✓
- ② Highlight info ✓
- ③ Choose formula/steps to prove
- ④ Solve/Prove

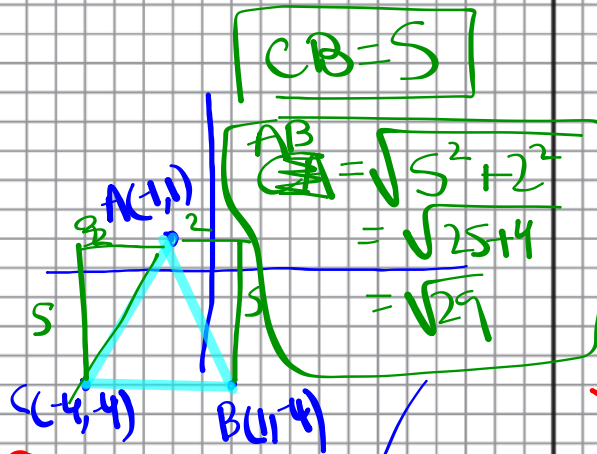
4) Find the point P that partitions the segment between points E (1,7) and F(11,-3) into a 3:2 ratio.



- ① Draw Picture ✓
- ② Highlight info ✓
- ③ Choose formula/steps to prove
- ④ Solve/Prove

5. Do the points $A(-1, 1)$, $B(1, -4)$ and $C(-4, -4)$ form an isosceles triangle?

$2 \cong$ sides



~~AB =~~

$CA = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2}$
 $= \sqrt{25 + 9}$
 $= \sqrt{34}$

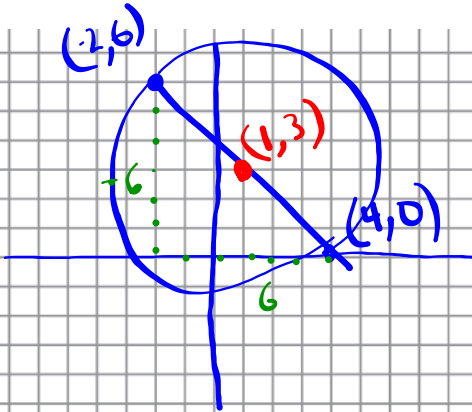
Not isosceles!
It's scalene.

- ① Draw Picture
- ② Highlight info
- ③ Choose formula
- ④ Solve question

$$\text{distance} = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$\text{midpoint} = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

6. A circle has a diameter with endpoints $(-2, 6)$ and $(4, 0)$. Find the center and radius of the circle.



① diameter \rightarrow radius
(Distance)

$$= \sqrt{6^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{36 + 36} = \sqrt{72} = \sqrt{36 \cdot 2} = 6\sqrt{2}$$

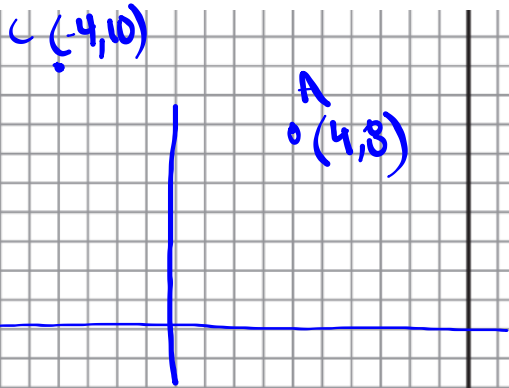
② center
(midpoint)

$$\left(\frac{-2 + 4}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1, \frac{6 + 0}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \right)$$

$(1, 3)$

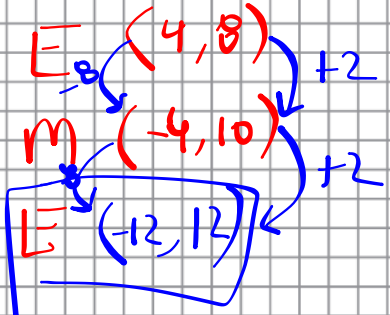
- ① Draw Picture
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- ④ Solve question

7. Point C is the **midpoint** between points A and B. If point C is at (-4, 10) and Point A is (4, 8), what is the Point B?



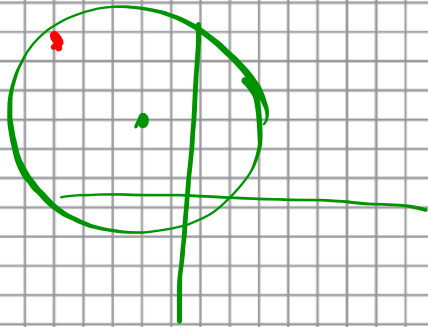
$$\frac{4+x}{2} = -4$$

$$\frac{x+4}{2} = -4$$



- ① Draw Picture ✓
- ② Highlight info
- ③ Choose formula
- ④ Solve question

8. Circle C has a center of $(-2, 3)$ and a radius of $3\sqrt{2}$. Does point $(-5, 6)$ lie on circle C?



$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = (3\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$(-5+2)^2 + (6-3)^2 = 9 \cdot 2$$

$$(-3)^2 + (3)^2 = 18$$

$$9 + 9 = 18$$

$$18 = 18$$

yes, on circle

① Draw Picture

② Highlight info

③ Choose formula ✓

④ Solve question

