Geometry Coordinate Geometry Review

- 1.) Given the points A(-2, 4) and B(7, -2):
 - a.) Find the slope of the line passing through points A and B. * $m = \frac{y_2 y_1}{x_2 x_1}$

$$M = \frac{4(-3)}{-3 - 7} = \frac{4}{-9} = -\frac{2}{-3}$$

b.) Find the midpoint of \overline{AB} . *Midpoint: $\left(\frac{x_2+x_1}{2}, \frac{y_2+y_1}{2}\right)$

$$MIDPUNT = \left(\frac{-\partial + 7}{2}, \frac{4 + (-1)}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial + 1}{2}, 1\right)$$

c.) Find the distance between points A and B. *Pythagorean Theorem $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

DISTANCE =
$$\int R 4FV^2 + 2ISE^2 = \sqrt{9^2 + (-6)^2} = 5117 \text{ or } [10-8]$$

- 2.) You are given quadrilateral GEOM with vertices at G(-3,4) E(5,6) O(4,-2) M(-4,-4).
 - a.) Plot the 4 points and find the slope of all 4 sides.

$$\overrightarrow{GE}$$
 AND $\overrightarrow{MO} = \overrightarrow{8} = \overrightarrow{4}$
 \overrightarrow{GM} AND $\overrightarrow{EO} = \overrightarrow{8} = 8$

b.) Find the length of all 4 sides (using the Pythagorean Theorem). Round your answers to the nearest tenth of a unit.

$$\vec{6E} AND \vec{M0} = \int \vec{8}^2 + \vec{3}^2 = \int \vec{68} \sin(\vec{8}.2)$$

 $\vec{6M} AND \vec{ED} = \int \vec{1}^2 + \vec{8}^2 = \int \vec{65} \sin(\vec{8}.1)$



c.) What conclusions can you draw about quadrilateral GEOM based on your answers from (a) and (b)?



3.) You are given <u>line m</u> with a slope of $2\frac{1}{4}$.

b.) What is the slope of a line perpendicular to line m written as an improper fraction?

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Use the diagram below for problems (4)-(8)

4.) Find the length of all 3 segments of $\triangle ABC$. Round to the nearest tenth of a unit.

$$AB = \sqrt{3^{2}+3^{2}} = \sqrt{45} = \begin{bmatrix} 67\\ -13^{2}+1^{2}\\ -17^{2} = \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{13^{2}+1^{2}} = \sqrt{17^{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 13.0\\ -13.$$

5.) Find the slopes of all 3 sides of $\triangle ABC$.

$$A\overline{s} = \frac{1}{3} + \overline{2}$$

$$B\overline{c} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$A\overline{c} = \frac{1}{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$B(-1, -1)$$

6.) Using your information from questions (3) and (5), is $\triangle ABC$ a right triangle? Briefly explain your answer.

7.) A median is a segment drawn from one vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side. Every triangle has 3 medians, one starting from each vertex. Find the slope of the <u>median</u> of $\triangle ABC$ to \overline{BC} .

$$\frac{M10PONTOF}{SCOPE} = \frac{5 - (-1)}{2 - \frac{4}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{5 - (-1)}{2 - \frac{4}{2}} = \frac{\frac{4}{2}}{-\frac{2}{2}} = \frac{4}{2} = -\frac{2}{2} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

8.) An altitude is a segment drawn from one vertex of a triangle and is perpendicular to the opposite side. Every triangle has 3 altitudes, one starting from each vertex. Find the slope of the <u>altitude</u> of $\triangle ABC$ to \overline{BC} .

SLOPE OF BC (FROM # 5) =
$$-\frac{1}{13}$$

SLOPE OF ACTITUDE (OPPOSITE RECIPIENT of f_3) = $-\frac{13}{1}$ on -13

9.) Challenge Question. Find the point where the altitude from problem (8) intersects \overline{BC} .

ALTITUDE:

$$y = mx + b$$
 SIDE BC;
 $y = mx + b$
 $y = mx + b$
 $y = mx + b$
 $5 = -13(2) + b$
 $0 = 73(13) + 5$
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