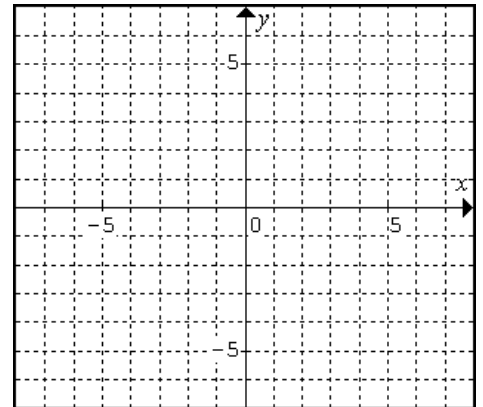


Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ Distance: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ Slope: $m = \frac{(y_1 - y_2)}{(x_1 - x_2)}$
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1. Plot the points X (-4, -1), Y(-3, 2) and Z(-1, 0)
- a. What is the length of the segment \overline{XY} ?



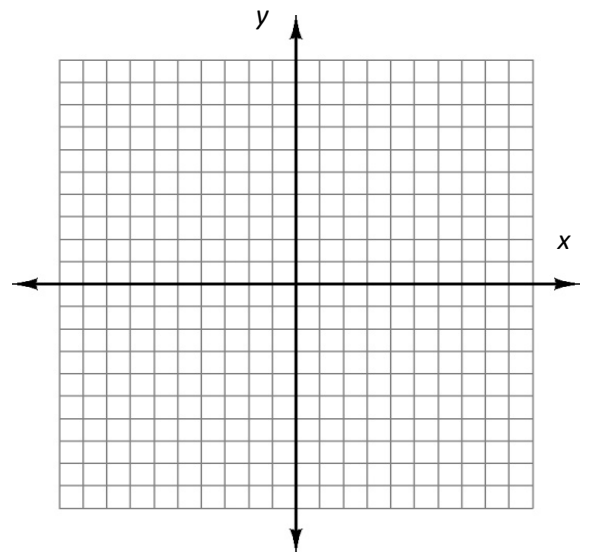
- b. What is the length of the segment \overline{YZ} ?

- c. What is the length of the segment \overline{ZX} ?

- d. What type of triangle is ΔXYZ ? How do you know?

2. Plot the points A(1, 3), B(7, 0), C (5, -4) and D (-1, -1)

- a. Find the distance between points A and B. Show your work.



- b. Find the length of segment \overline{BC} . Show your work.

- c. Find the slope of the line through points A and B.

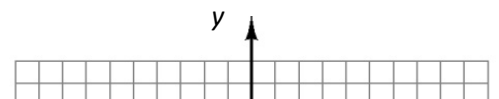
- d. Find the slope of the line through points B and C.

- e. What shape does ABCD look like? State all the ways you can justify your conclusion.

If the angle between two lines is 90 degrees the lines are called _____.

The slope between the lines will be _____, like the slopes of \overline{AB} and \overline{BC} .

3. Plot the points E(-2, 3), F(5, 2), G (3, -2) and H (-3, 0)



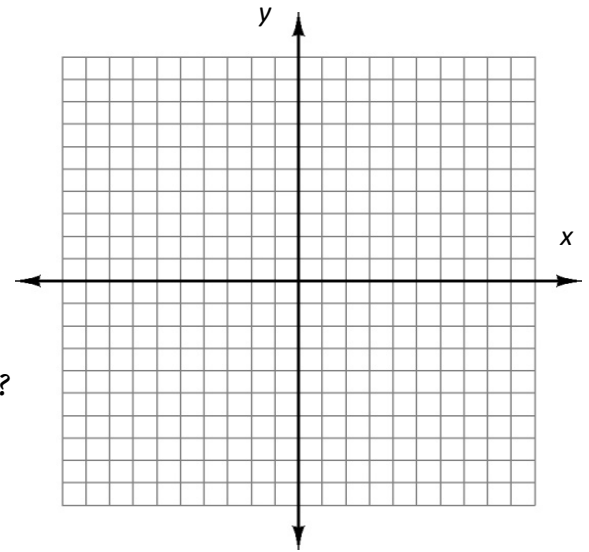
- a. Find the slope of the lines connecting points E and F.
- b. Find the slope of the lines connecting points E and H.
- c. Are \overline{EF} and \overline{EH} perpendicular? If yes, how do you know? If not, why not?
- d. IS EFGH a rectangle? If yes, how do you know? If not, why not?

4. Plot points I (-2, 2), J(1, 3), K (5, 1) and L (-1, -1).
- a. Find the slope of the lines connecting points I and J.

- b. Find the slope of the lines connecting points L and K.

- c. What is the relationship between line segments \overline{IJ} and \overline{LK} ?

- d. What type of shape is IJKL? How do you know?



If lines have the same slope they are _____. This means they will never intersect.

Challenge: Prove the pairs of opposite sides in quadrilateral MNOP are parallel (ie, MNOP is a parallelogram) without knowing the slopes. (Hint: It may be helpful to turn MNOP into two triangles)

