

Use the distance formula to decide whether $\overline{PQ} \cong \overline{QR}$

P (-1, -6)

Q (-8, 5)

R (3, -2)

Find the midpoint between $(-2, 3)$ and $(4, 2)$.

Given the coordinates of one endpoint (A) and the midpoint (M) find the other endpoint.

A (3, -2)

M (-3, 1)

State whether the lines are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.

Line 1 passes through $(-2, 2)$ and $(5, 8)$

Line 2 passes through $(-8, 7)$ and $(-2, 0)$

Line 1 passes through $(-8, 3)$ and $(-4, 5)$

Line 2 passes through $(2, -4)$ and $(8, -1)$

Fill in the blank with sometimes, always, or never.

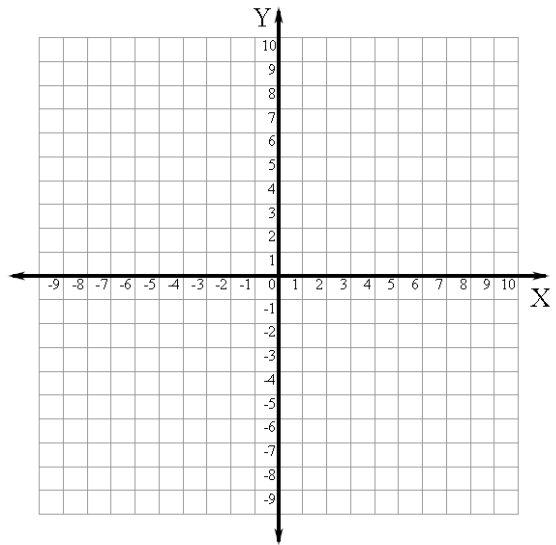
A trapezoid is _____ a parallelogram.

The diagonals of a parallelogram are _____ congruent.

The consecutive sides of a rectangle are _____ congruent.

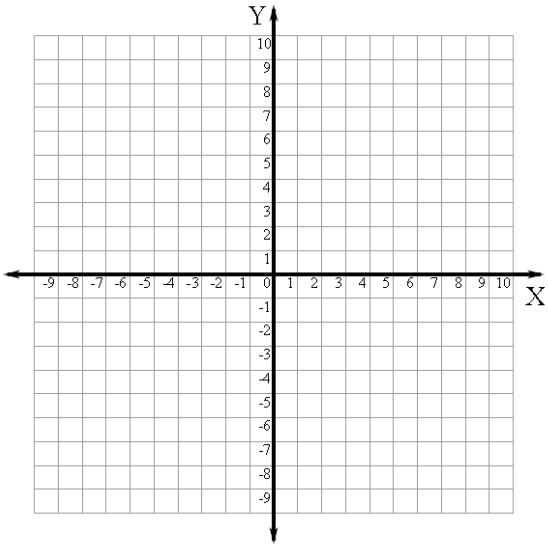
Classify each quadrilateral as a parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, square, kite, trapezoid, or isosceles trapezoid. Show your work to justify your answer.

W (0,1), X (2, 0), Y (4, 4), Z (2, 5)



Classify each quadrilateral as a parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, square, kite, trapezoid, or isosceles trapezoid. Show your work to justify your answer.

W (0,0), X (4, -3), Y (8, 0), Z (4, 3)

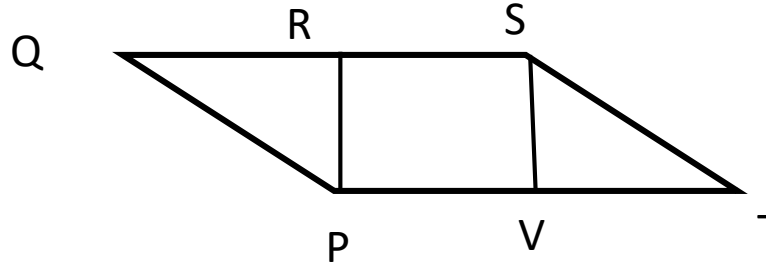


Given: ABCD is a rectangle
with diagonals \overline{AC} and \overline{BD}

Prove: $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{BD}$

Given: $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle STV$
 $\overline{PR} \parallel \overline{VS}$

Prove: PRSV is a parallelogram



Write the equation of a circle with the center at $(1, -4)$ and a radius of 6.

Write the equation of a circle with the center at $(2, 5)$ and point $(4, -3)$ is on the circle.

Graph the equation $(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 25$.

