

# Geometry

## 5.8 Coordinate Proofs

### Coordinate Proof

Place geometric \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_ plane (\_\_\_\_\_)

When \_\_\_\_\_ are used for the \_\_\_\_\_, the result is true for \_\_\_\_\_ figures of that type

Use formulas to prove things

- \_\_\_\_\_ formula

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

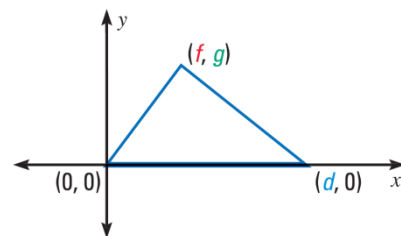
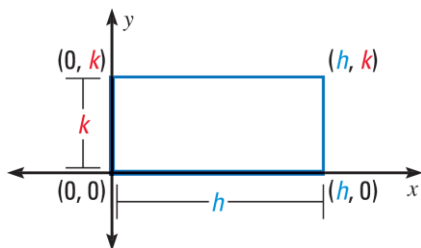
- \_\_\_\_\_ formula

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ formula

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

1. Use the \_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Place at least one \_\_\_\_\_ of the polygon on an \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Usually keep the \_\_\_\_\_ within the \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Use \_\_\_\_\_ that make \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.
- You will prove things by \_\_\_\_\_ things like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_



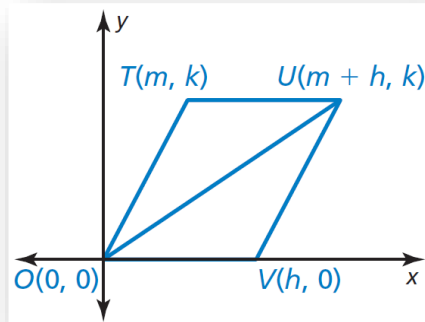
Place a **square** in a coordinate plane so that it is convenient for finding side lengths. Assign coordinates.

Place a **right triangle** in a coordinate plane so that it is convenient for finding side lengths. Assign coordinates.

Place an isosceles triangle in a coordinate plane with vertices  $P(-2a, 0)$ ,  $Q(0, a)$ , and  $R(2a, 0)$ . Then find the side lengths and the coordinates of the midpoint of each side.

Given: Coordinates of vertices of quadrilateral  $OTUV$

Prove:  $\angle TOU \cong \angle VUO$



Assignment: 277 #2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33 = 15 total