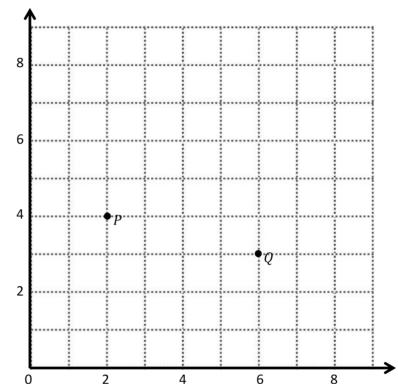
1. Use the coordinate plane below to complete the following tasks.



- b. Plot point *R* (7, 7).
- c. Draw  $\overline{PR}$ .
- d. Explain how you know  $\angle PQR$  is a right angle without measuring it.

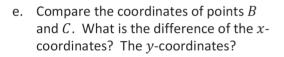


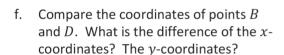
- e. Compare the coordinates of points *P* and *Q*. What is the difference of the *x*-coordinates? The *y*-coordinates?
- f. Compare the coordinates of points P and R. What is the difference of the x-coordinates? The y-coordinates?
- g. What is the relationship of the differences you found in (e) and (f) to the triangles of which these two segments area a part?

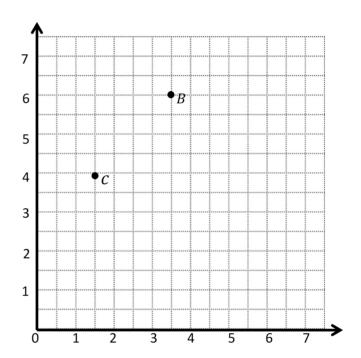
2. Use the coordinate plane below to complete the following tasks.



- b. Plot point *D* (3,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ).
- c. Draw  $\overline{BD}$ .
- d. Explain how you know  $\angle BCD$  is a right angle without measuring it.







g. What is the relationship of the differences you found in (e) and (f) to the triangles of which these two segments area a part?

3.  $\overrightarrow{ST}$  contains the following points.

S: (2, 3)

T: (9, 6)

a. Give the coordinates of a pair of points, U and V, such that  $\overrightarrow{ST} \perp \overrightarrow{UV}$ .

## **Answer Key**

- a.  $\overline{PQ}$  drawn
  - Point R plotted
  - $\overline{PR}$  drawn
  - Explanations will vary. d.
  - x-coordinates: 4; y-coordinates: 1
  - x-coordinates: 1; y-coordinates: 4
  - Explanations will vary.

- a.  $\overline{BC}$  drawn 2.
  - b. Point D plotted
  - $\overline{BD}$  drawn
  - Explanations will vary.
  - *x*-coordinates:  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *y*-coordinates: 1
  - x-coordinates: 1; y-coordinates:  $1\frac{1}{2}$
  - Explanations will vary.
- 3. Answers will vary.