Unit 5 Study Guide #2

Name _____ S

Match the quadrilateral with the description of the diagonal.

Friday

<u> </u>	. perpendicular
B 2. rectangle	, congruent
_A_3. Rhombus	_e.bisect
	decongruent and perpendicular

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5 & 6, Write the equation of the line y = 3x - 4, and goes through (3, -4)

5) the line is parallel

$$m = 3$$

$$m_{1/2} = 3$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y + 4 = 3(x - 3)$$

$$y + 4 = 3x - 9$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y + 4 = 3(x - 3)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_$$

7. Given the points (-4,10) and (-7, -4), find

6) the line is perpendicular

Saturday

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$$m = \underline{3}, \qquad y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$m_{\perp} = \underline{-\frac{1}{3}}, \qquad y + 4 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 3)$$

$$y + 4 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 3)$$

8. Given the points (-3,-9) and (-2, -6), find

a) the midpoint ($\frac{4}{2} + \frac{7}{2}, \frac{10}{2} + \frac{4}{2}$) ($\frac{-11}{2}, 3$)
b) the distance = $\sqrt{(-4 - 7)^2 + (10 - 4)^2}$ ($\frac{3 + 2}{2}, \frac{-9 + 4}{2}$)
b) the distance = $\sqrt{(-3 - 2)^2 + (-9 - 4)^2}$ ($\frac{-5}{2}, \frac{15}{2}$) $= \sqrt{10}$

For 9 & 10, Given the points A(-3,4) and B(-7,12), find the coordinates of the point P on the directed line segment AB that partitions in the ratio of $\chi_2 \, \chi_2$

9)
$$1:3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

 $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = -7 - 3 = -4(\frac{1}{4}) = -1$
 $\Delta y = y_2 - y_1 = 12 - 4 = 8(\frac{1}{4}) = 2$
P(-3,4)
 $-1 = 2$
P(-3,4)
 $-2.4, 4.8$
P(-3,4)
 $-2.4, 4.8$

For 11 & 12, Given the center and the radius, determine if the given point lies on the circle.

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

11) Center:
$$(4,1)$$
 and radius = 8, point T $(-4, 9)$
 $(-4-4)^2 + (9-1)^2 = 8^2$
 $128 \neq 64$ NO
12) Center: $(1,-2)$ and $r = 4$, point T $(3.4,1.2)$
 $(3.4-1)^2 + (1.2-2)^2 = 16$
 $16 = 14$ U = 1

For 13 & 14, Find the length of the radius of the circle whose diameter has the given endpoints.

13) (-4,1) and (4, -5)

- > Find midpoint: $(\frac{-4+4}{2}, \frac{-1+-5}{2})$ (0, -2)
- Take midpoint and one of endpoints and use distance formula.

14) (-3,2) and (1, -5)

Find midpoint:
$$(-3+1)^2$$
, $(-3+1)^2$, $(-7)^$

Take midpoint and one of endpoints and use distance formula.

$$(0_{1}-2), (-4_{1})$$

$$=\sqrt{(0, -4)^{2} + (-2, -1)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{25} = 5$$

15 & 16, Find the length of the diameter of the circle with the center at the given point and the given point that lies on the circle.

center =
$$(5,-3)$$
 and point T $(2,5)$ 16) center = $(4,-3)$ and point T $(1,5)$

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>
$$r = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (-3-5)^2}$$

 $r = \sqrt{73}$
> Diameter = $2\sqrt{73}$
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> Diameter = $2\sqrt{73}$

17 & 18, Find the standard form of the circle given the equations below. Identify the center and radius.

$$(x + 7)^{2} + (y - 6)^{2} = 81$$

$$18) x^{2} + y^{2} + 6x - 2y + 1 = 0$$

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$$18) x^{2} + y^{2} + 6x - 2y + 1 = 0$$

$$(x + 3)^{2} + (y - 1)^{2} = 9$$

nter: $(\underline{7}, \underline{6}) r = \underline{9}$

) Quadrilateral ABCD has vertices A(2,-1), B(1,3), C(6,5), D(7,1). Prove the Quadrilateral is a parallelogram.

$$= (\frac{3+6}{2}, \frac{-1+5}{2}) \qquad A(3-1), C(65)$$

$$= (\frac{1+7}{2}, \frac{3+1}{2}) \qquad B(1,3), D(7,1)$$

$$= (\frac{1+7}{2}, \frac{3+1}{2}) \qquad B(1,3), D(7,1)$$

) Given the triangle below, A(-1,1), B(1,4), C(3,3)



Center: (3, 1) r = 3

 $=\sqrt{(3-7)^2+(2-7.5)^2}$

= 4.03

20) Quadrilateral FGHJ has vertices F(-4,-1), G(-2,-5), H(4,-2), J(2,2). Prove the parallelogram is a rectangle.

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)
$$FH=\sqrt{(-4-4)^2 + (-1-2)^2}$$
 $F(-4,-1), H(4,-2)$
= $\sqrt{45}$
 $GJ=\sqrt{(-2-2)^2 + (-5-2)^2}$ $G(-2,-5), J(2,2)$
= $\sqrt{45}$

a) Find the lengths/distances of each side. Put all the work below.

$$AB = \sqrt{(7-1)^{2} + (1-4)^{2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{(3} \approx 3.6)$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(1-3)^{2} + (4-4)^{2}} \rightarrow \sqrt{5} \approx 2.2$$

$$AC = \sqrt{(-1-3)^{2} + (1-3)^{2}} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{5} \approx 4.5$$

b) Find the perimeter. VT3+2V5+ V5=VT3+3V5×103

c) Find the area. $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

A= - 2(VB) (VTB) = VUS 24.03