## Challenge Problems

10.2

## Set 1

(1) A line segment has one endpoint at ( $-4,3$ ). It passes through the point $(1,3)$, and its other endpoint is at $(7, y)$. What is the value of $y$ ? Explain how you know.
2) Point $A$ is at $(2,1)$, and point $B$ is at $(4,2)$. Graph $\overrightarrow{A B}$. Does $\overrightarrow{A B}$ pass through the origin? Graph $\overrightarrow{B A}$. Does $\overrightarrow{B A}$ pass through the origin?


## Set 2

(1) The vertices of an isosceles triangle are $(-4,1),(2,1)$, and $(x, 5)$. What is the value of $x$ ? Explain how you know.

A parallelogram has vertices at $(0,0),(4,0)$, and $(1,5)$. What are the possible coordinates for the fourth vertex? (Hint: There are three possible vertices.)


#### Abstract

NAME Module 10 Coordinate Geometry and Spatial Visualization Lesson 2 Classifying Geometric Figures Using Points


## Possible Answers

Set 1

1. If one endpoint is at $(-4,3)$ and the line segment passes through $(1,3)$, then the line segment is horizontal. The other endpoint must have a $\boldsymbol{y}$-coordinate of three just like all the other points on the segment.

2. $\overrightarrow{A B}$ starts at $A$, goes through $B$, and continues indefinitely in that direction. It does not pass through the origin. $\overrightarrow{B A}$ starts at $B$, goes through $A$, and continues indefinitely in that direction. If the ray is extended beyond the $y$-axis, it passes through the origin.


## Set 2

1. The base of this triangle is a horizontal line segment. An isosceles triangle has two congruent sides. In order for the other two sides to be equal in length, the $x$-coordinate of that vertex must be the number that is halfway between the $x$-coordinates of the bottom vertices. Since it is six units from -4 to +2 , halfway is three units. So, the $\boldsymbol{x}$-coordinate of the top vertex is $\mathbf{- 1}$.

2. The possibilities for the fourth vertex are $(5,5),(-3,5)$ and $(3,-5)$.



