NAME

Module 10Coordinate Geometry and Spatial VisualizationLesson 2Classifying Geometric Figures Using Points





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.



Point *A* is at (2, 1), and point *B* is at (4, 2). Graph \overrightarrow{AB} . Does \overrightarrow{AB} pass through the origin? Graph \overrightarrow{BA} . Does \overrightarrow{BA} pass through the origin?





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.)

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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 *y*-coordinate of three just like all the other points on the segment.



2. \overrightarrow{AB} starts at *A*, goes through *B*, and continues indefinitely in that direction. It does not pass through the origin. \overrightarrow{BA} 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 x-coordinate of the top vertex is -1.



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

