

# Justifying with Coordinate Geometry



5

Name: Key  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Given coordinate points for quadrilateral ABCD, calculate side lengths and slopes and use them to justify what type of quadrilateral it is.

Coordinates: **A (-4, 5)    B (-1, 5)    C (2, -1)    D (-4, 2)**

Side Coords.	Side Length Work (d):	Side Slope Work (m):
AB (-4, 5) (-1, 5)	$d = \sqrt{(-4 - -1)^2 + (5 - 5)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (0)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{9}$ $= 3 \text{ units}$	$m = \frac{5 - 5}{-1 - -4} = \frac{0}{3} = 0$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">0</div>
BC (-1, 5) (2, -1)	$d = \sqrt{(-1 - 2)^2 + (5 - -1)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (6)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{9 + 36}$ $d = \sqrt{45} \approx 6.71 \text{ units}$	$m = \frac{-1 - 5}{2 - -1} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-2</div>
CD (2, -1) (-4, 2)	$d = \sqrt{(2 - -4)^2 + (-1 - 2)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-3)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{36 + 9}$ $d = \sqrt{45} \approx 6.71 \text{ units}$	$m = \frac{2 - -1}{-4 - 2} = \frac{3}{-6} = -\frac{1}{2}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-1/2</div>
AD (-4, 5) (-4, 2)	$d = \sqrt{(-4 - -4)^2 + (5 - 2)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{0^2 + 3^2}$ $d = \sqrt{9}$ $= 3 \text{ units}$	$m = \frac{2 - 5}{-4 - -4} = \frac{-3}{0} = \emptyset$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">undefined</div>

Diagonal Coords.	Diagonal Lengths	Diagonal Slopes	Diagonal Midpoints
AC (-4, 5) (2, -1)	$d = \sqrt{(2 - -4)^2 + (-1 - 5)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{6^2 + (-6)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{36 + 36}$ $= \sqrt{72} \approx 8.49 \text{ units}$	$m = \frac{-1 - 5}{2 - -4} = \frac{-6}{6}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">-1</div>	$(\frac{-4 + 2}{2}, \frac{5 + -1}{2})$ $(\frac{-6}{2}, \frac{+4}{2})$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(-3, +2)</div>
BD (-1, 5) (-4, 2)	$d = \sqrt{(-4 - -1)^2 + (2 - 5)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-3)^2}$ $d = \sqrt{9 + 9}$ $d = \sqrt{18} \approx 4.24 \text{ units}$	$m = \frac{2 - 5}{-4 - -1} = \frac{-3}{-3}$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">1</div>	$(\frac{-1 + -4}{2}, \frac{5 + 2}{2})$ $(\frac{-5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(-2.5, 3.5)</div>

Summarize your calculations (from the front) in the table below. Then, use the table to help you brainstorm and write your justification.

Sides	Side Length	Side Slope
AB	3 units	0
BC	≈ 6.71 units	-2
CD	≈ 6.71 units	$-\frac{1}{2}$
AD	3 units	∅

Diagonals	Diagonal Lengths	Diagonal Slopes	Diagonal Midpoints
AC	≈ 8.49 un	-1	(-3, +2)
BD	≈ 4.24 un	1	(2.5, 3.5)

Type of quadrilateral: \_\_\_\_\_

JUSTIFICATION #1 (Just side information):

- No pairs of parallel sides (Not in the parallelogram/trap family)
  - ↳ Kite or plain quad
- 2 pairs of consecutive sides  $\cong$  (Kite)
- 1 pair of  $\perp$  sides - 1  $90^\circ$  angles

Kite - with one right angle

JUSTIFICATION #2 (Diagonal & Side information):

- Diagonals not  $\cong$  (para, ~~rhomb~~, rhom, Kite, plain quad)
- Diagonals are  $\perp$  - opposite reciprocal slopes (rhomb, Kite, plain quad)
- Diagonals do not bisect each other (~~rhomb~~ Kite, plain quad)
- 2 pairs of consecutive sides  $\cong$  (Kite)

Kite