

Brainstorm your answers to the following.

- A) Given three points, how would you determine:
1. What type of triangle you have (equilateral, isosceles, scalene)
 2. If it is a right triangle.
- B) Given 4 points, what is sufficient information to determine if the object is a:
1. Parallelogram
 2. Rectangle
 3. Rhombus
 4. Square

Geometric Properties of Triangles & Quadrilaterals March 10, 2010

We are going to analyze some geometric theorems.

To do this, we will use the following tools:

- equation of a line ($y=mx+b$, $x=a$, $y=b$)
- slope, parallel/perpendicular lines
- distance formula
- midpoint formula

General Format of Solution:

1. Draw a sketch.
2. State what information is known (given).
3. State what information must be determined.
4. Make a plan of what needs to be done.

Ex.1. A triangle has vertices at P(-2, 2), Q(-1, -3), and R(4, 1). Show that the line segment joining the midpoints of PQ and PR is parallel to QR and half of its length.

Need

✓ MP of PQ \rightarrow A

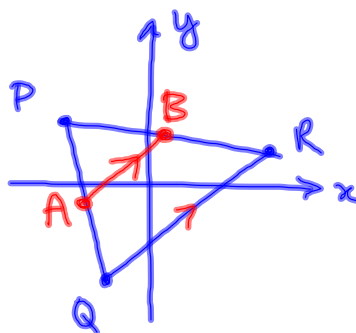
✓ MP of PR \rightarrow B

slope of AB

slope of QR

distance AB

distance QR



① MP of PQ (A)

$$\begin{aligned} x_m &= \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \\ &= \frac{-2 + (-1)}{2} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_m &= \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \\ &= \frac{2 + (-3)}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

② MP of PR (B)

$$\begin{aligned} x_m &= \frac{-2 + 4}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_m &= \frac{2 + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

③ slope of AB

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{2} - (-\frac{1}{2})}{1 - (-\frac{3}{2})} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{2}{5} \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

④ slope of QR

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \\ &= \frac{1 - (-3)}{4 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore AB \parallel QR$
 \uparrow
 "parallel to"

Ex.1. A triangle has vertices at P(-2, 2), Q(-1, -3), and R(4, 1). Show that the line segment joining the midpoints of PQ and PR is parallel to QR and half of its length.

Need

✓ MP of PQ → A

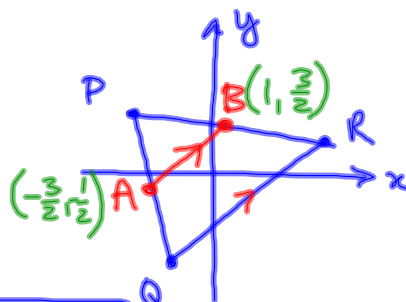
✓ MP of PR → B

✓ slope of AB

✓ slope of QR

✓ distance AB

distance QR



⑤ distance AB

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{(y_2 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(1.5 - (-0.5))^2 + (1 - (-1.5))^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(2)^2 + (2.5)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{4 + 6.25} \\
 &= \sqrt{10.25} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{41}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{41}}{\sqrt{4}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$10.25 \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{41}{4}$
 $\rightarrow \approx 3.20$
 $\sqrt{\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{16}} = \frac{3}{4}$

⑥ distance of QR.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(4 - (-1))^2 + (1 - (-3))^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(5)^2 + (4)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{25 + 16} \\
 &= \sqrt{41} \\
 &\approx 6.40
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore AB \text{ is half as long as } PQ.$

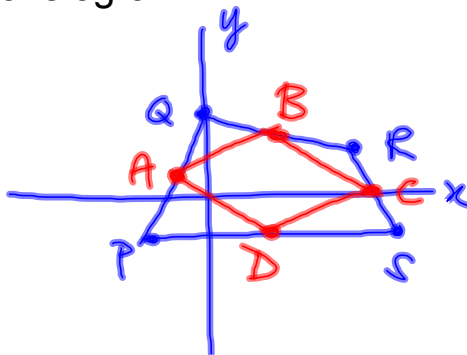
Ex.2. Show that the mid segments of the quadrilateral with vertices at $P(-2, -2)$, $Q(0, 4)$, $R(6, 3)$, and $S(8, -1)$ form a parallelogram.

Steps/plan?

① find midpoints A, B, C, D .

② find slope of AB , BC , CD and AD

[③ distance of AB, BC, CD and AD]
unnecessary



① MP of PQ (A) $A(-1, 1)$

$$x_A = \frac{-2+0}{2} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1$$

$$y_A = \frac{-2+4}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

MP of QR (B) $B(3, \frac{7}{2})$

$$x_B = \frac{0+6}{2} = 3$$

$$y_B = \frac{4+3}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

MP of RS (C) $C(7, 1)$

$$x_C = \frac{6+8}{2} = 7$$

$$y_C = \frac{3+(-1)}{2} = 1$$

MP of PS (D) $D(3, -\frac{3}{2})$

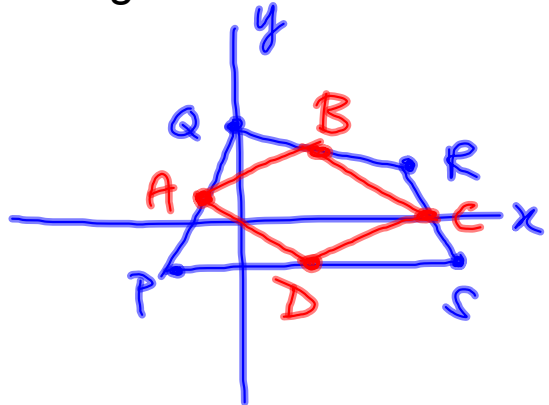
$$x_D = \frac{-2+8}{2} = 3$$

$$y_D = \frac{-2+(-1)}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Ex.2. Show that the mid segments of the quadrilateral with vertices at P(-2, -2), Q(0, 4), R(6, 3), and S(8, -1) form a parallelogram.

$$A(-1, 1) \quad B(3, \frac{7}{2})$$

$$C(7, 1) \quad D(3, -\frac{3}{2})$$



② slope

$$\begin{aligned} m_{AB} &= \frac{\frac{7}{2} - 1}{3 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{7}{2} - \frac{2}{2}}{3 + 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{4} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{BC} &= \frac{1 - \frac{7}{2}}{7 - 3} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2}{2} - \frac{7}{2}}{4} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{4} \\ &= -\frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{CD} &= \frac{-\frac{3}{2} - 1}{3 - 7} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{2}}{-4} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{-4} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{AD} &= \frac{-\frac{3}{2} - 1}{3 - (-1)} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{2}}{4} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{4} \\ &= -\frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore AB \parallel CD$ and $BC \parallel AD$

$\therefore ABCD$ is a parallelogram.

Assigned Work:

p.203 # 5, 6, 10