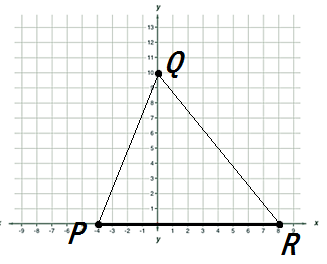
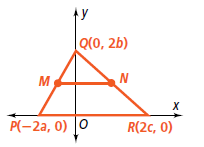
Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Triangle Coordinate Geometry Examples Day 2**

6. a.) Is ∆PQR isosceles? Why or why not. SHOW MATH! To check congruent sides, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

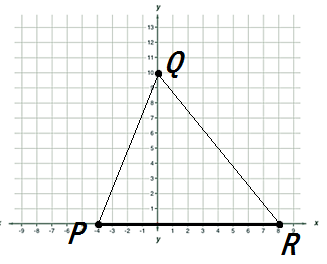


b.) Is ∆PQR isosceles? Why or why not. SHOW MATH! To check congruent sides, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



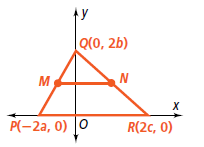
7. M and N are midpoints of QP and QR respectively for ∆PQR. P(-4,0), Q(0,10), and R(8,0). Record your midpoints.

a.) Is ∆MQN a right triangle? Why or why not. SHOW MATH! To check for right angles, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



Record your midpoints.

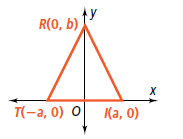
b.) Is ∆MQN a right triangle? Why or why not. SHOW MATH! To check for right angles, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



8. Determine if ∆TRI is an isosceles triangle if you are given the vertices T(-5,0), R(0,7), and I(5,0).



9. Determine if ∆TRI is an isosceles triangle if you are given the vertices below.

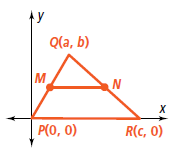


**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Practice Triangle Coordinate Geometry Day 2**

7. M and N are midpoints of QP and QR respectively.

a.) Find the coordinates of midpoints M and N.



M: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

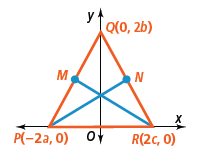
b.) Is MN || PR? Why or why not. SHOW MATH!

c.) Is ∆PQR isosceles? Why or why not. SHOW MATH!

d.) Is ∆PQR a right triangle? Why or why not. SHOW MATH!

8. M and N are midpoints of QP and QR respectively.

a.) Find the coordinates of midpoints M and N.



M: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ N: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

b.) Is ∆PQR isosceles? Why or why not. SHOW MATH!

c.) Is ∆PQR a right triangle? Why or why not. SHOW MATH!