

Good morning: no warm up, we'll randomize and talk quadrilaterals

Reminders:

- retakes in DS today but not tomorrow
- assessment Monday
- engineering event in DS tomorrow...you should come!

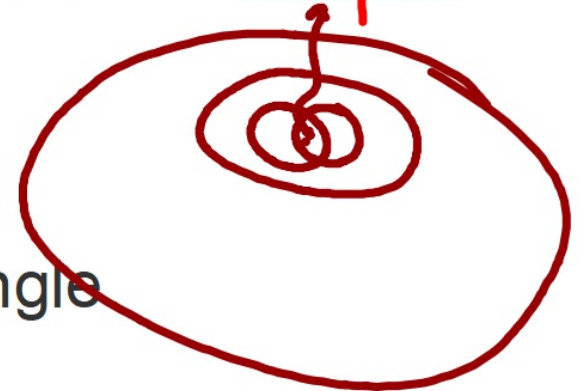
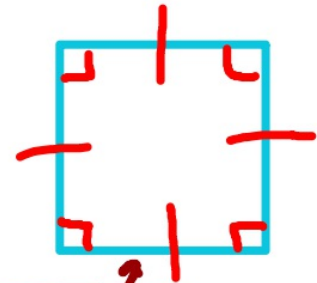
Discuss with your face partner whether each is true or false

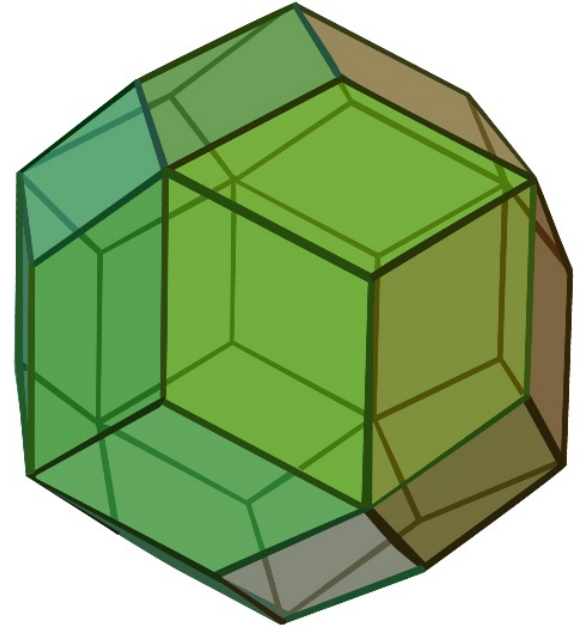
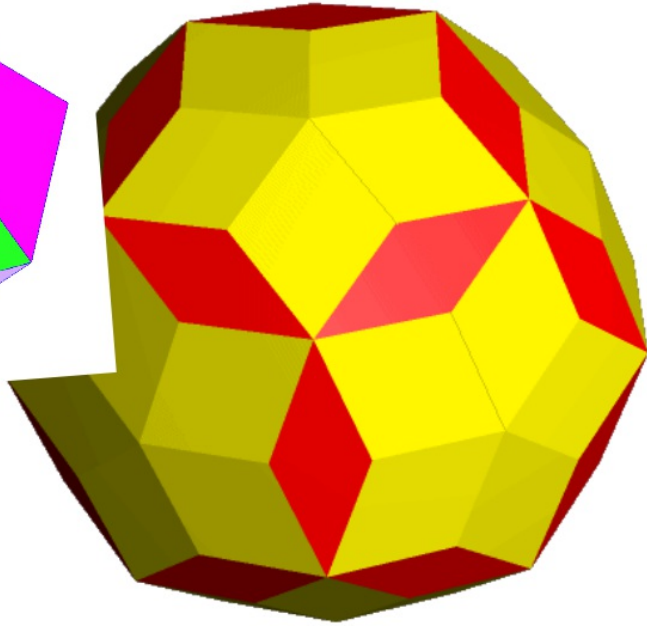
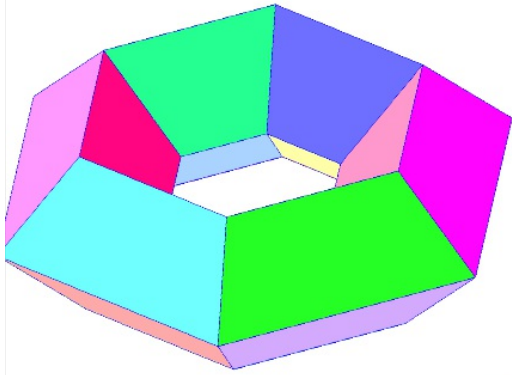
F 1. Squares are ~~never~~ ^{always} rectangles.

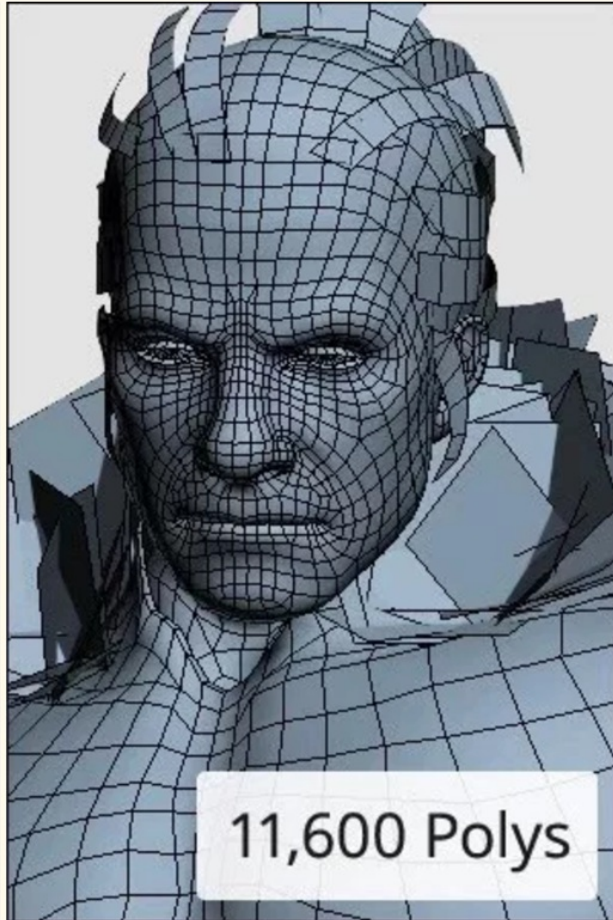
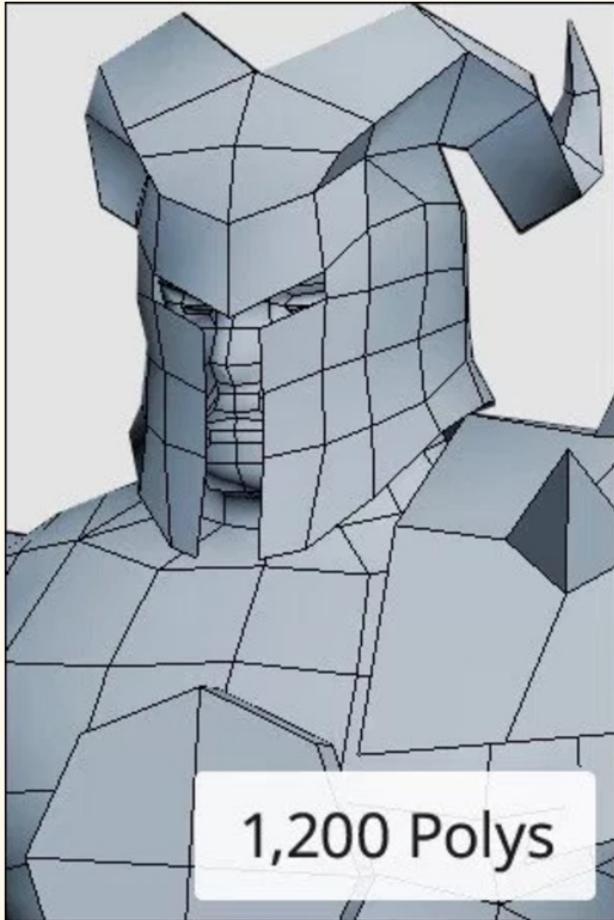
F 2. A rectangle cannot be a rhombus.

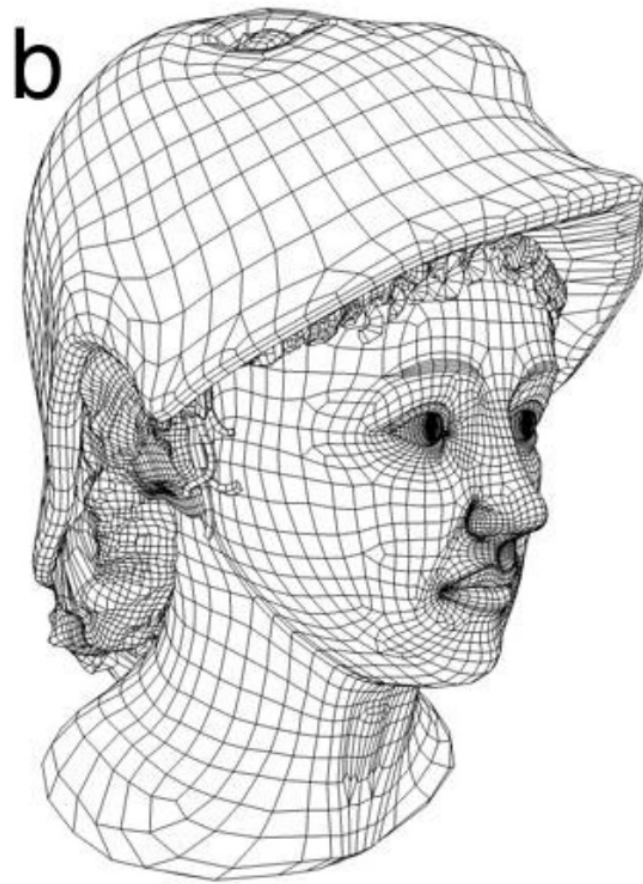
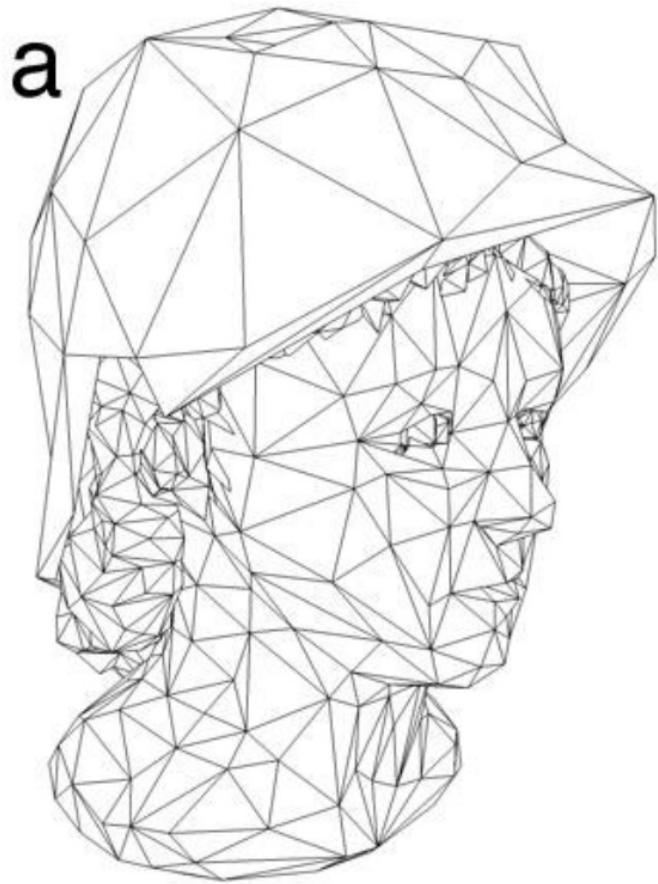
T 3. A rhombus can be a square.

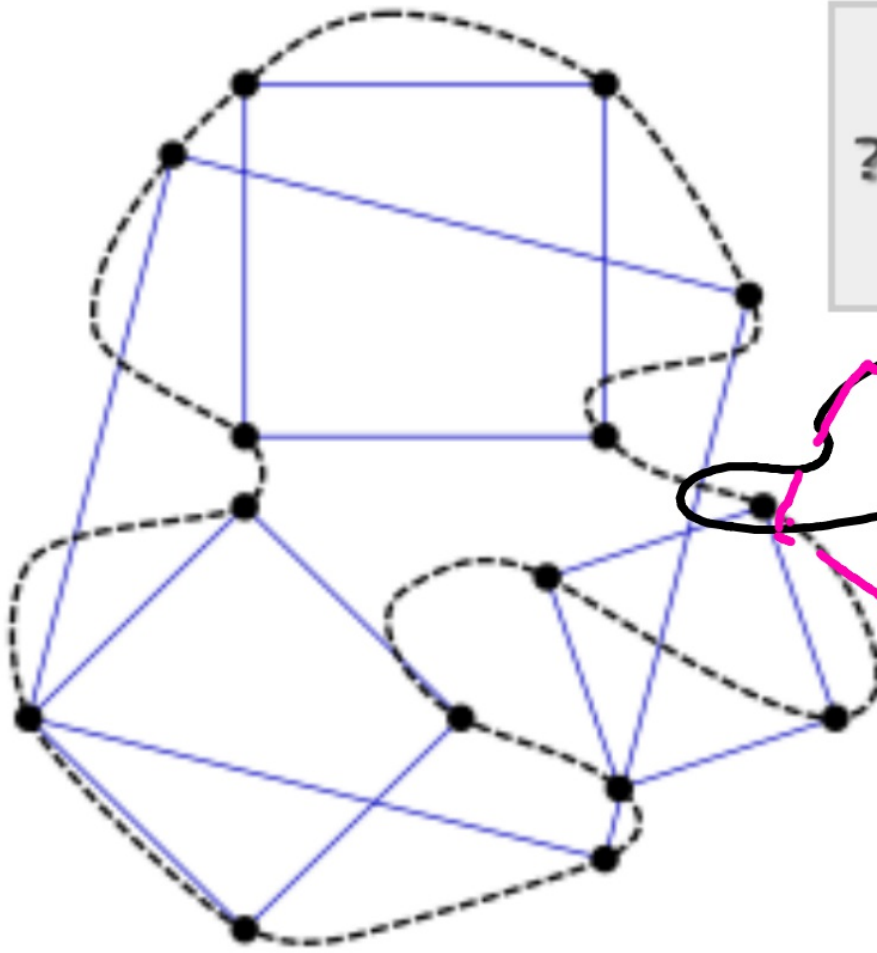
F 4. A square is ~~sometimes~~ ^{always} a rectangle.



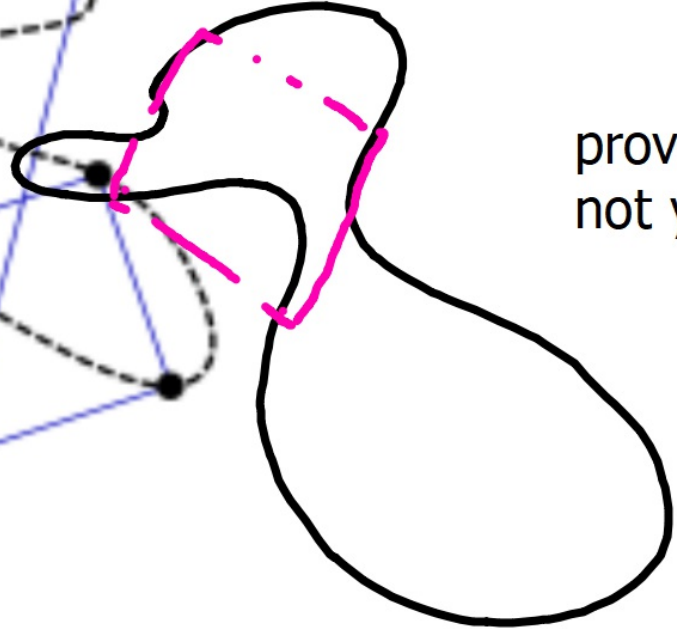








Unsolved problem in mathematics:
Does every Jordan curve have an inscribed square?
?
(more unsolved problems in mathematics)



proven for rectangles!
not yet for squares...

Coordinate Quadrilaterals

The following 3 points are vertices of a rectangle.

Find the 4th vertex's coordinates.

$(4,5)$

$(-3,-4)$

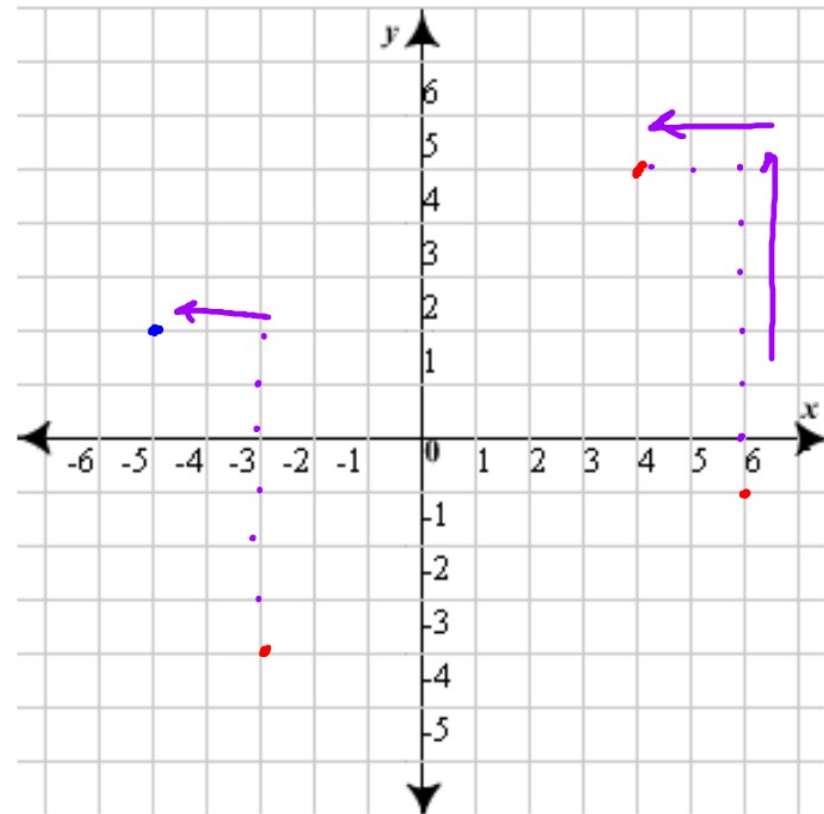
$(6,-1)$

$(-5, 2)$

Found an answer quickly?

Is that the only answer?

Explain why or why not! And if not, find any others



How to find the area of a coordinate plane figure

① make a circumscribing rect.

② Find its area

$$\Rightarrow 99 \text{ u}^2$$

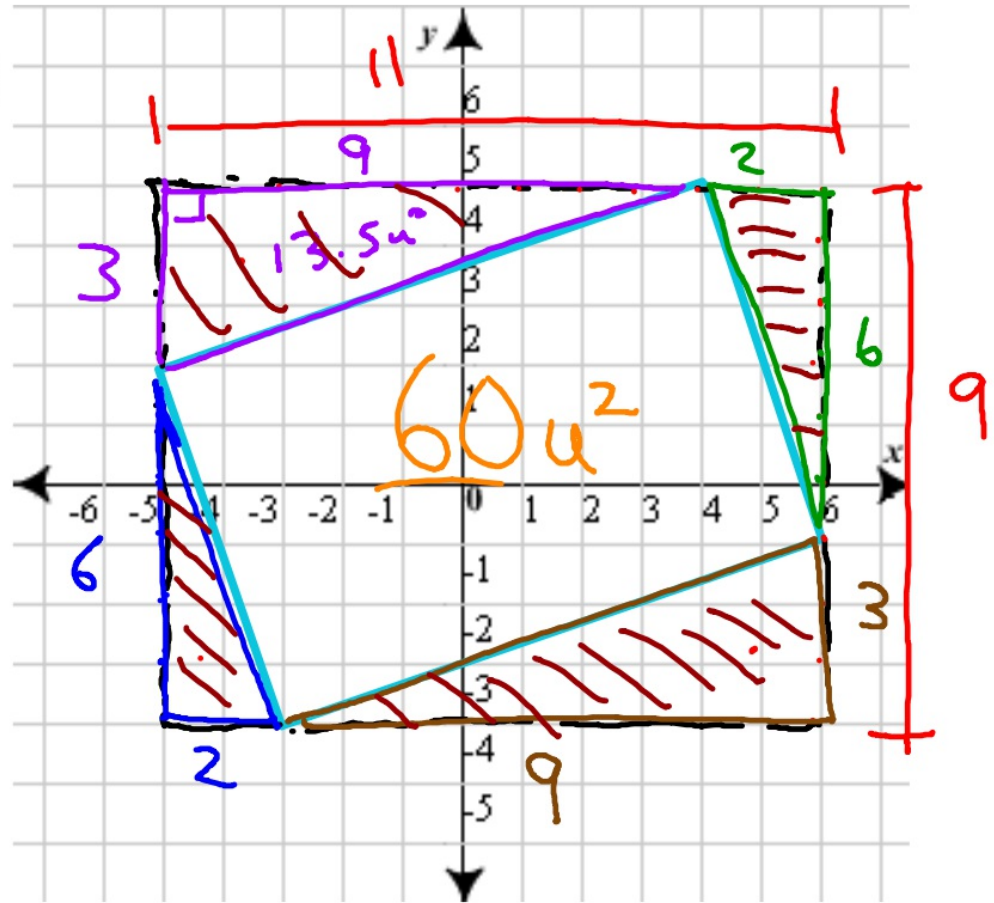
③ $A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 9 = 13.5$

$$A_{\Delta} = 6$$

$$A_{\Delta} = 6$$

$$A_{\Delta} = 13.5$$

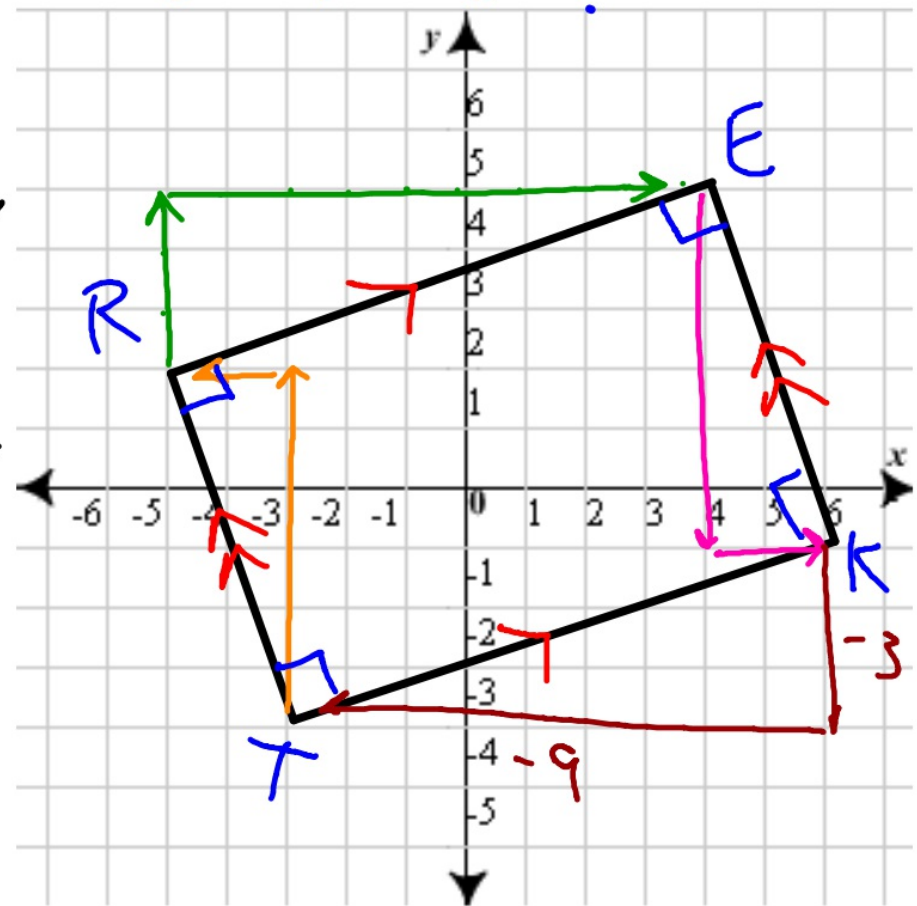
$$\underline{39 \text{ u}^2}$$



How can you prove that this shape is really a rectangle??
 How do we know it isn't just a parallelogram putting on airs??

$m_{RE} : \frac{3}{9} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$
 $m_{EK} : \frac{-6}{2} \rightarrow -3$
 $m_{KT} : \frac{+3}{+9} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$
 $m_{TR} : \frac{6}{-2} \rightarrow -3$

use slopes for parallels
 and perpendiculars



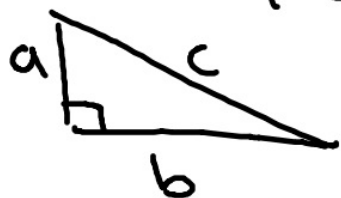
Model Problem

Find the most specific name for the quadrilateral formed by
A(-3,4) B(3,2) C(1,-4) D(-5,-2)

Square

✓ → Slopes \perp

✓ → 4 \cong sides



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

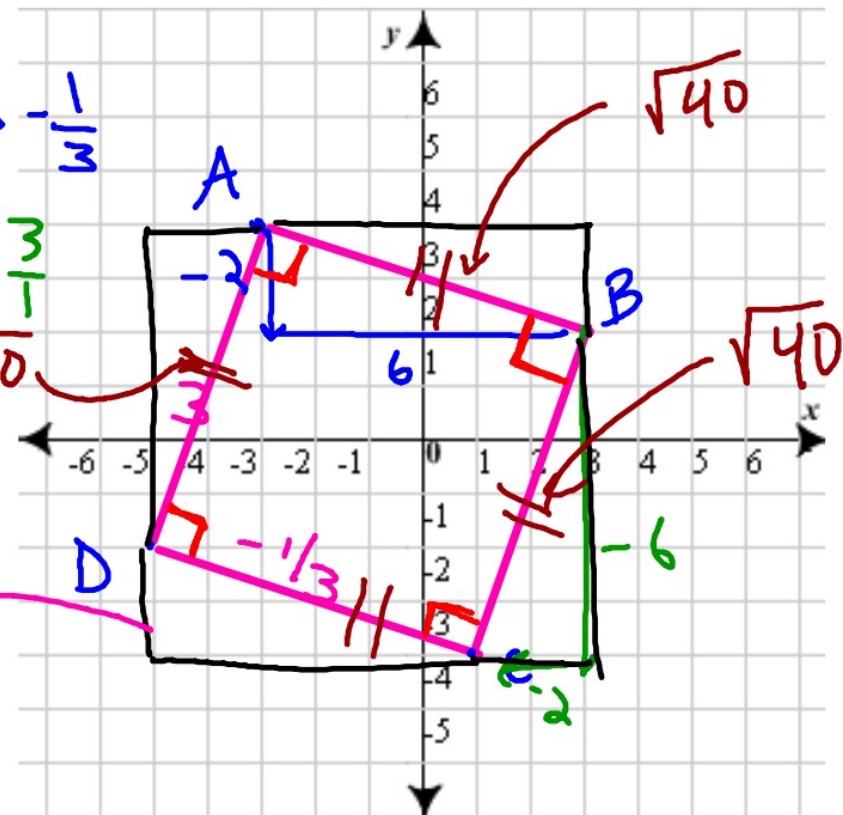


$$2^2 + 2^2 = c^2$$

$$40 = c^2 \rightarrow c = \sqrt{40}$$

$$m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{-2}{6} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_{\overline{BC}} = \frac{+6}{+2} \rightarrow 3$$



More Practice with Quadrilaterals

look at last night's video notes for help
answer key posted to eLab door

What skills are on Monday's assessment

- CO-C11a: Parallelograms
- CO-C11b: Rectangles/Rhombi/Squares

CO-B7: Congruent Triangles

CO-B8: Recognizing Criteria

CO-A4: Transformation Mechanics

(the coordinate plane stuff we learned today
will be on the next (last Q2) assessment)

HW

"practice assessment"

p215: # 9, 11, 12

p 220: #18, 20, 21

solutions will be posted to mgeo.weebly.com