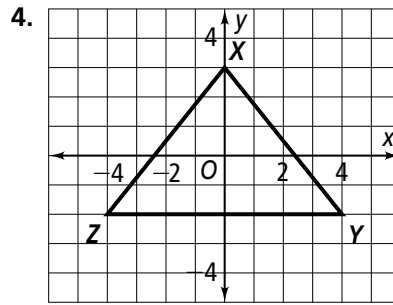
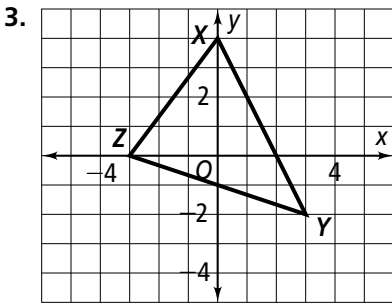
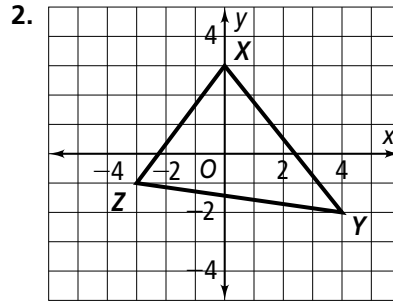
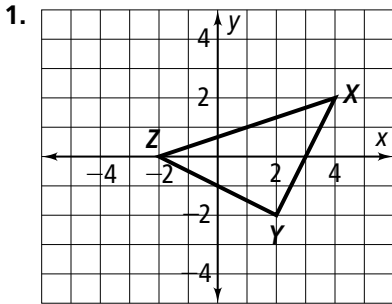


Practice

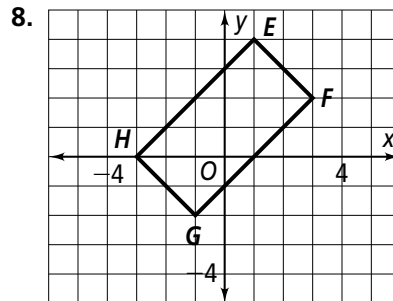
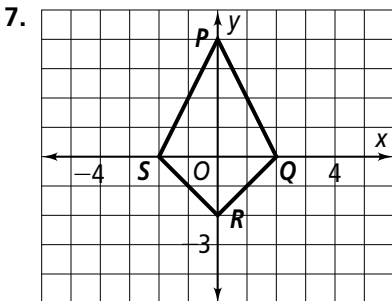
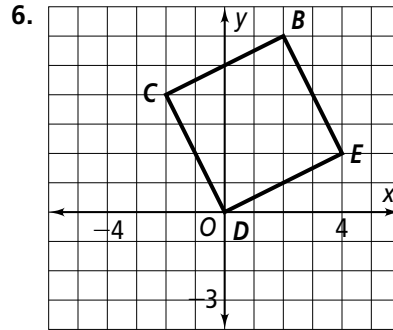
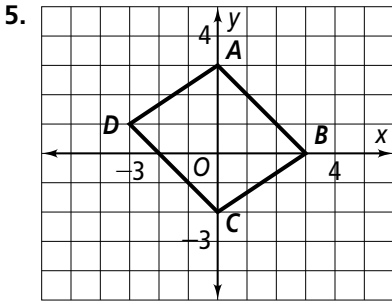
Form G

Polygons in the Coordinate Plane

Determine whether $\triangle XYZ$ is *scalene*, *isosceles*, or *equilateral*.



What is the most precise classification of the quadrilateral formed by connecting in order the midpoints of each figure below?



Practice (continued)

Form G

Polygons in the Coordinate Plane

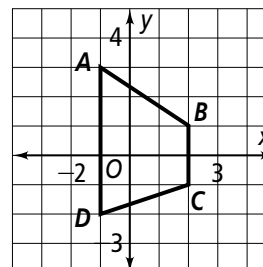
9. Writing Describe two ways in which you can show whether a parallelogram in the coordinate plane is a rectangle.

10. Writing Describe how you can show whether a quadrilateral in the coordinate plane is a kite.

Use the trapezoid at the right for Exercises 11 and 12.

11. Is the trapezoid an isosceles trapezoid? Explain.

12. Is the quadrilateral formed by connecting the midpoints of the trapezoid a parallelogram, rhombus, rectangle, or square? Explain.



Determine the most precise name for each quadrilateral. Then find its area.

13. $A(-6, 3), B(-2, 0), C(-2, -5), D(-6, -2)$

14. $A(1, 8), B(4, 6), C(1, -2), D(-2, 0)$

15. $A(3, 4), B(8, 1), C(2, -9), D(-3, -6)$

16. $A(0, -1), B(1, 4), C(4, 3), D(3, -2)$

17. $A(-5, 14), B(-2, 11), C(-5, 8), D(-8, 11)$

Determine whether the triangles are congruent. Explain.

