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## Topic : Coordinate Geometry Proofs - Worksheet 1

1. Prove that $A(-4,-2), B(2,-2), C(4,3)$ and $D(-2,3)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
2. Prove that $A(-3,-4), B(-2,2), C(3,4)$ and $D(2,-2)$ is a rhombus.
3. Prove that $A(3,7), B(1,3), C(6,1)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
4. Guinevere and Lancelot see a drawing of quadrilateral $A B C D, A(2,2), B(5,-2)$, $C(9,1)$ and $D(6,5)$.Guinevere says the figure is a rhombus, but not a square. Lancelot says the figure is a square. Write a proof to show who is making the correct observation.
5. Prove that quadrilateral $A(1,2), B(2,5), C(5,7)$ and $D(4,4)$ is a rhombus by using slopes.
6. Prove that $H(2,2), I(3,6), J(5,5)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
7. Prove that quadrilateral $L(3,-3), M(-2,2)$, $N(3,6)$ and $0(8,2)$ is a trapezoid.
8. Prove that $I(-9,-2), J(-7,3), K(-1,3)$ and $L(-3,-2)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
9. Prove that $A(-4,3), B(3,7), C(3,8)$ and $D(2,4)$ is a rhombus.
10. Prove that $J(2,-1), K(3,8), L(-2,3)$ is an isosceles right triangle.
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## Topic: Coordinate Geometry Proofs - Worksheet 2

1. Prove that $A(-9,-7), B(-3,-7), C(-1,-2)$ and $D(-7,-2)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
2. Prove that $A(-3,-10), B(-2,-4), C(3,-2)$ and $D(2,-8)$ is a rhombus.
3. Prove that $A(-4,6), B(-6,2), C(-1,0)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
4. Andrew and Thomas see $a$ drawing of quadrilateral $A B C D, A(-5,1), B(-1,4)$, $C(-4,9)$ and $D(-8,6)$. Andrew says the figure is a rhombus, but not a square. Thomas says the figure is a square. Write a proof to show who is making the correct observation.
5. Prove that quadrilateral $A(-2,-8), B(-1,-5), C(2,-3)$ and $D(1,-6)$ is a rhombus by using slopes.
6. Prove that $H(2,1), I(3,6), J(7,6)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
7. Prove that quadrilateral $L(3,-2), M(-1,2), N(3,6)$ and $\mathbf{O}(7,2)$ is a trapezoid.
8. Prove that $\mathrm{I}(2,8), \mathrm{J}(4,-3), \mathrm{K}(10,-3)$ and $\mathrm{L}(8,-8)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
9. Prove that $A(-8,1), B(-7,6), C(-2,3)$ and $D(-3,-2)$ is a rhombus.
10. Prove that $J(2,-1), K(3,8), L(-2,3)$ is an isosceles right triangle.
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## Topic: Coordinate Geometry Proofs - Worksheet 3

1. Prove that $A(-3,1), B(1,1), C(3,6)$ and $D(-5,6)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
2. Prove that $A(-4,-9), B(-3,-3), C(3,-1)$ and $D(2,-7)$ is a rhombus.
3. Prove that $A(-5,5), B(-6,2), C(-1,2)$ are the vertices of $a$ right triangle.
4. Andrew and Thomas see $a$ drawing of quadrilateral $A B C D, A(-6,3), B(-2,-5)$, $C(-2,9)$ and $D(-8,6)$. Andrew says the figure is a rhombus, but not a square. Thomas says the figure is a square. Write a proof to show who is making the correct observation.
5. Prove that quadrilateral $A(-2,-8), B(-3,-5), C(2,-2)$ and $D(2,-6)$ is a rhombus by using slopes.
6. Prove that $H(2,2), I(3,6), J(7,8)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
7. Prove that quadrilateral $L(3,-3), M(-2,3), N(2,7)$ and $O(6,4)$ is a trapezoid.
8. Prove that $I(2,-6), J(3,-3), K(8,-4)$ and $L(6,-8)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
9. Prove that $A(-8,1), B(-6,7), C(-2,5)$ and $D(-4,-4)$ is a rhombus.
10. Prove that $A(-4,2), B(-1,7), C(-4,2)$ is an isosceles right triangle.
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## Topic: Coordinate Geometry Proofs - Worksheet 4

1. Prove that $A(-3,-3), B(2,-3), C(3,5)$ and $D(-2,5)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
2. Prove that $A(-3,-3), B(-2,4), C(3,6)$ and $D(3,-2)$ is a rhombus.
3. Prove that $A(5,8), B(3,4), C(8,3)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
4. Martin and Ricky see $a$ drawing of quadrilateral $A B C D, A(1,3), B(4,-1)$, $C(9,3)$ and $D(6,7)$.Martin says the figure is a rhombus, but not a square. Ricky says the figure is a square. Write a proof to show who is making the correct observation.
5. Prove that quadrilateral $A(2,2), B(2,6), C(5,7)$ and $D(6,4)$ is a rhombus by using slopes.
6. Prove that $H(3,2), I(3,7), J(6,5)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
7. Prove that quadrilateral $L(4,-2), M(-2,2)$, $N(2,5)$ and $0(7,2)$ is a trapezoid.
8. Prove that $\mathrm{I}(-9,-3), \mathrm{J}(-8,5), \mathrm{K}(-4,5)$ and $\mathrm{L}(-4,-3)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
9. Prove that $A(-2,3), B(-1,8), C(4,5)$ and $D(3,0)$ is a rhombus.
10. Prove that $A(2,-3), B(3,8), C(2,-3)$ is an isosceles right triangle.
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## Topic: Coordinate Geometry Proofs - Worksheet 5

1. Prove that $A(-3,-6), B(7,-2), C(3,6)$ and $D(-4,2)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
2. Prove that $A(-3,-4), B(-3,3), C(2,5)$ and $D(3,-2)$ is a rhombus.
3. Prove that $A(1,3), B(1,3), C(7,3)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
4. Guinevere and Lancelot see $a$ drawing of quadrilateral $A B C D, A(2,3), B(4,-3)$, $C(7,2)$ and $D(5,6)$.Guinevere says the figure is a rhombus, but not a square. Lancelot says the figure is a square. Write a proof to show who is making the correct observation.
5. Prove that quadrilateral $A(1,2), B(1,7), C(5,5)$ and $D(4,3)$ is a rhombus by using slopes.
6. Prove that $H(2,3), I(3,8), J(6,6)$ are the vertices of a right triangle.
7. Prove that quadrilateral $\mathrm{L}(3,-3), \mathrm{M}(-2,4)$, $\mathrm{N}(3,7)$ and $\mathbf{O}(6,3)$ is a trapezoid.
8. Prove that $\mathrm{I}(-9,-3), \mathrm{J}(-8,5), \mathrm{K}(-3,3)$ and $\mathrm{L}(-5,-2)$ is a rhombus using midpoints.
9. Prove that $A(-2,3), B(-3,8), C(3,6)$ and $D(2,2)$ is a rhombus.
10. Prove that $J(1,1), K(2,7), L(1,1)$ is an isosceles right triangle.
