

Directions: Identify the Quadrilateral PQRS, with the given points. **SHOW ALL WORK!!!**

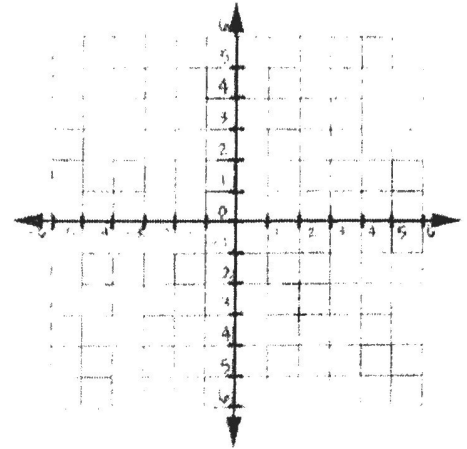
1) Plot Quadrilateral PQRS: P(1, 1) Q(4, 3) R(6, 0) S(-3, -2)

2) What shape does it appear to be?

3) What do you have to show?

4) Check off all that apply:

- opposite sides parallel
- consecutive sides perpendicular
- four congruent sides
- Only 1 pair of opposite sides parallel
- Congruent legs
- two pairs of congruent sides (consecutive)



5) Which shape is it? _____

6) Why?

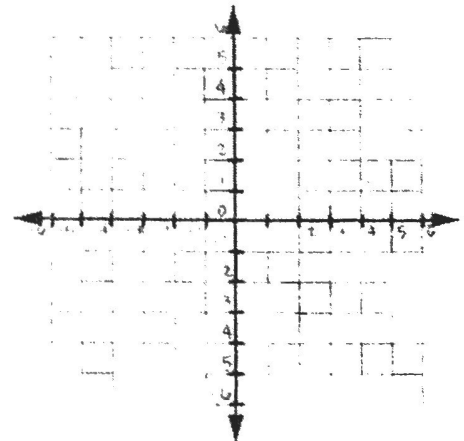
7) Plot Quadrilateral PQRS: P(1, 2), Q(6, 2), R(3, -2), & S(-2, -2).

8) What shape does it appear to be?

9) What do you have to show?

10) Check off all that apply:

- opposite sides parallel
- consecutive sides perpendicular
- four congruent sides
- Only 1 pair of opposite sides parallel
- Congruent legs
- two pairs of congruent sides (consecutive)



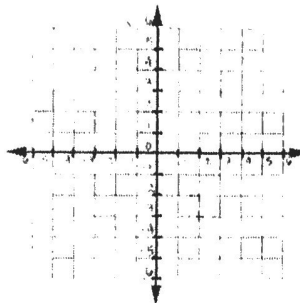
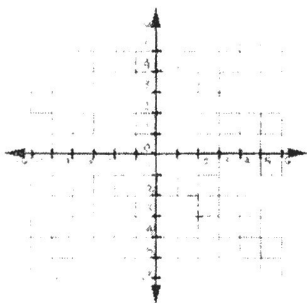
11) Which shape is it? _____

12) Why?

Directions: State the ordered pair that is needed to make the following figure.

13) Rhombi ABCD when $A(-11, 0)$, $B(-1, 0)$, $C(8, 6)$

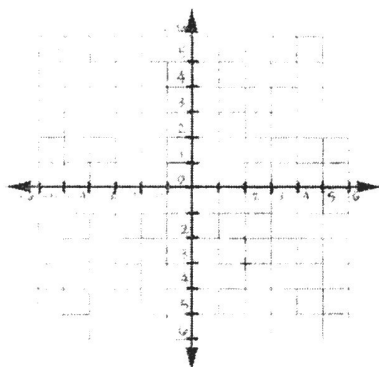
14) Square ABCD when $A(0, 4)$, $B(1, 1)$, $C(4, 2)$



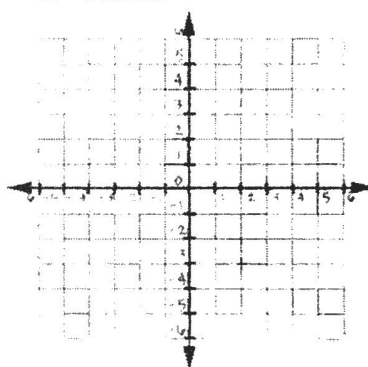
Directions: Complete each proof.

15) Prove 2 different ways that ABCD is a rhombus when $A(1, 3)$, $B(-3, 0)$, $C(0, -4)$, and $D(4, -1)$.

1st Proof:



2nd Proof:



16) Is ABCD in question #15 a square? Justify your answer with an informal proof.

