

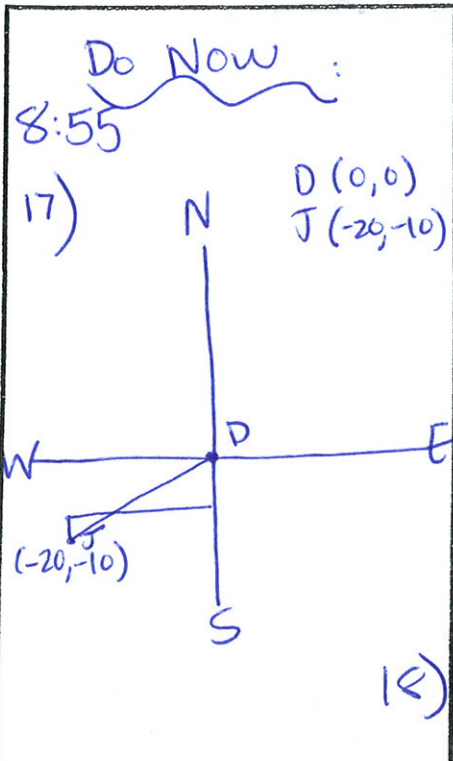
# Cornell Notes

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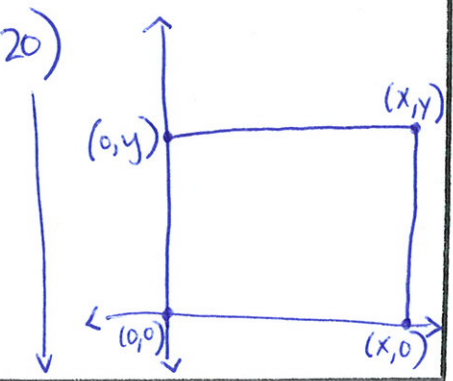
Date 2/21/12

Topic Benchmark Review

Class/Subject Geometry p. 2



9:30 Go over  
Ben. Review



Get Benchmark Review:  
WORK ON & FINISH

$$d = \sqrt{(-20-0)^2 + (-10-0)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(-20)^2 + (-10)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{400 + 100}$$

$$d = \sqrt{500}$$

$$d = \sqrt{100 \cdot 5}$$

$$d = 10\sqrt{5} \text{ miles}$$

18)

A (-1,3) B(4,y)

$$d = \sqrt{(-1-4)^2 + (3-y)^2}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (3-y)^2}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{25 + \dots}$$

Given: Rectangle ABCD  $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$   
 Prove:  $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{DC} \parallel \overline{AB}$   $x_2 - x_1$

slope of  $\overline{AD} = \frac{y-0}{0-0} = \text{undefined}$

"  $\overline{BC} = \frac{0-y}{x-x} = \frac{-y}{0} = \text{undefined}$

"  $\overline{AB} = \frac{0-0}{0-x} = \frac{0}{-x} = 0$

"  $\overline{DC} = \frac{y-y}{x-0} = \frac{0}{x} = 0$

Since slope of  $\overline{AD} = \overline{BC}$  and the slope of  $\overline{AB} = \overline{DC}$ , then the opposite sides of a rectangle are parallel.

**NO HW \* Benchmark Test TOMORROW**