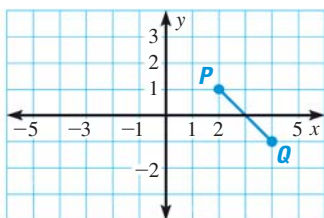


## COORDINATE GEOMETRY PROBLEMS ON TAKS

Below are examples of coordinate geometry problems in multiple choice format. Try solving the problems before looking at the solutions. (Cover the solutions with a piece of paper.) Then check your solutions against the ones given.

1. Rotate  $\overline{PQ}$   $180^\circ$  about the origin. In which quadrant is the image of point  $Q$ ?



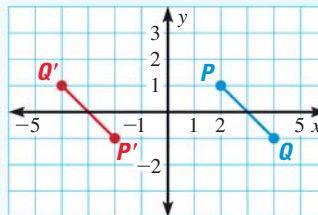
- A Quadrant I
- B Quadrant II
- C Quadrant III
- D Quadrant IV

### Solution

When a point  $(a, b)$  is rotated  $180^\circ$  about the origin, the point  $(a, b)$  is mapped onto the point  $(-a, -b)$ . Therefore:

$$P(2, 1) \rightarrow P'(-2, -1) \text{ and } Q(4, -1) \rightarrow Q'(-4, 1)$$

Draw  $\overline{PQ}$  and its image  $\overline{P'Q'}$ .

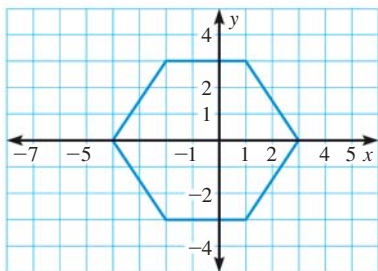


Point  $Q'$  is in Quadrant II.

The correct answer is B.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

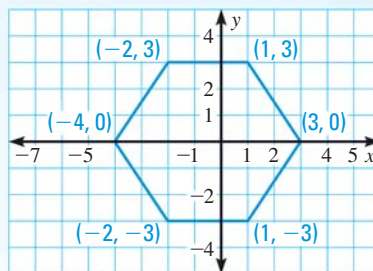
2. Which points are the vertices of the hexagon?



- F  $(-5, 0)$ ,  $(-2, 3)$ ,  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(4, 0)$ ,  $(2, -3)$ , and  $(-2, -3)$
- G  $(-2, 3)$ ,  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(1, -3)$ ,  $(-2, -3)$ , and  $(-4, 0)$
- H  $(-1, 3)$ ,  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(2, 0)$ ,  $(1, -3)$ ,  $(-3, -3)$ , and  $(-4, 0)$
- J  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(2, 0)$ ,  $(-3, 1)$ ,  $(-3, -2)$ ,  $(-4, 0)$ , and  $(-2, 3)$

### Solution

Use the coordinate plane to identify the vertices of the hexagon.



The vertices are  $(-2, 3)$ ,  $(1, 3)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(1, -3)$ ,  $(-2, -3)$ , and  $(-4, 0)$ .

The correct answer is G.

- (F) (G) (H) (J)