

**Practice C**

For use with pages 745–750

Find the distance between the two points. Round the result to the nearest hundredth if necessary.

- |                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. (1, 5), (−3, 1)          | 2. (−2, 2), (2, 1)  | 3. (−3, −2), (4, 1)  |
| 4. (5, −2), (−1, 1)         | 5. (1, −7), (−2, 2)   | 6. (−4, 6), (1, −4)  |
| 7. (6, 9), (−3, 1)          | 8. (−7, −10), (−3, −6)  | 9. (−2.8, 7), (1.6, 2)   |
| 10. (−4.7, −5), (1.8, −2.6) | 11. $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}), (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4})$ | 12. $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{2})$ |

Use the distance formula to decide whether the three points are vertices of a right triangle.

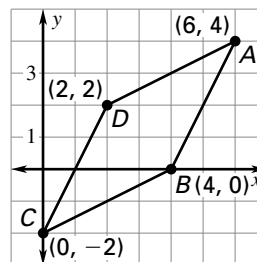
- |                                |                             |                                |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13. (4, 0), (2, 1), (−1, −5)   | 14. (4, 5), (1, 0), (−1, 2) | 15. (1, −3), (3, 2), (−2, 4)   |
| 16. (−1, −1), (10, 7), (2, 18) | 17. (2, 1), (4, 0), (5, 7)  | 18. (−7, −9), (3, −6), (−1, 7) |

Find the midpoint between the two points.

- |   |  |                                  |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 19. (−4, 4), (2, 0)                         | 20. (7, 0), (0, −10)   | 21. (−4, −8), (14, 6)            |
| 22. (10, −3), (6, −5)                       | 23. (0, −5), (−6, −8)  | 24. (3.4, 6), (−2, 4)            |
| 25. (−2.8, 3), (−1, 3)                      | 26. (4, 5.6), (−4, −1.8)   | 27. (−7, 2), (−5, −8)            |
| 28. $(3\frac{1}{2}, -2), (-\frac{3}{4}, 6)$ | 29. $(-2\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}), (1\frac{1}{4}, 3\frac{1}{2})$ | 30. $(\frac{4}{5}, -5), (4, -7)$ |

**Geometry** In Exercises 31–35, use the diagram at the right.

- Find the length of each side of the parallelogram.
- Find the midpoint of each side of the parallelogram.
- Join the midpoints to form a new quadrilateral. Find the lengths of each of its sides.
- Find the perimeters of the two quadrilaterals.
- Find the midpoint of each diagonal of the original parallelogram. What can you conclude?



**Trapezoids** In Exercises 36–38, use the following information.

A trapezoid is isosceles if its two opposite nonparallel sides have the same length.

- Sketch the polygon whose vertices are (1, 1), (5, 9), (2, 8), and (0, 4).
- Show that it is a trapezoid by showing that two of the sides are parallel.
- Use the distance formula to show that the trapezoid is isosceles.