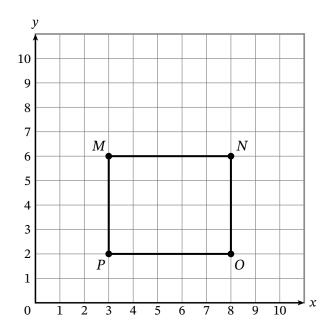


Name

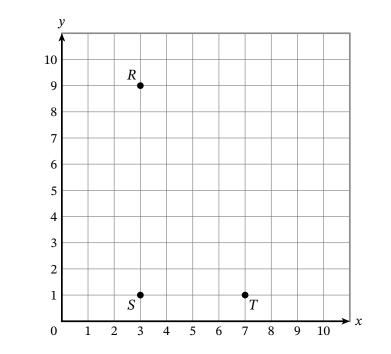
Date

1. Rectangle *MNOP* is shown in the coordinate plane.



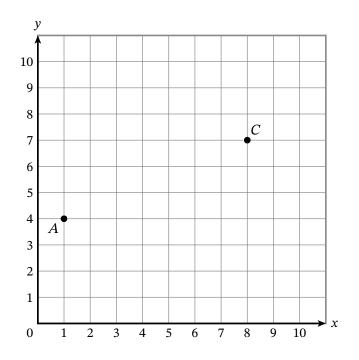
- a. Circle the ordered pairs for vertices of rectangle MNOP.
  - (5,6) (8,5) (8,2) (8,6)
  - (3, 2) (4, 2) (3, 4) (3, 6)
- b. Points *M* and *N* have the same \_\_\_\_\_-coordinate because they are on the same horizontal line.
- c. Points *N* and *O* have the same \_\_\_\_\_-coordinate because they are on the same vertical line.

EUREKA MATH<sup>2</sup>



2. Points R, S, and T are three of the vertices of a rectangle. Plot the fourth vertex of the rectangle. Label the point U and write its ordered pair next to the point.

- 3. Points *A* and *C* are opposite vertices of a rectangle.
  - a. Plot the other two vertices of the rectangle. Label the points *B* and *D*.
  - b. Draw rectangle *ABCD*.
  - c. What are the coordinates of points *B* and *D*?

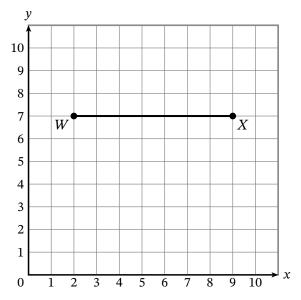


4.  $\overline{WX}$  of rectangle WXYZ is shown in the coordinate plane. The width of rectangle WXYZ is 2 units.

Determine whether each ordered pair could be the location of a vertex of rectangle *WXYZ*. Write each ordered pair in the correct column of the table.

- (9,5) (9,6) (2,8) (9,9)
- (2,5) (9,8) (2,6) (2,9)

Possible Vertex of Rectangle WXYZ	Not a Possible Vertex of Rectangle <i>WXYZ</i>



- 5. Point H is plotted at (4, 5).
  - a. Draw a rectangle with a length of 5 units and a width of 4 units. Use point H as one of the rectangle's vertices.
  - b. What are the coordinates of the three other vertices of your rectangle?

