$\qquad$ Date $\qquad$ Class $\qquad$

## Review for Mastery

## 4.7

## Introduction to Coordinate Proof

A coordinate proof is a proof that uses coordinate geometry and algebra. In a coordinate proof, the first step is to position a figure in a plane. There are several ways you can do this to make your proof easier.

| Positioning a Figure in the Coordinate Plane |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keep the figure in Quadrant I by using the origin as a vertex. |  | Center the figure at the origin. |  |
| Center a side of the figure at the origin. |  | Use one or both axes as sides of the figure. |  |

Position each figure in the coordinate plane and give the coordinates of each vertex.


1. a square with side lengths of 6 units

2. a triangle with a base of 8 units and a height of 2 units

3. a right triangle with leg lengths of 3 units and 4 units

4. a rectangle with a length of 6 units and a width of 3 units
