

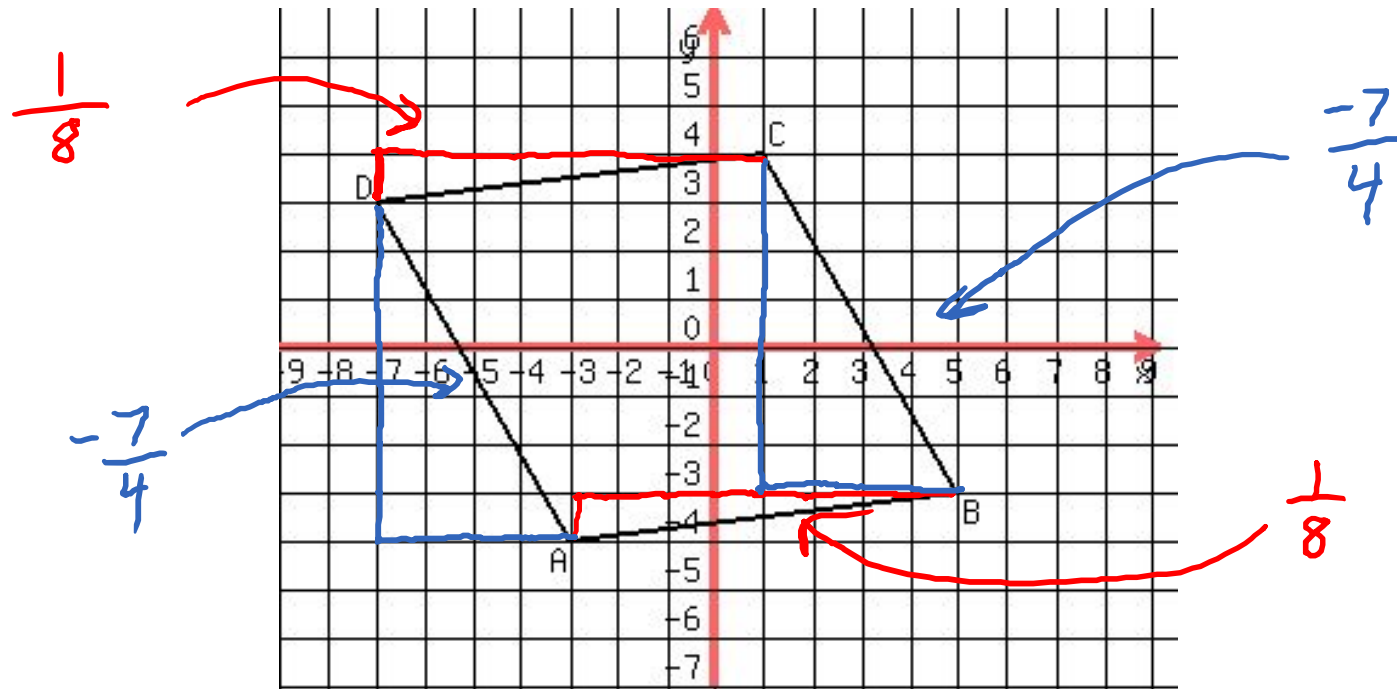
Warm Up

$$\begin{array}{cccc} A(5, -2) & B(-1, 6) & C(7, -2) & D(-3, 2) \\ x & y & x & y & x & y & x & y \end{array}$$

- 1) Find the slope of AB $\frac{6 - (-2)}{-1 - 5} = \frac{8}{-6} = -\frac{4}{3}$
- 2) Find the slope of CD $\frac{-2 - 2}{7 - (-3)} = \frac{-4}{10} = -\frac{2}{5}$
- 3) Find the slope of AC $\frac{-2 - (-2)}{5 - 7} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$
- 4) Find the slope of BD $\frac{2 - 6}{-3 - (-1)} = \frac{-4}{-2} = 2$

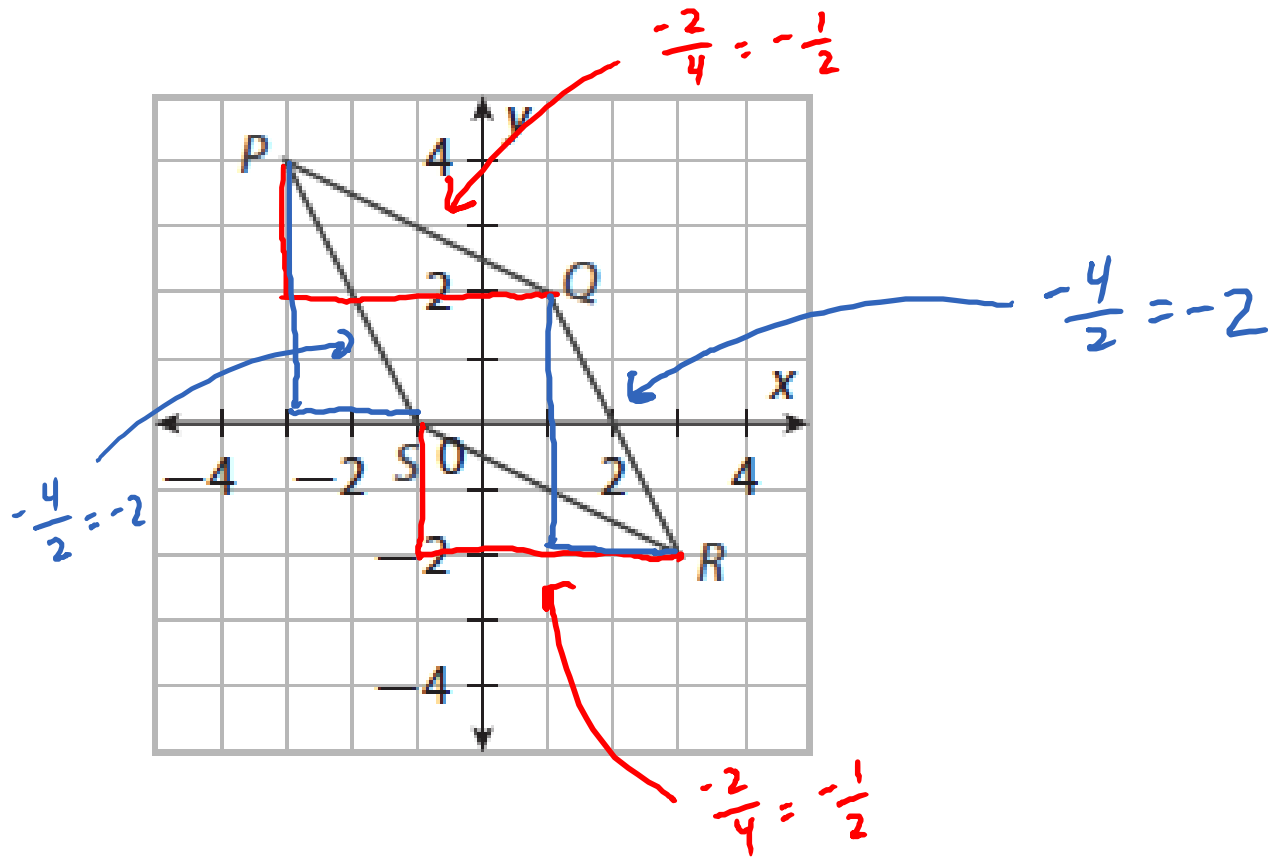
10.1 Slope and Parallel Lines

Is $ABCD$ a parallelogram? Why?

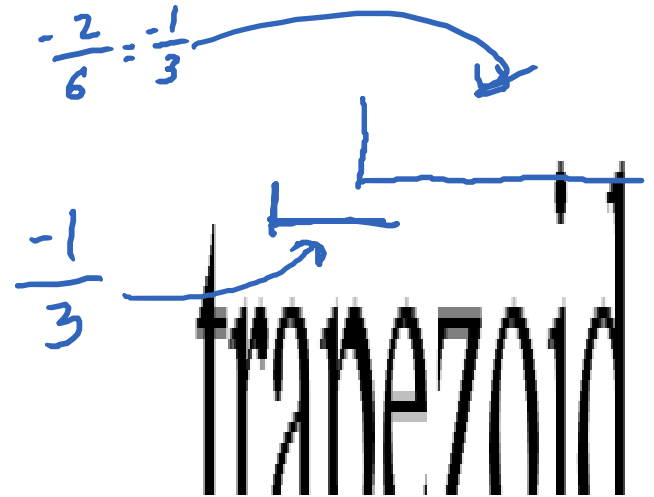


Remember, parallel lines have the same slope.

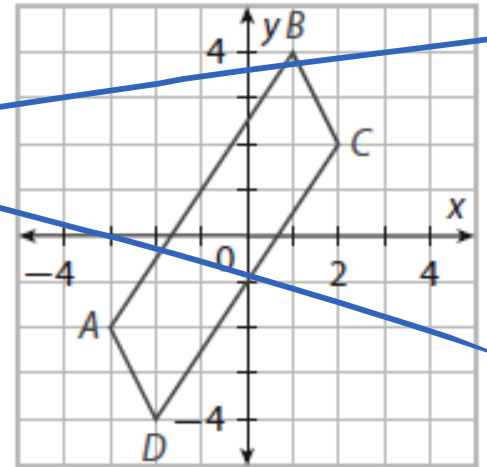
Ex. Show that $PQRS$ is a parallelogram.



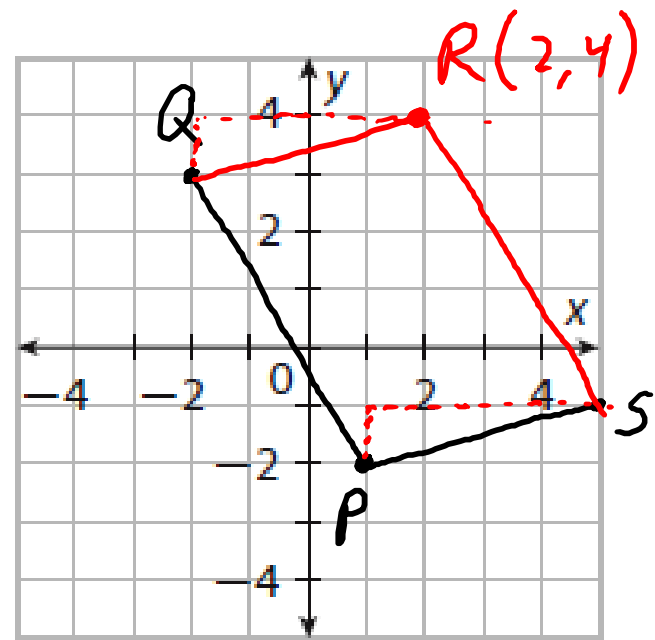
Ex. Show that $JKLM$ is a trapezoid.



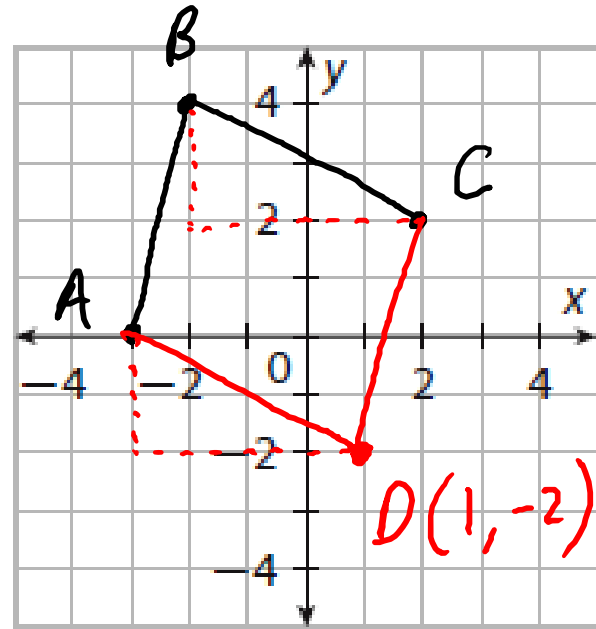
Ex. Show that $ABCD$ is a parallelogram.



Ex. Find the missing vertex of parallelogram $PQRS$ with vertices $P(1, -2)$, $Q(-2, 3)$, and $S(5, -1)$.



Ex. Find the missing vertex of parallelogram $ABCD$ with vertices $A(-3,0)$, $B(-2,4)$, and $C(2,2)$.



Ex. Find the missing vertex of parallelogram $LMNP$ with vertices $M(-2,2)$, $N(4,1)$, and $P(3,-2)$.

