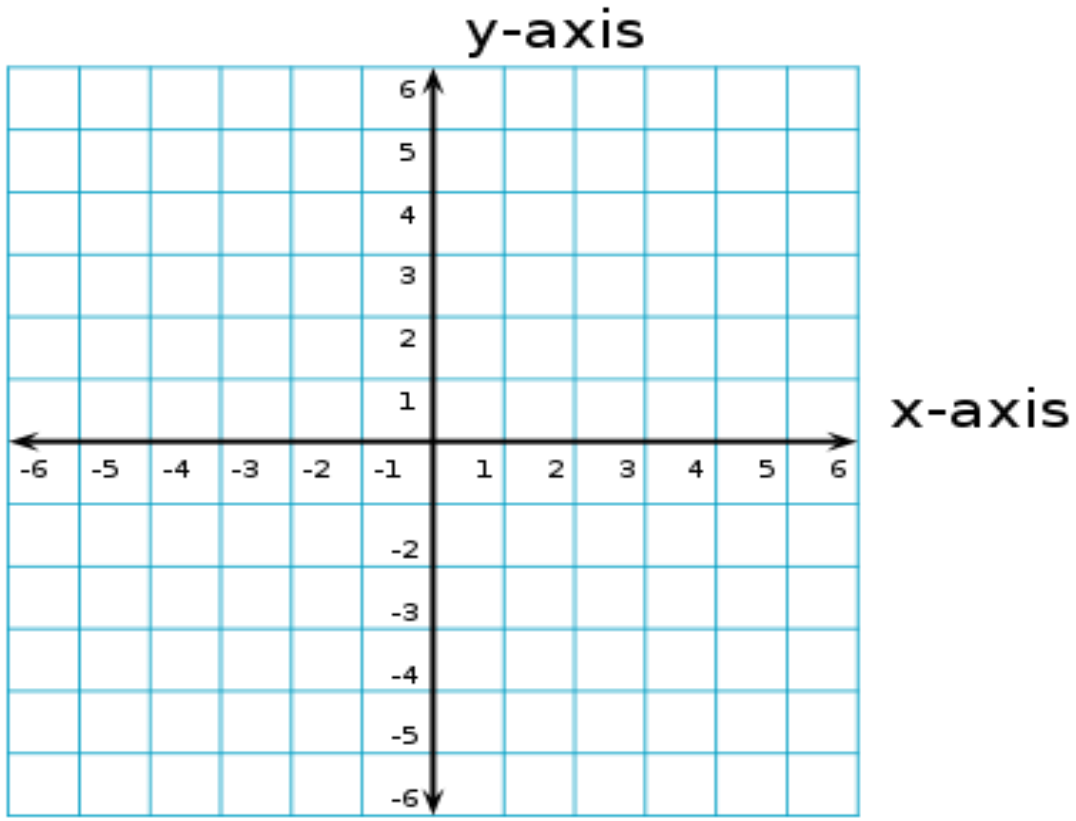
1. Determine if the triangle is a right triangle using the distance formula.
2. Classify the triangle as scalene, isosceles or equilateral
3. Find the triangles perimeter and area.

A(1,-3), B(3,2), C(-2, 4)



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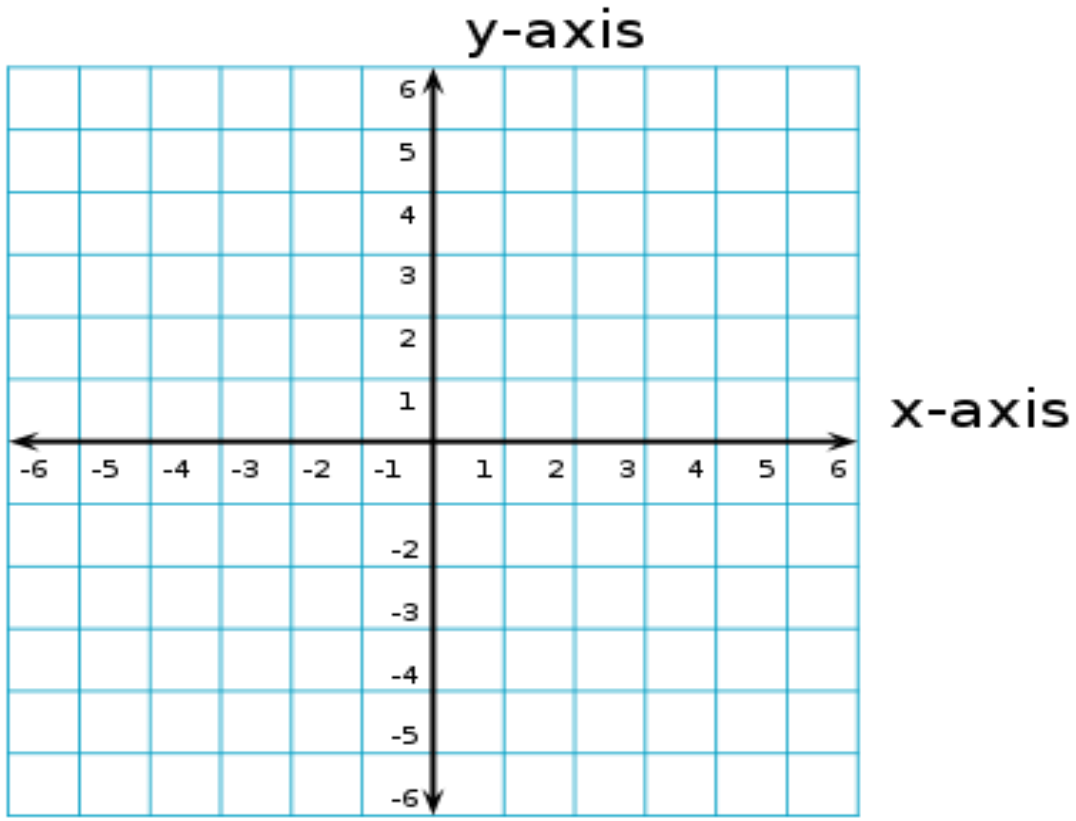
A(4, 0) B(2, 1), C(-1, -5)



Determine if the triangle is a right triangle using the slopes of the sides

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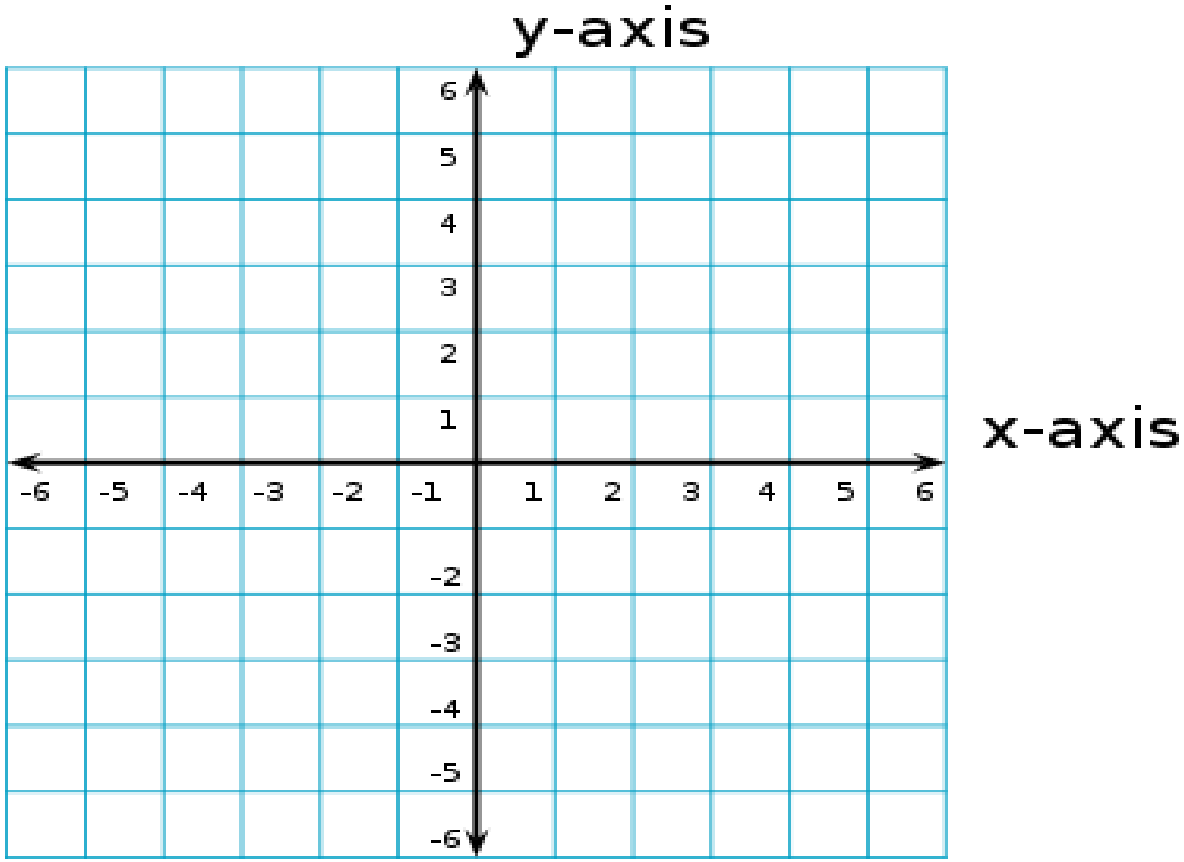

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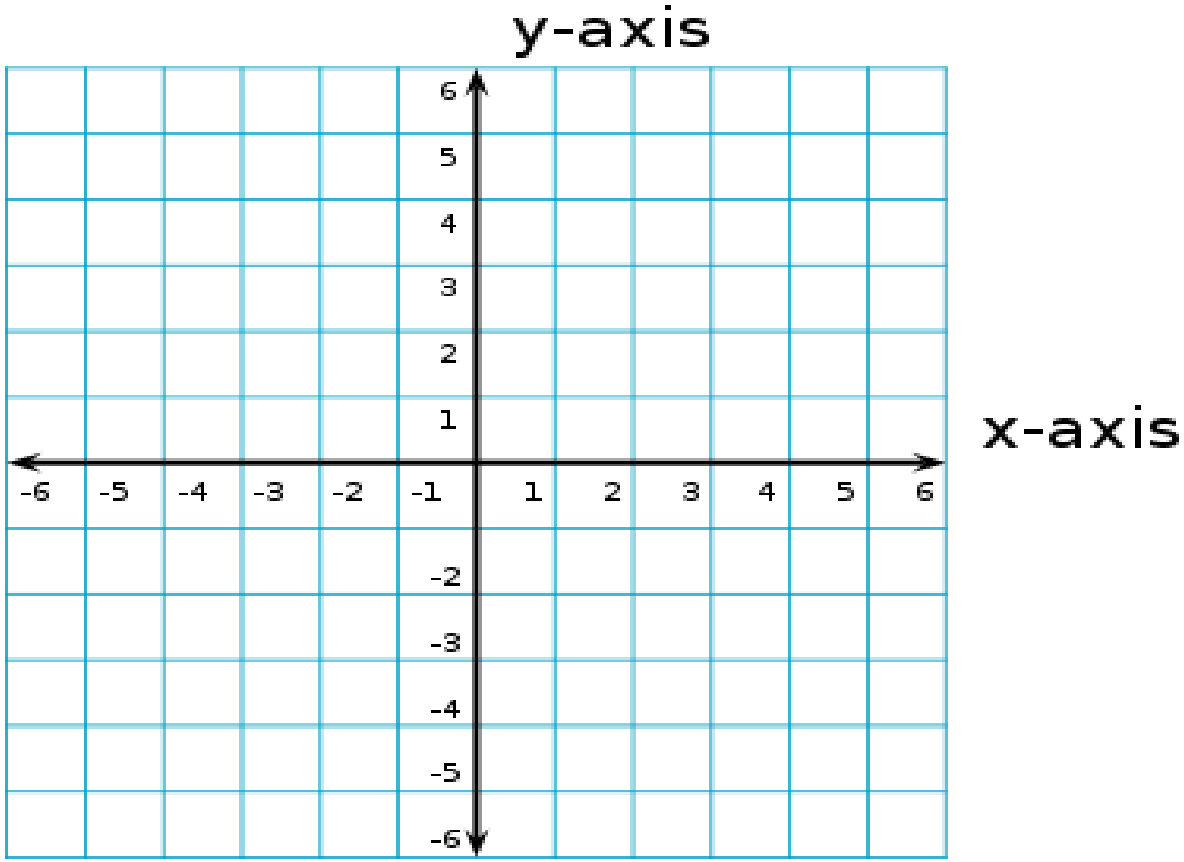
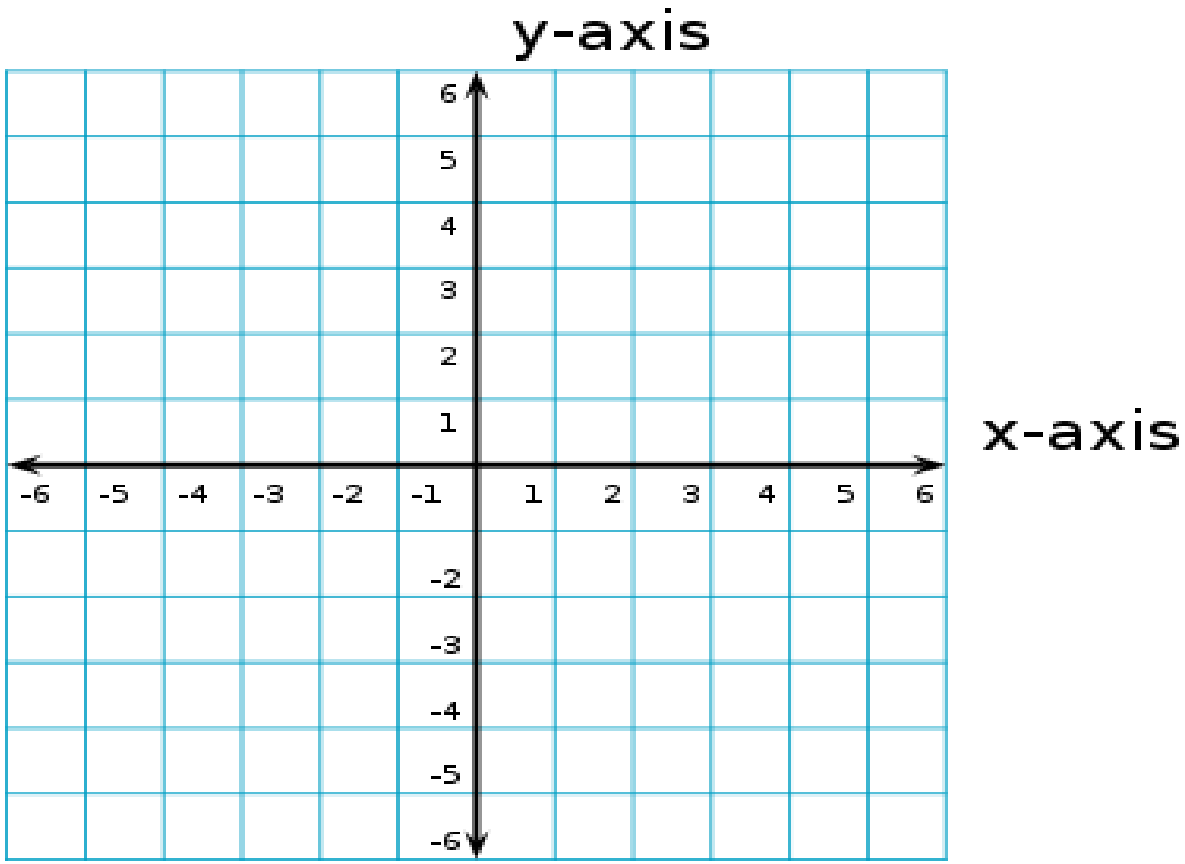


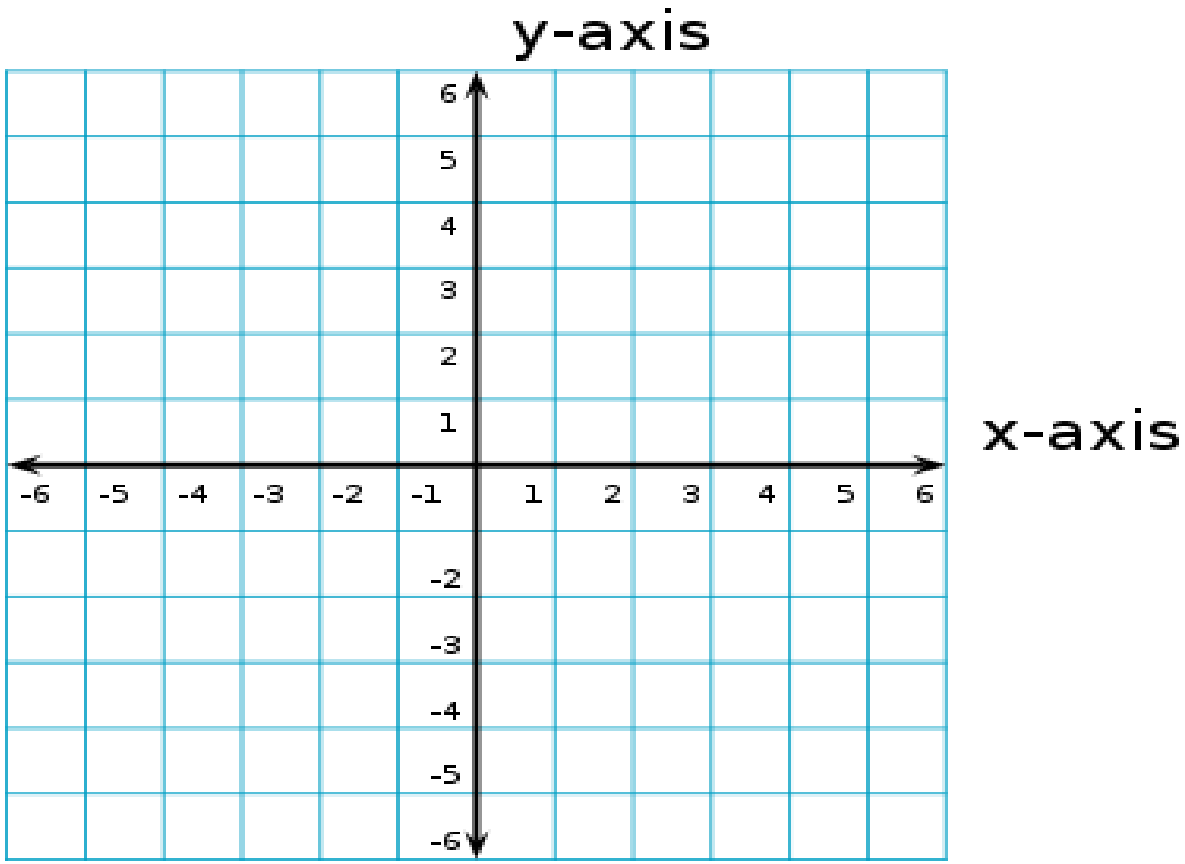
Transform the triangle 3 units right and 2 units down and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



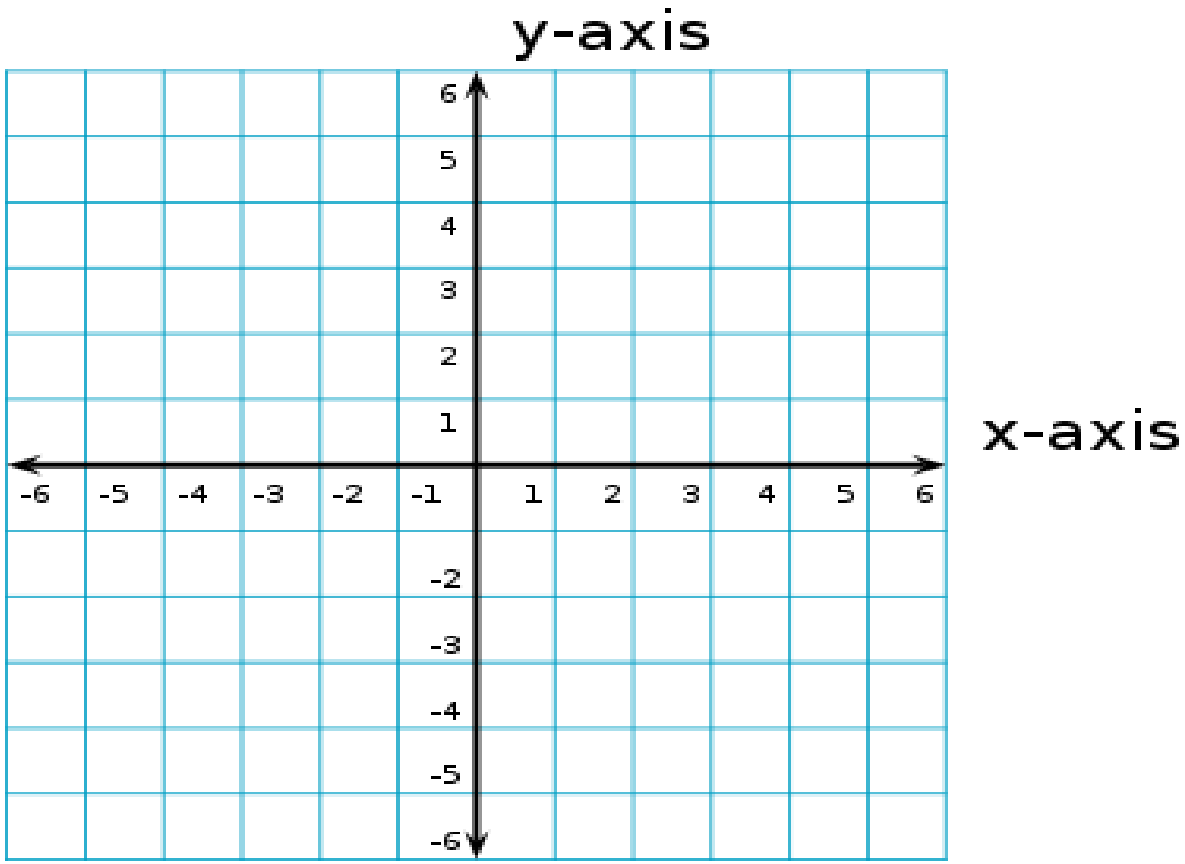
Reflect the triangle over the x –axis and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



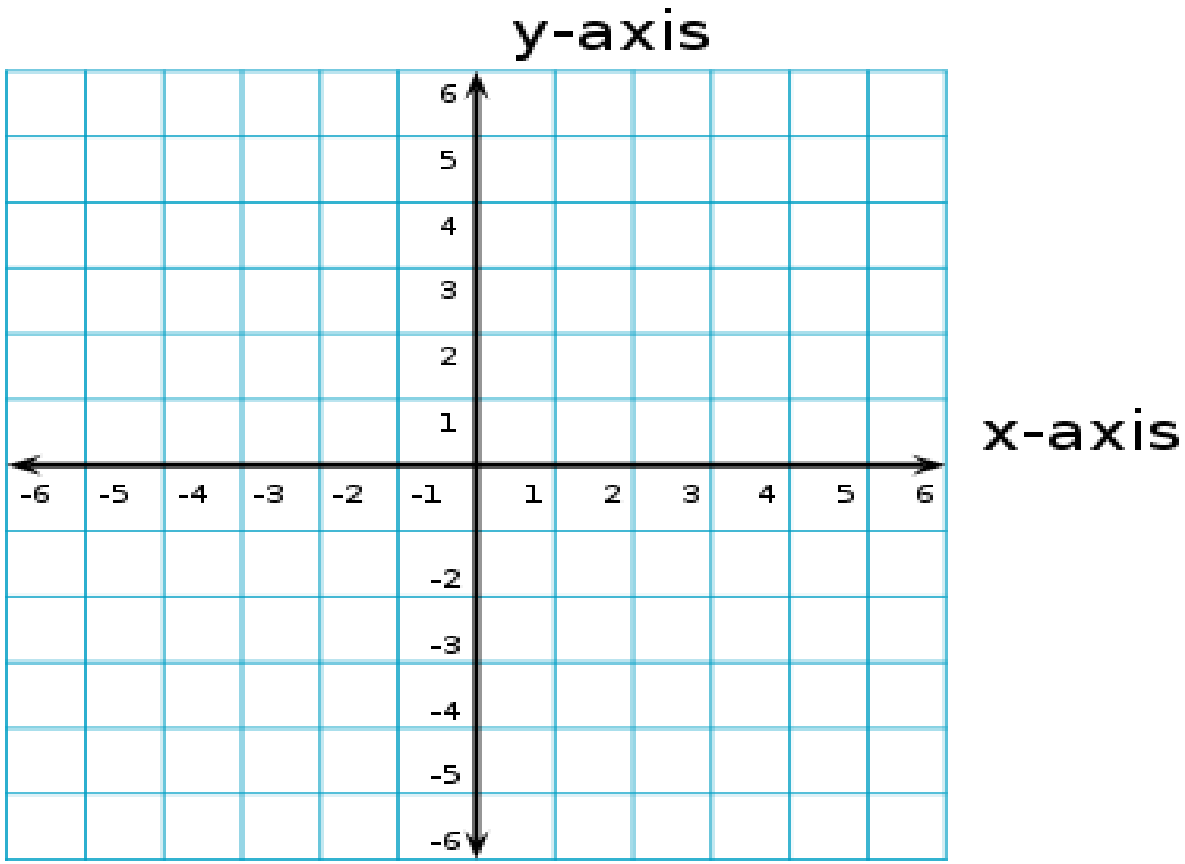
Reflect the triangle over the y –axis and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



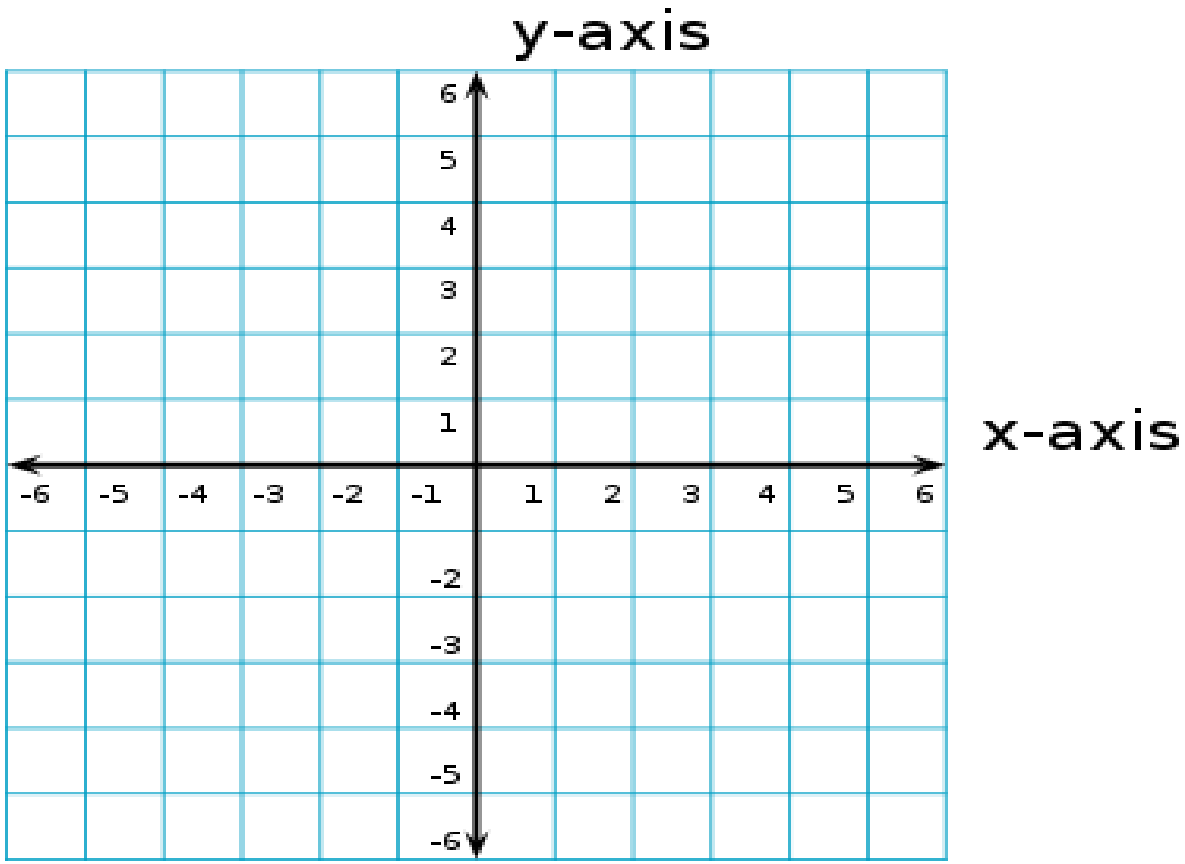
Reflect the triangle over the line y = x and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



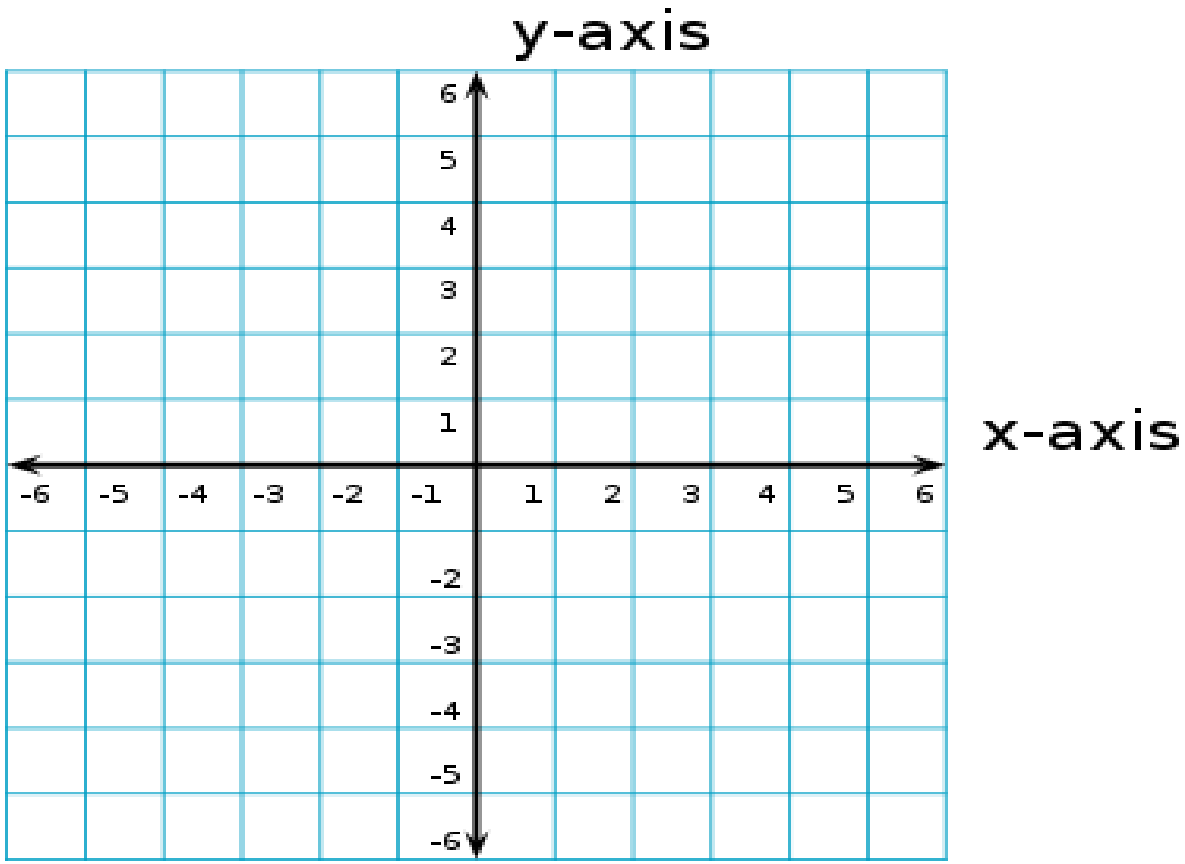
Reflect the triangle over the line y = -x and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



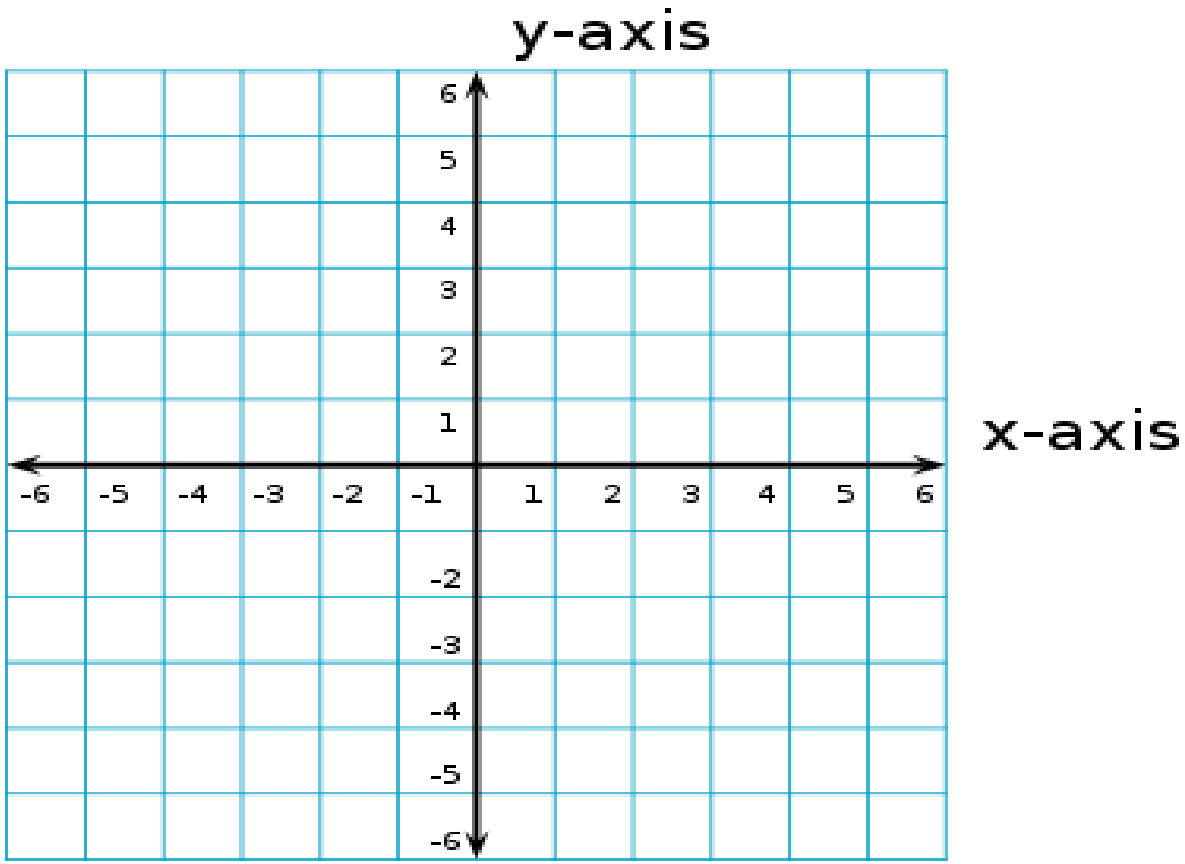
Reflect the triangle over the line x = 2

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



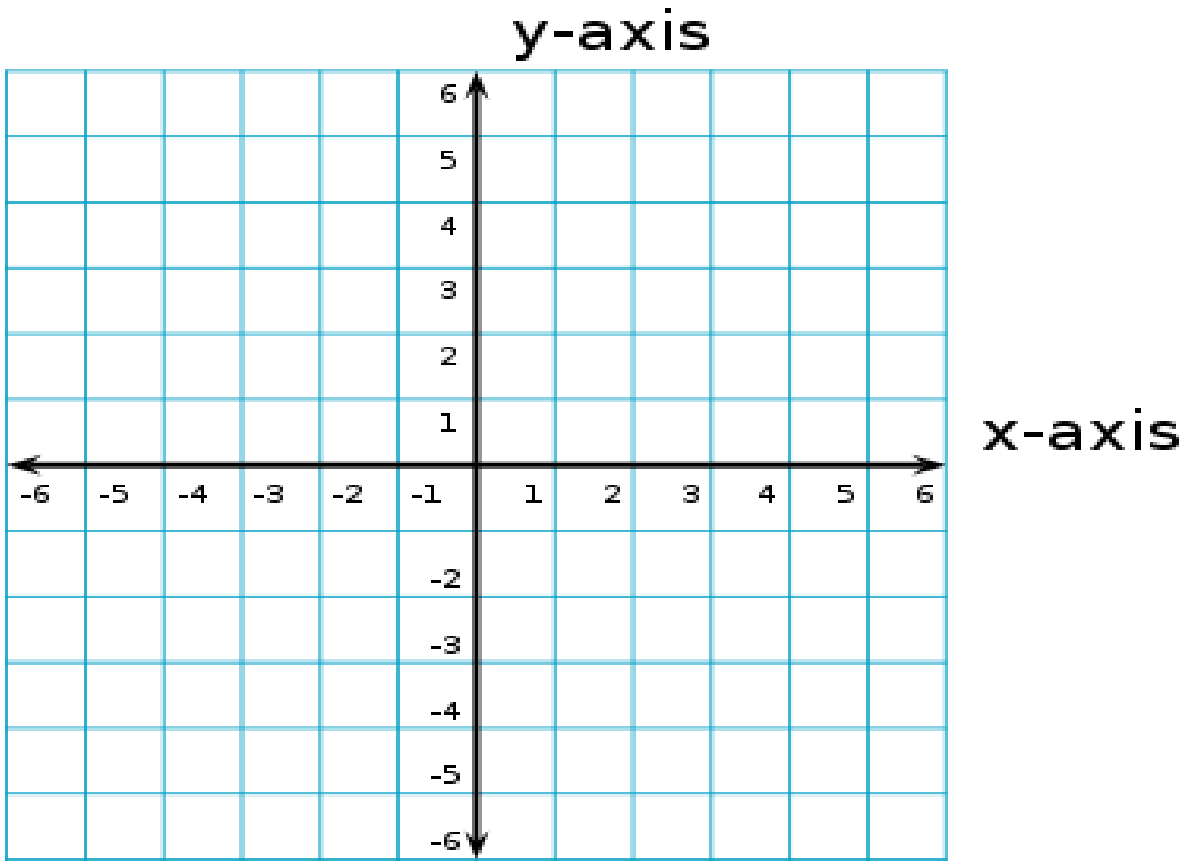
Reflect the triangle over the line y = -2

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



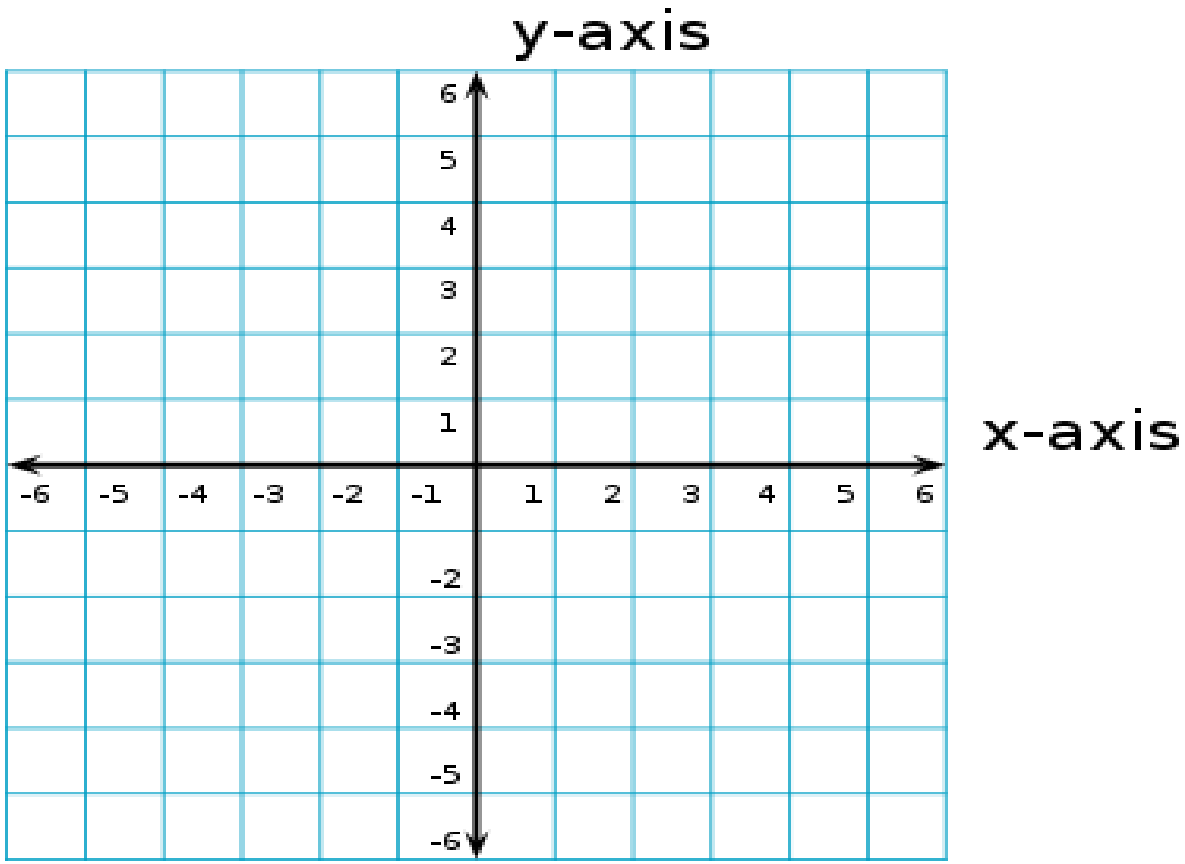
Rotate the triangle 90 degrees counter clockwise around the origin and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



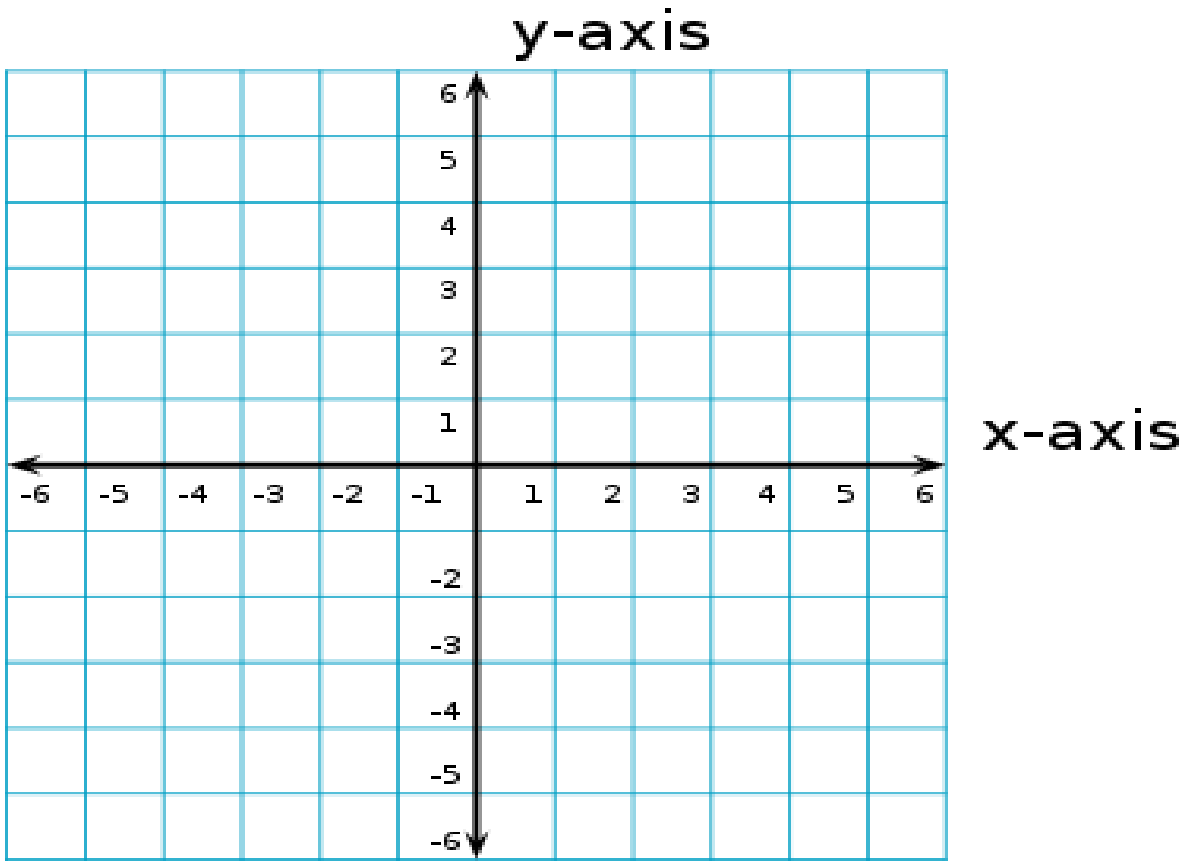
Rotate the triangle 180 degrees counter clockwise around the origin and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



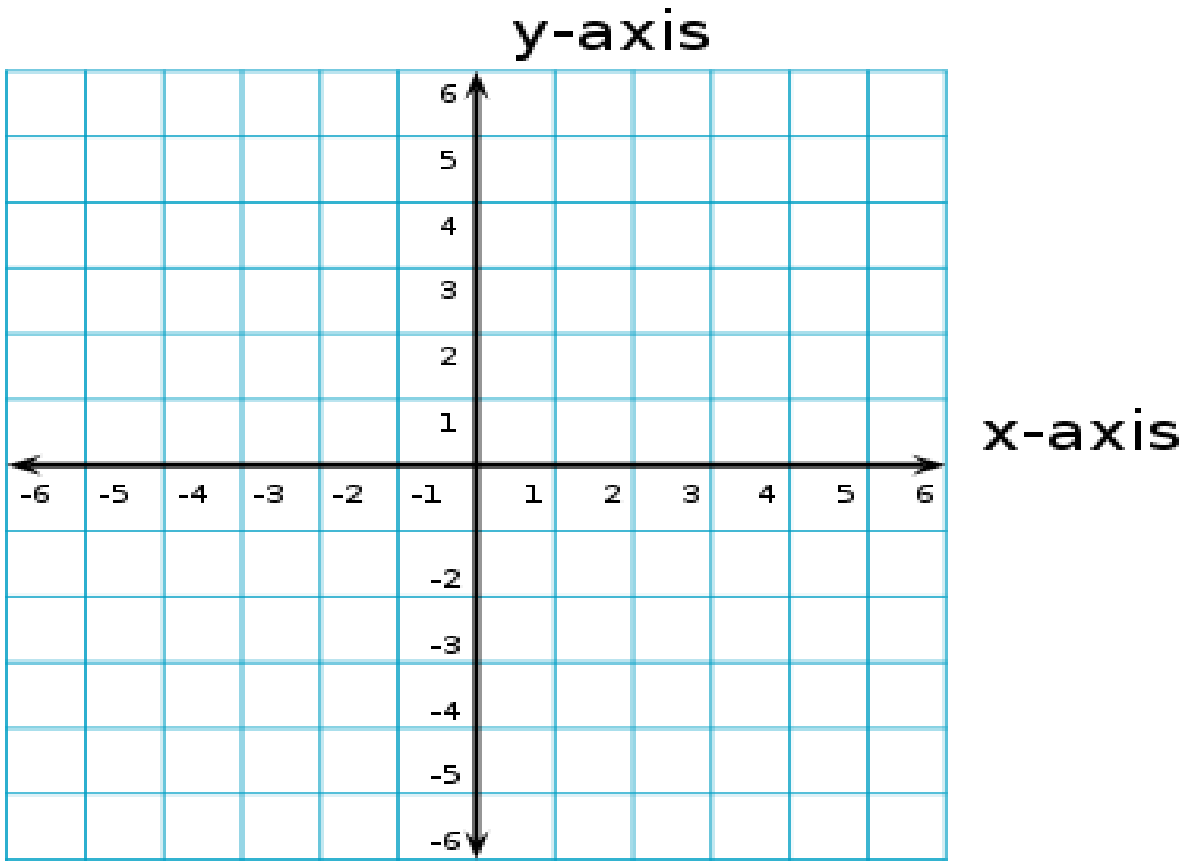
Rotate the triangle 270 degrees counter clockwise around the origin and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



Use a dilation of magnitude 2 to draw the new image and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).



Use a dilation of magnitude .5 to draw the new image and then write the symbolic rule that represents the situation.

A(-4,4), B(-1,2) C (1, 3).