b) In quadrilateral MART we have:
[MO) is the perp. bisector of [AT] at O (proved)
So, O is the midpt of [AT]
And R is the symmetric of M w.r.t O (given)
Then, O is the mid pt of [MR].
hence, quadrilateral MART is a parallelogram (having its diagonals bisect each other at same midpt)

but, ΔMAT is isosceles at M (given)
So, MA = MT (legs of a isosceles Δ)
Thus, parallelogram MART is a rhombus (parallelogrm + equal adjacent sides)

c) MATH is a parallelogram (given)
Then. MH = AT (opp. sides in a parallelogram are equal)
but, O is the midpt of [AT] (proved)
Then, AT = 2OT
Thus, MH = 2OT (by substitution)

3). In quadrilateral TOMI we have:
I is the midpt of MH (given)
So, MH = 2 MI.
but MH = 2OT (proved)
So, 2MI = 2OT (by comparison)
Then, MI = OT (half of equals are equal)
And MATH is a parallelogram (given)
So, (MH) // (AT) (opp. sides of a parallelogram are parallel)
Then, (MI) // (OT) (parts of parallel are parallel)
And [MO) is perp. bisector of [AT] at O (proved)
then $\hat{MOT} = 90°$
Thus, TOMI is a rectangle (having a pair of equal + parallel sides + 90° angle).