

MAY 29, 2017

**UNIT 4: SYSTEMS OF
LINEAR EQUATIONS**

**DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO
POINTS ON A LINE
SEGMENT / THE MIDPOINT
OF A LINE SEGMENT**

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NUMBERS, RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS 10



WHAT'S THE POINT OF TODAY'S LESSON?

We will begin working on the NRF 10 Specific Curriculum Outcome (SCO) "Relations and Functions 8" OR "RF8" which states:

RF8: "Solve problems that involve the distance between two points and the midpoint of a line segment."



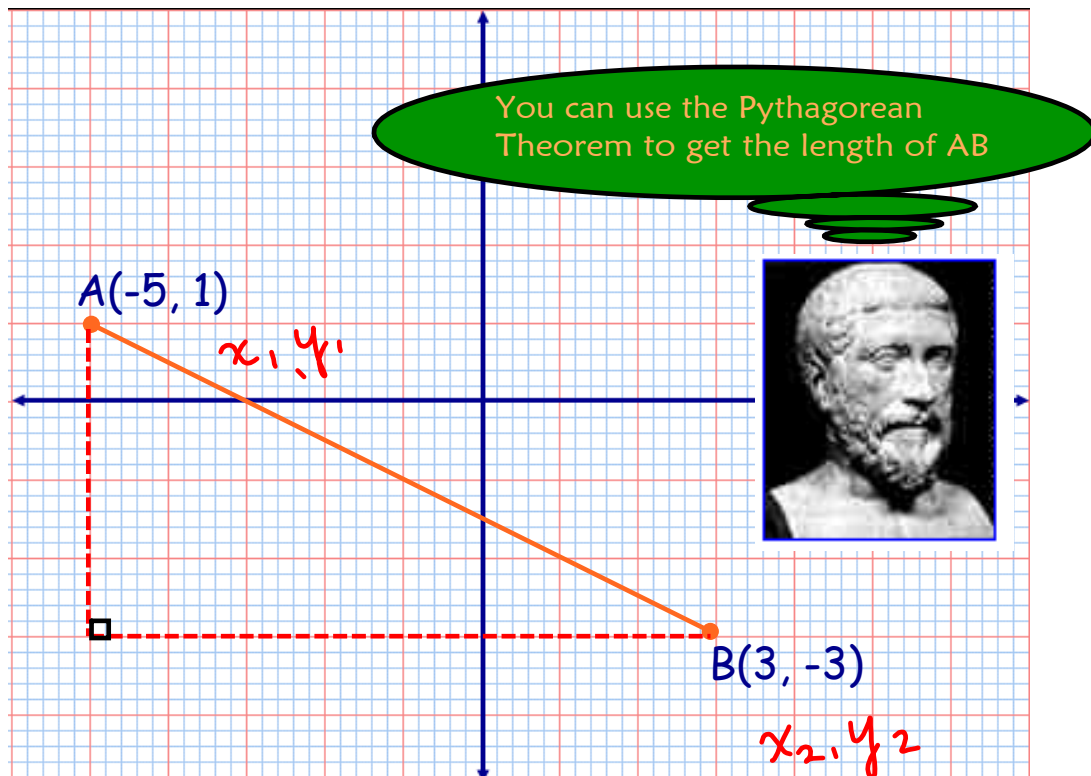
What does THAT mean???

SCO RF8 means that we will:

- * **determine the distance between two points on a Cartesian plane using a variety of strategies**
- * **determine the midpoint of a line segment given the endpoints of the segment using a variety of strategies**
- * **determine an endpoint of a line segment given the other endpoint and the midpoint using a variety of strategies**
- * **solve a contextual problem involving distance between two points or the midpoint of a line segment**



Distance Between Two Points



DISTANCE FORMULA:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{[3 - (-5)]^2 + (-3 - 1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8^2 + (-4)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 16}$$

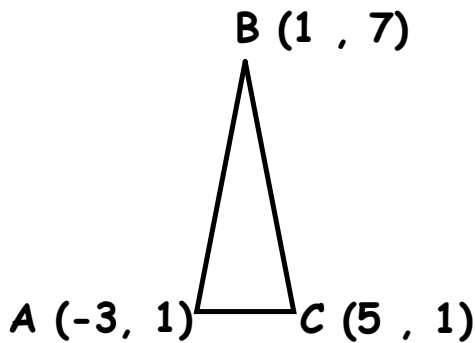
$$= \sqrt{80}$$

$$= 8.9$$

EXAMPLE:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Use the distance formula to show that the triangle with vertices **A (-3 , 1)** , **B (1 , 7)** & **C (5 , 1)** is isosceles.



$$\begin{aligned} AB: & \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{[1 - (-3)]^2 + (7 - 1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{52} \\ &= 7.2 \end{aligned}$$

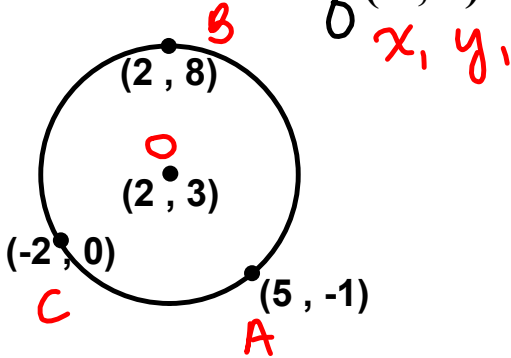
$$\begin{aligned} BC: & \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1 - 5)^2 + (7 - 1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{52} \\ &= 7.2 \end{aligned}$$

$AB = BC = 7.2$ units, therefore $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.

YOU TRY!

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Show that the points (5, -1), (2, 8) & (-2, 0) lie on a circle whose center is (2, 3). A B C



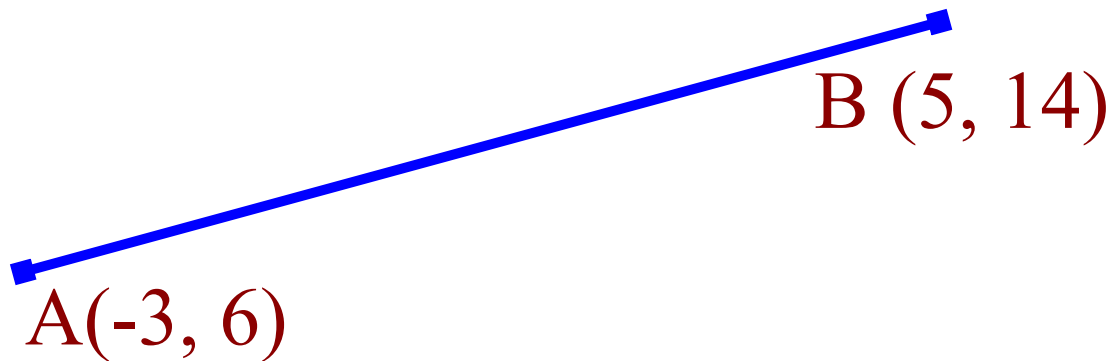
$$\begin{aligned}AO &: \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - 5)^2 + [3 - (-1)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 4^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}BO &: \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(2 - 2)^2 + (3 - 8)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(-5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}CO &: \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{[2 - (-2)]^2 + (3 - 0)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 9} \\ &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$AO = BO = CO = 5$ units
they are points that
lie on this circle.
They are all 5 units
from the centre.

Midpoint of a Line



$$\text{midpoint } (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-3+5}{2}, \frac{6+14}{2} \right)$$

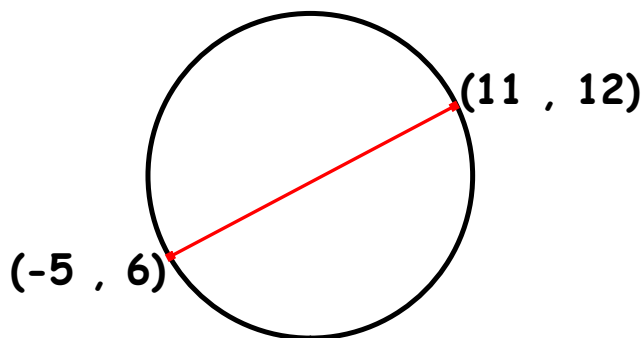
$$= \left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{20}{2} \right)$$

$$= (1, 10)$$

EXAMPLE:

$$\text{midpoint } (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

The endpoints of a diameter of a circle are $(-5, 6)$ and $(11, 12)$. Find the coordinates of the center of the circle.



$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{-5+11}{2}, \frac{6+12}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{6}{2}, \frac{18}{2} \right) \\ &= (3, 9) \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE:

$$\text{midpoint } (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

One endpoint of a line segment is $(-4, 3)$. The midpoint is $(-3, 6)$. Find the other endpoint.

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$-3 = \frac{-4 + x}{2}$$

$$6 = \frac{3 + y}{2}$$

$$-6 = -4 + x$$

$$12 = 3 + y$$

$$-2 = x$$

$$9 = y$$

The second endpoint of the line was $(-2, 9)$.

YOU TRY!

$$\text{midpoint } (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

Find the midpoint of the line with endpoints (2, 1) & (8, -13).

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{2+8}{2}, \frac{1-13}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{10}{2}, \frac{-12}{2} \right) \\ &= (5, -6) \end{aligned}$$

YOU TRY!

$$\text{midpoint } (x, y) = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

A line has endpoint (10, 6) & midpoint (4, -2). Find the other endpoint.

$$x = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

$$4 = \frac{10 + x}{2}$$

$$-2 = \frac{6 + y}{2}$$

$$8 = 10 + x$$

$$-4 = 6 + y$$

$$-2 = x$$

$$-10 = y$$

2nd endpoint is (-2, -10).

CONCEPT REINFORCEMENT:

WORKSHEETS:

"Distance Formula - Worksheet 1": #1 TO #10

"The Midpoint Formula": Left Side (#1, #3, #5... TO #29)

Attachments

Worksheet - Review of Coordinate Geometry (Math 10).doc

area of a triangle.doc

coord geom review.doc

Puzzle Worksheet - Graphing #2 (Coffee).pdf

Puzzle Worksheet - Graphing #1 (Cow).pdf

Puzzle Worksheet - Slope Point (given both).pdf

Puzzle Worksheet - Slope Point (given two points).pdf

Worksheet - Equation of a Line.pdf

Worksheet Solutions - Equation of a Line.pdf

Worksheet - Distance_Midpoint(2).pdf

Review - Coordinate Geometry.pdf