Coordinates Geometry

<u>coordinates Geometry</u>		
1	Distance	$\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2}$
	between 2 points	
	(2D)	$\sqrt{(x_2-x_1)^2+(y_2-y_1)^2+(z_2-z_1)^2}$
	Distance	
	between 2 points	
	(3D)	
2	Midpoint of 2	$(x_1 + x_2) (y_1 + y_2) (z_1 + z_2)$
	points (3D)	2 , 2 , 2
3	Slope of 2 points	$(y_2 - y_1)$
		$\frac{(x_1 + x_2)}{2}, \frac{(y_1 + y_2)}{2}, \frac{(z_1 + z_2)}{2}$ $m = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$
4	Line Equation (we	(Equation) $y = mx + c$
	need the "slope"	
	value and y-	(Rewritten) $m = \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{(x_2 - x_1)}$
	intercept)	
		$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$
5	Check if 2 lines	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ $m_2 * m_1 = -1$
	are perpendicular	$m - \frac{1}{2}$
		$m_2 = -\frac{1}{m_1}$
6	For Equation of	Get a point reside on line AB, midpoint is
	the perpendicular	the easiest solution : midpoint of AB
	Bisector of AB (A	Get slope of line AB : m
	line equation that	Get perpendicular slope of AB = $-\frac{1}{m}$
	is perpendicular	m
	to Line AB)	
7	Ratio Theorem	$x = \frac{m(x_2) + n(x_1)}{m(x_1)}$
		m+n
		$y = \frac{m(y_2) + n(y_1)}{n(y_1)}$
		m+n
		P (x, y) B (x2, y2)
		1 1/4/97
		m
		A (x1, y1)
8	Area of Polygon	$\frac{1}{-(x, y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_4 + x_3 y_5 $
		$\frac{1}{2}(x_1y_2 + x_2y_3 + x_3y_4 + x_4y_1 - x_2y_1)$
		$-x_3y_2-x_4y_3-x_1y_4$

