

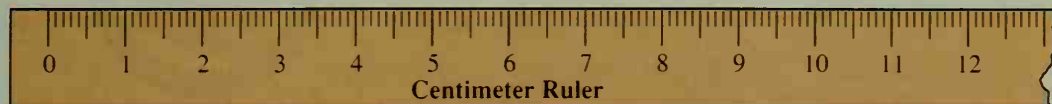
4. It looks as if P might be equidistant from F and X . Is it?
5. Suppose Pat spoke of a line l joining F and T while you thought of a line n joining F and T . Is it better to say that l and n are two different lines, or to say that we have one line with two different names?
6. Point X is equidistant from F and T . Furthermore, point Y is equidistant from F and T . Does that mean that X and Y are equally distant from F ?
7. Suppose you were asked to find a point 5 cm from P , 5 cm from F , and 5 cm from T . Is there such a point?
8. Do you believe there is any point that is equidistant from P , F , and T ?

Written Exercises

- A** 1. Copy and complete the table. Refer to the diagrams on pages 1 and 2.

Distance between	Diagram distance	Ground distance
X and P	<u>5</u> cm	<u>10</u> m
X and F	<u>7</u> cm	<u>?</u> m
X and T	<u>?</u> cm	<u>?</u> m
Y and F	<u>?</u> cm	<u>19</u> m
F and T	<u>12</u> cm	<u>?</u> m

For Exercises 2–4 use a centimeter ruler. If you don't have a centimeter ruler, you may use the centimeter ruler shown below as a guide. Either open your compass to the appropriate distance or mark the appropriate distance on the edge of a sheet of paper.



2. Copy the points F , T , and P from the diagram on page 2. If you lay your paper over the page, you can see through the paper well enough to get the points.
 - a. Draw a line to indicate all points equidistant from F and T .
 - b. Draw a circle to indicate points 6 cm from P . If you don't have a compass, draw as well as you can freehand.
 - c. How many points are equidistant from F and T , and are also 6 cm from P ?
3. Repeat Exercise 2, but use 2 cm instead of 6 cm.
4. There is a distance you could use in parts (b) and (c) of Exercise 2 that would lead to the answer *one point* in part (c). Estimate that distance.