

## DISTANCE FORMULA

### GRADE 9

1. The distance between A (4,4) and B (0,4) is \_\_\_\_\_ units.



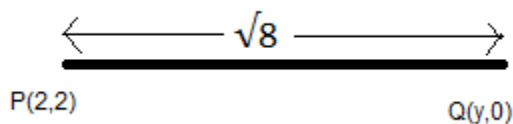
- a) 2 units  
b) 3 units  
c) -5 units  
d) 4 units
2. Distance between points (2, -6) and ( -3,6) is \_\_\_\_\_ units.

- a) 13  
b) 17  
c) 12  
d) 11

3. Distance between A ( $\sqrt{5}$ , 7) and origin is \_\_\_\_\_ units

- a)  $2\sqrt{3}$   
b)  $3\sqrt{6}$   
c) 2  
d) 3

4. Distance between the points P (2,2) and Q (y,0) is  $\sqrt{8}$  units. Then y = \_\_\_\_\_



- a) 6  
b) 2  
c) 4  
d) 8



5. P (3,2) is equidistant from points M (2,0) and N (4, y). The value of y is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 5
- b) 4

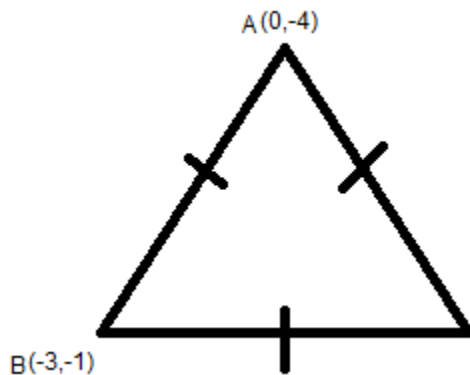
- c) 9
- d) 8

6. If A = (2, -3) and B = (5,4), then AB is \_\_\_\_\_ units

- a) 46
- b) 64

- c) 58
- d) 96

7. An equilateral triangle has the vertices (0, -4) and (-3, -1). The length of its side is \_\_\_\_\_ units.



- a)  $3\sqrt{2}$
- b)  $2\sqrt{3}$

- c)  $5\sqrt{3}$
- d)  $3\sqrt{7}$

8. A= (1,3) and B=(x-1,0). If BA=5 units, x=\_\_\_\_\_

- a) -3,5
- b) 4, -7

- c) -2,6
- d) -2, -6



9. Line PQ is 10 units in length.  $P = (2, 3)$ . If the abscissa of Q is 10, then the coordinates of Q are \_\_\_\_\_

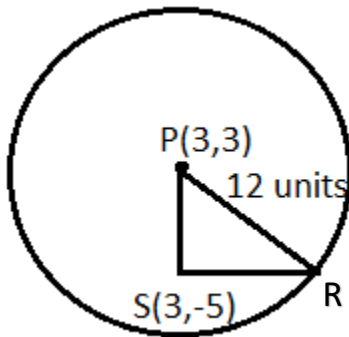
a) (9, -3)

c) (8, -4)

b) (-3, 9)

d) (0, -3)

10. In a circle of center P (3,3), a perpendicular PS is drawn to RS, where S = (3, -5). The radius of the circle is 12 units.  $SR =$  \_\_\_\_\_ units



a) 4

c)  $5\sqrt{3}$

b)  $4\sqrt{5}$

d)  $6\sqrt{5}$