

Name: _____

Date: 4/7/2025

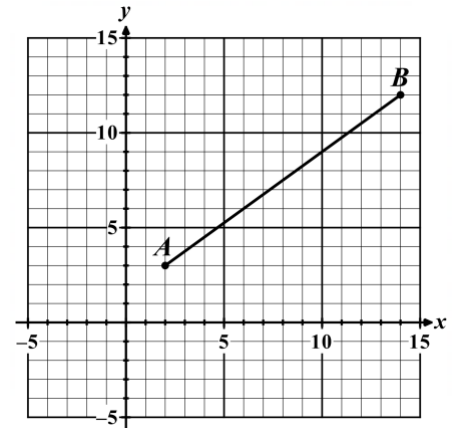
THE DISTANCE FORMULA N-GEN MATH® GEOMETRY



In our last lesson, we saw how the **Pythagorean Theorem** could be used to find the **length** of a **line segment**. This is the same as finding the **distance** between **two points** in the coordinate plane.

Exercise #1: A segment is shown below with endpoints at $A(2, 3)$ and $B(14, 12)$.

- (a) Draw a right triangle on the grid that has horizontal and vertical legs and that has \overline{AB} as its hypotenuse. Reproduce it below with the lengths of its legs labeled.

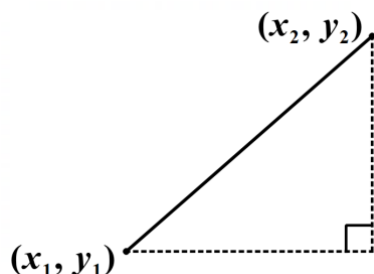


- (b) Determine the length of \overline{AB} (or the distance between A and B) using the Pythagorean Theorem. Show your calculations.

- (c) How could have we found the lengths of the legs using the coordinates of the endpoints? Illustrate below.

Exercise #2: Find the distance between the points $(2, 5)$ and $(6, 13)$ in simplest radical form. Draw a right triangle to justify your approach.

Exercise #3: Given two arbitrary points in the xy -plane (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) , determine a formula that can be used to find the distance between them based on the Pythagorean Theorem.



The Distance Formula

If (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) are two points in the plane, then the **distance**, D , between them can be found using:

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

The **distance formula** will be very important in this course and in other courses. Never forget, though, that it is simply the **Pythagorean Theorem** applied in the coordinate plane.

Exercise #4: Find the distance between each set of points shown below using the distance formula.

(a) (3, 12) and (15, 7)

(b) $(-3, 4)$ and $(5, 10)$

Exercise #5: Find the distance between each set of points shown below using the distance formula. Express each answer in simplest radical form.

(a) (4, 1) and $(-2, 10)$

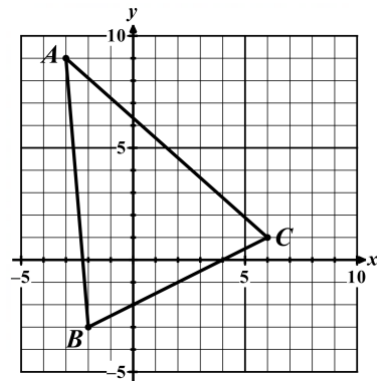
(b) $(-2, -5)$ and $(8, 0)$

We will use the distance formula often to tell whether two segments in the coordinate plane have the same length.

Exercise #6: $\triangle ABC$ is shown below with vertices at $A(-3, 9)$, $B(-2, -3)$, and $C(6, 1)$. We would like to determine if $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.

(a) Which two sides appear to be the same length?

(b) Use the distance formula to see if $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles.



Name: _____

Date: 4/8/2025

THE DISTANCE FORMULA
N-GEN MATH[®] GEOMETRY HOMEWORK

FLUENCY

1. For each set of points below, find the distance between them using the distance formula. Each of your answers will be an integer. Show the work that leads to your answers.
(a) $(-2, 7)$ and $(10, 12)$ (b) $(10, -5)$ and $(-6, 7)$

2. For each set of points below, find the distance between them using the distance formula. Express each answer in simplest radical form. Show the work that leads to your answers.
(a) $(2, -4)$ and $(6, 4)$ (b) $(5, 7)$ and $(-1, 17)$

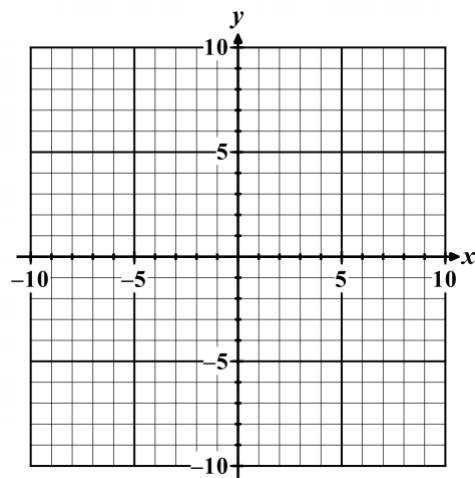
3. If the endpoints of \overline{MN} have coordinates of $M(2, 7)$ and $N(-3, 1)$, then which of the following is closest to the length of \overline{MN} ?
(1) 6.1
(2) 6.7
(3) 7.5
(4) 7.8 _____

4. A point A is translated three units to the left and nine units up to produce its image point A' . Which of the following is the length of $\overline{AA'}$?
(1) 12
(2) $2\sqrt{13}$
(3) $3\sqrt{10}$
(4) 18 _____

5. Which of the following would represent the distance between the x -intercept and y -intercept of a line whose equation is $y = 3x + 12$?
- (1) $\sqrt{120}$
 - (2) $\sqrt{160}$
 - (3) $\sqrt{200}$
 - (4) $\sqrt{224}$
-
6. Two segments, \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} , have endpoints at $A(-5, 11)$, $B(3, 5)$, $C(9, 3)$, and $D(2, 10)$. Which of the two segments is longer? Provide evidence to support your answer.

REASONING

7. If $\triangle MNP$ has vertices at $M(-5, -7)$, $N(2, 10)$, and $P(7, -2)$, is $\triangle MNP$ isosceles? Show evidence to support your conclusion. Use of the grid is optional.



8. A circle has a center located at the point $(-2, 4)$ and a radius of 10. Does the point $(4, -4)$ lie on this circle? Justify your yes/no answer.