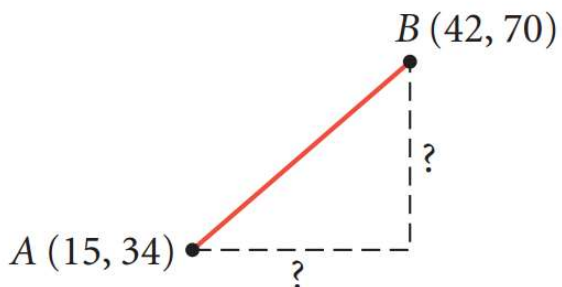


Lesson 9.5 – Distance in Coordinate Geometry

The Distance Formula - The distance between points $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$ is given by $AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$.



$$AB = \sqrt{(42 - 15)^2 + (70 - 34)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(27)^2 + (36)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{729 + 1296}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{2025}$$

$$AB = 45$$

Example 1: Find the distance between the pair of points.

$$(-5, -5), (1, 3)$$

$$(-5, -5), (1, 3)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

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

$$\sqrt{(1 + 5)^2 + (3 + 5)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(6)^2 + (8)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{36 + 64}$$

$$\sqrt{100}$$

10 units

Example 2: Find the distance between the pair of points.

$$(-11, -5), (5, 7)$$

$$(-11, -5), (5, 7)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$\sqrt{(5 - -11)^2 + (7 - -5)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(5 + 11)^2 + (7 + 5)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(16)^2 + (12)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{256 + 144}$$

$$\sqrt{400}$$

20 units

Example 3: Find the distance between the pair of points.

$$(8, -2), (-7, 6)$$

$$(8, -2), (-7, 6)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$\sqrt{(-7 - 8)^2 + (6 - -2)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(-7 - 8)^2 + (6 + 2)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{(-15)^2 + (8)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{225 + 64}$$

$$\sqrt{289}$$

17 units

Example 4: Use the distance and slope formulas to identify the type of quadrilateral.

$$A(-2, 1), B(3, -2), C(8, 1), D(3, 4)$$

$$A(-2, 1), B(3, -2)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(3 - -2)^2 + (-2 - 1)^2}$$

$$B(3, -2), C(8, 1)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(8 - 3)^2 + (1 - -2)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(3+2)^2 + (-2-1)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(8-3)^2 + (1+2)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (-3)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(5)^2 + (3)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{25+9}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{25+9}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{34}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{34}$$

$$C(8, 1), D(3, 4)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$D(3, 4), A(-2, 1)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(3-8)^2 + (4-1)^2}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(-2-3)^2 + (1-4)^2}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (3)^2}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-3)^2}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{25+9}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{25+9}$$

$$CD = \sqrt{34}$$

$$DA = \sqrt{34}$$

Since all four sides are congruent in length, we know this quadrilateral is either a rhombus or a square. If the quadrilateral is a square, the sides must meet at a right angle. So, we will use the slope formula to determine if sides AB and BC meet at a right angle.

$$A(-2, 1), B(3, -2)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$m = \frac{-2-1}{3-(-2)} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$B(3, -2), C(8, 1)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$m = \frac{1-(-2)}{8-3} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Since the slopes are not negative reciprocals of each other, the sides do not meet at right angles and the quadrilateral is not a square.

Rhombus

Example 5: Use the distance and slope formulas to identify the type of quadrilateral.

$$T(-3, -3), U(4, 4), V(0, 6), W(-5, 1)$$

$$T(-3, -3), U(4, 4)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$U(4, 4), V(0, 6)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$TU = \sqrt{(4-(-3))^2 + (4-(-3))^2}$$

$$UV = \sqrt{(0-4)^2 + (6-4)^2}$$

$$TU = \sqrt{(4+3)^2 + (4+3)^2}$$

$$TU = \sqrt{(7)^2 + (7)^2}$$

$$TU = \sqrt{49 + 49}$$

$$TU = \sqrt{98}$$

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

$$UV = \sqrt{16 + 4}$$

$$UV = \sqrt{20}$$

$$V(0, 6), W(-5, 1)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$VW = \sqrt{(-5 - 0)^2 + (1 - 6)^2}$$

$$VW = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-5)^2}$$

$$VW = \sqrt{25 + 25}$$

$$VW = \sqrt{50}$$

$$W(-5, 1), T(-3, -3)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

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

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

$$WT = \sqrt{4 + 16}$$

$$WT = \sqrt{20}$$

Since one set of opposite sides is congruent, but the other is not, this quadrilateral can only be a trapezoid.

Isosceles Trapezoid

Example 6: Determine whether $\triangle ABC$ is scalene, isosceles, or equilateral. Find the perimeter of the triangle.

$$A(4, 14), B(10, 6), C(16, 14)$$

$$A(4, 14), B(10, 6)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(10 - 4)^2 + (6 - 14)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (-8)^2}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{36 + 64}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{100}$$

$$AB = 10$$

$$B(10, 6), C(16, 14)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(16 - 10)^2 + (14 - 6)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (8)^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{36 + 64}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{100}$$

$$BC = 10$$

$$C(16, 14), A(4, 14)$$

$$x_1, y_1 \quad x_2, y_2$$

$$CA = \sqrt{(4 - 16)^2 + (14 - 14)^2}$$

$$CA = \sqrt{(-12)^2 + (0)^2}$$

$$CA = \sqrt{144 + 0}$$

$$CA = \sqrt{144}$$

$$CA = 12$$

Since two sides of the triangle are congruent, it is isosceles.

Isosceles Triangle

The perimeter can be found by adding the lengths of the three sides ($10 + 10 + 12 = 32$)

$$**P = 32 units**$$