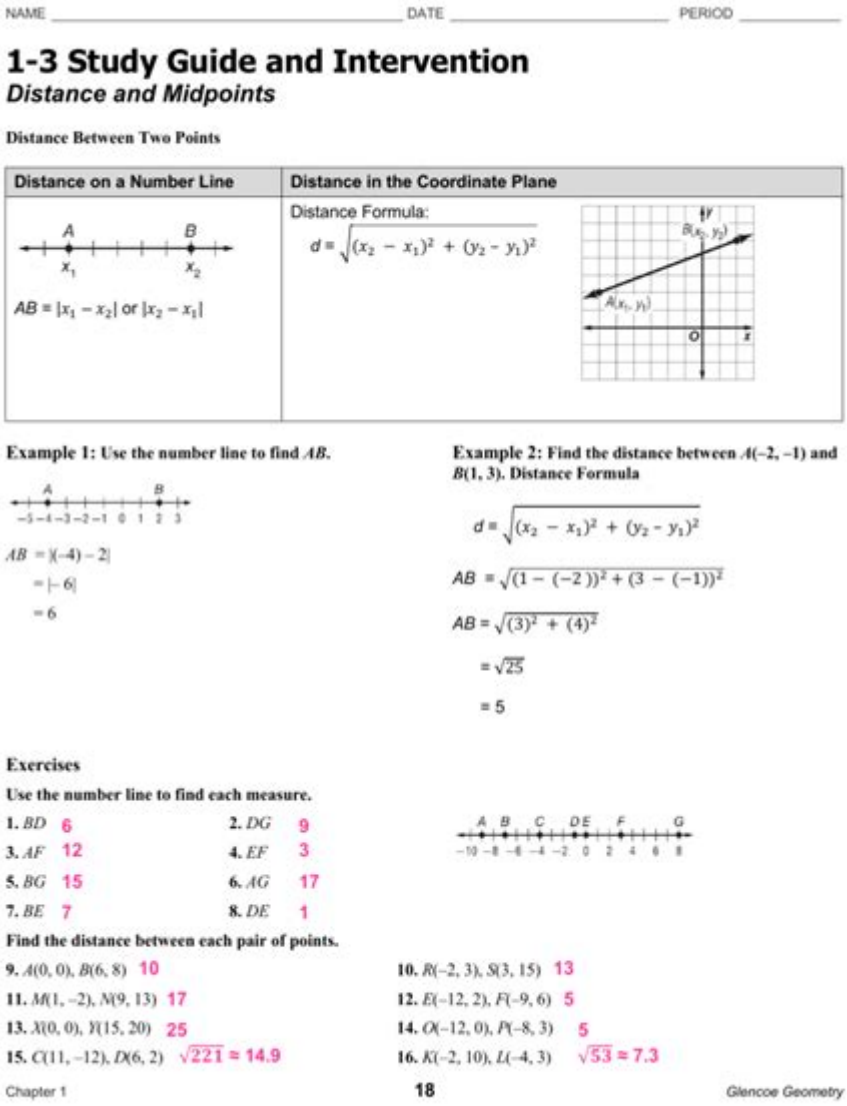
1 3 Practice Distance And Midpoints Answer Key



NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

1-3 Study Guide and Intervention

Distance and Midpoints

Distance Between Two Points

Distance on a Number Line	Distance in the Coordinate Plane
A, B, x_1, x_2 $AB = \lvert x_1 - x_2 \rvert$ or $\lvert x_2 - x_1 \rvert$	Distance Formula: $d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Example 1: Use the number line to find AB.

$AB = \lvert(-4) - 2\rvert$

$= \lvert -6 \rvert$

$= 6$

Example 2: Find the distance between $A(-2, -1)$ and $B(1, 3)$. Distance Formula

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

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

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

$= \sqrt{25}$

$= 5$

Exercises

Use the number line to find each measure.

A B C D E F G

1. BD 6 **2.** DG 9

3. AF 12 **4.** EF 3

5. BG 15 **6.** AG 17

7. BE 7 **8.** DE 1

Find the distance between each pair of points.

9. $A(0, 0)$, $B(6, 8)$ 10

10. $R(-2, 3)$, $S(3, 15)$ 13

11. $M(1, -2)$, $N(9, 13)$ 17

12. $E(-12, 2)$, $F(-9, 6)$ 5

13. $X(0, 0)$, $Y(15, 20)$ 25

14. $O(-12, 0)$, $P(-8, 3)$ 5

15. $C(11, -12)$, $D(6, 2)$ $\sqrt{221} \approx 14.9$

16. $K(-2, 10)$, $L(-4, 3)$ $\sqrt{53} \approx 7.3$

Chapter 1 18 Glencoe Geometry

1 3 practice distance and midpoints answer key is an essential resource for students and educators alike, particularly in the realm of geometry and algebra. Understanding how to calculate distances between two points and finding the midpoints is crucial for developing spatial reasoning and problem-solving skills. This article will delve into the concepts of distance and midpoints, provide step-by-step explanations of the formulas used, and offer a comprehensive answer key for practice problems associated with these topics.

Understanding Distance and Midpoints

When working with coordinates on a Cartesian plane, two fundamental concepts arise:

distance and midpoint. These concepts are pivotal in various applications, including physics, engineering, and computer graphics.

Distance Formula

The distance between two points in a two-dimensional space can be calculated using the Distance Formula. If we have two points, $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$, the distance d between them is given by:

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

This formula is derived from the Pythagorean theorem, which states that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse (the distance in this case) is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

Midpoint Formula

The midpoint of a line segment is the point that divides the segment into two equal lengths. To find the midpoint M between points $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$, we use the Midpoint Formula:

$$
M = \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)
$$

This formula averages the x-coordinates and the y-coordinates of the two points to find the coordinates of the midpoint.

Practice Problems

To consolidate understanding of these concepts, it's beneficial to practice solving problems involving both distance and midpoints. Here are some example problems along with their solutions.

Examples of Distance Problems

1. Problem 1: Find the distance between the points $(3, 4)$ and $(7, 1)$.

Solution:
- Using the distance formula:
$$

$$
d = \sqrt{(7 - 3)^2 + (1 - 4)^2} = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5
$$
The distance is 5 units.

2. Problem 2: Calculate the distance between the points $(-2, -3)$ and $(2, 4)$.

Solution:
- Using the distance formula:
$$
d = \sqrt{(2 - (-2))^2 + (4 - (-3))^2} = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (7)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 49} = \sqrt{65}
$$
The distance is $\sqrt{65}$ units or approximately 8.06 units.

Examples of Midpoint Problems

1. Problem 3: Determine the midpoint of the segment connecting $(1, 2)$ and $(5, 6)$.

Solution:
- Using the midpoint formula:
$$
M = \left(\frac{1 + 5}{2}, \frac{2 + 6}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{6}{2}, \frac{8}{2}\right) = (3, 4)
$$
The midpoint is $(3, 4)$.

2. Problem 4: Find the midpoint of the segment connecting $(-3, -2)$ and $(3, 4)$.

Solution:
- Using the midpoint formula:
$$
M = \left(\frac{-3 + 3}{2}, \frac{-2 + 4}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{0}{2}, \frac{2}{2}\right) = (0, 1)
$$
The midpoint is $(0, 1)$.

1 3 Practice: Answer Key

Here is the answer key for a set of practice problems often encountered in a 1 3 math curriculum, focusing on distance and midpoints.

Distance Problems

1. Distance between (3, 2) and (6, 5):
- Answer: $\sqrt{18}$ or approximately 4.24 units.

2. Distance between (-1, -1) and (4, 4):
- Answer: $5\sqrt{2}$ or approximately 7.07 units.

3. Distance between (0, 0) and (10, 10):
- Answer: $10\sqrt{2}$ or approximately 14.14 units.

4. Distance between (2, 2) and (2, -3):
- Answer: 5 units.

Midpoint Problems

1. Midpoint between (2, 3) and (4, 7):
- Answer: $(3, 5)$.

2. Midpoint between (-4, 0) and (0, 6):
- Answer: $(-2, 3)$.

3. Midpoint between (1, -1) and (7, 3):
- Answer: $(4, 1)$.

4. Midpoint between (-5, -5) and (-3, -1):
- Answer: $(-4, -3)$.

Applications of Distance and Midpoints

The concepts of distance and midpoints extend beyond classroom exercises. They have practical applications in various fields:

1. Navigation: Distance calculations are essential in GPS technology, where determining the shortest path between two points is crucial.

2. Architecture and Engineering: Midpoints are used in design and construction for symmetry and balance in structures.

3. Computer Graphics: Understanding distances allows for the rendering of images and animations, where object placement and movement are necessary.

4. Robotics: In robotics, calculating the distance to objects and determining midpoints can help in navigation and manipulation tasks.

Conclusion

The 1 3 practice distance and midpoints answer key serves as a valuable tool for reinforcing the understanding of these critical concepts in geometry. By becoming proficient in using the distance and midpoint formulas, students can enhance their

mathematical skills and apply them in real-world scenarios. Regular practice, coupled with a solid grasp of the underlying principles, will prepare students for more advanced topics in mathematics and related fields.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the formula for finding the distance between two points in a coordinate plane?

The distance formula is $d = \sqrt{((x2 - x1)^2 + (y2 - y1)^2)}$ where (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) are the coordinates of the two points.

How do you calculate the midpoint between two points?

The midpoint M between two points (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) is calculated using the formula $M = ((x1 + x2)/2, (y1 + y2)/2)$.

In a distance and midpoints practice problem, what is typically asked?

Students are usually asked to calculate the distance between two points or to find the midpoint of a segment defined by two endpoints.

Can the distance formula be applied in three-dimensional space?

Yes, the distance formula can be extended to three dimensions using $d = \sqrt{((x2 - x1)^2 + (y2 - y1)^2 + (z2 - z1)^2)}$.

What is the significance of finding midpoints in geometry?

Finding midpoints is significant for bisecting segments, determining coordinates of geometric figures, and solving problems involving symmetry.

What is an example of a practical application of distance and midpoints in real life?

Distance and midpoints can be used in navigation to find the shortest route between two locations or to determine the best meeting point between two parties.

How can technology aid in solving distance and midpoint problems?

Graphing calculators and software tools can quickly compute distances and midpoints, visualize points, and help verify results through graphical methods.

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