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Mr. Schlansky

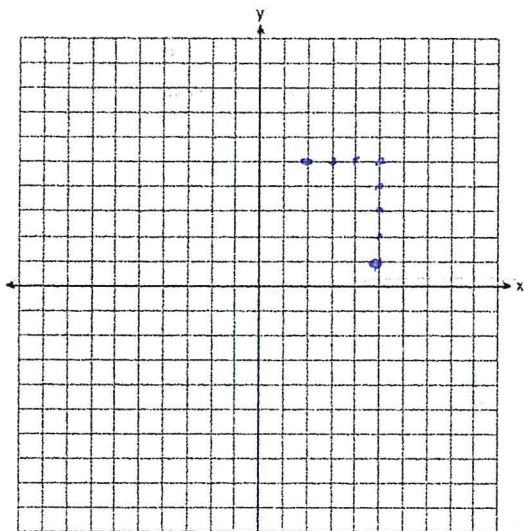
$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Geometry

## Calculating Distance

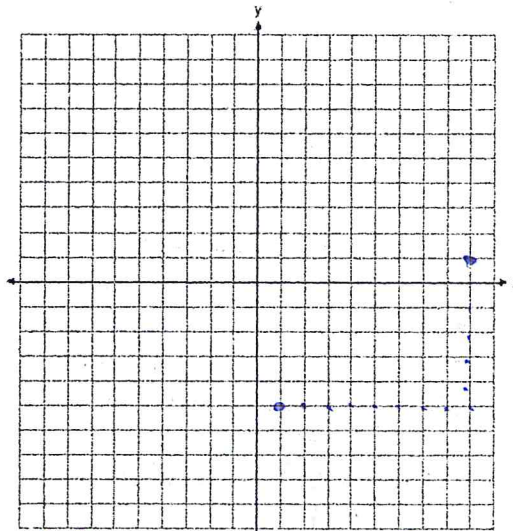
Calculate the distance between the following sets of points. Express in simplest radical form

1. (5,1) and (2,5)



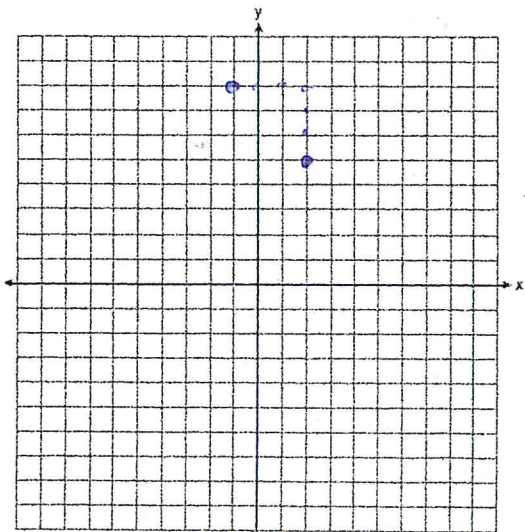
$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{9 + 16} \\ d &= \sqrt{25} \\ d &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

2. (9,1) and (1,-5)



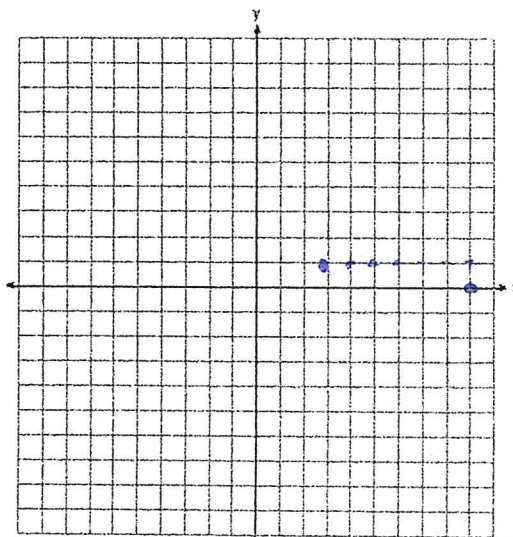
$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{64 + 36} \\ d &= \sqrt{100} \\ d &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

3. (2,5) and (-1,8)



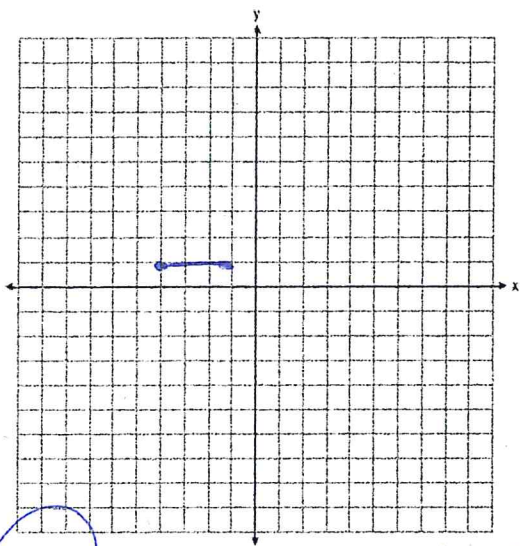
$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{9 + 9} \\ d &= \sqrt{18} \\ &= \sqrt{9} \sqrt{2} \\ &= 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

4. (3,1) and (9,0)



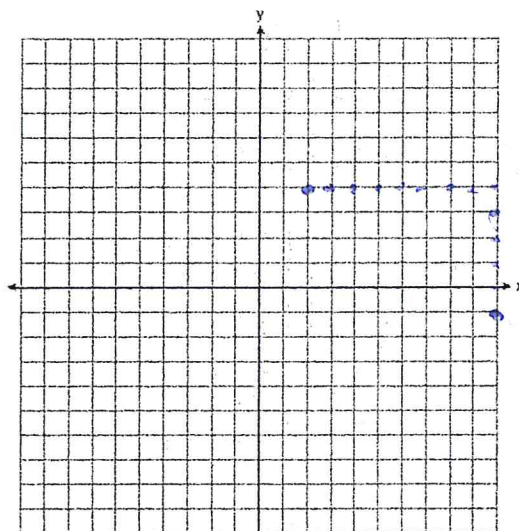
$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{6^2 + 1^2} \\ d &= \sqrt{36 + 1} \\ d &= \sqrt{37} \end{aligned}$$

5. (-4,1) and (-1, 1)



③ If it is a straight line, you can just count without doing distance formula.

6. (10,-1) and (2, 4)



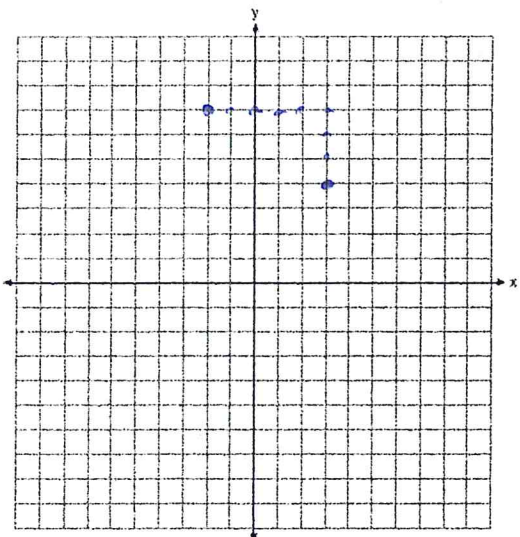
$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{8^2 + 5^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{64 + 25}$$

$$d = \sqrt{89}$$

7. (-2,7) and (3, 4)



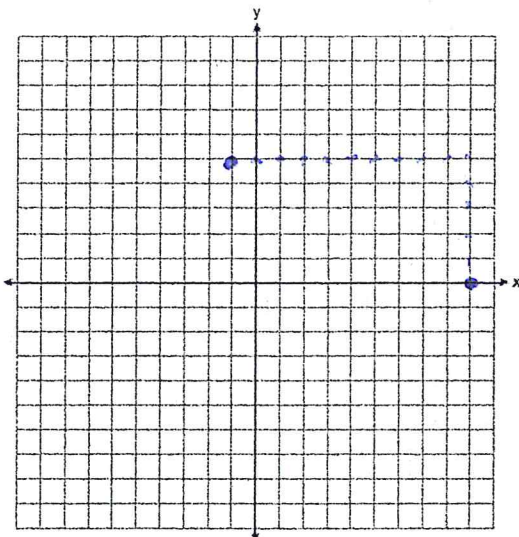
$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2}$$

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

$$d = \sqrt{34}$$

8. (9,0) and (-1, 5)



$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{10^2 + 5^2}$$

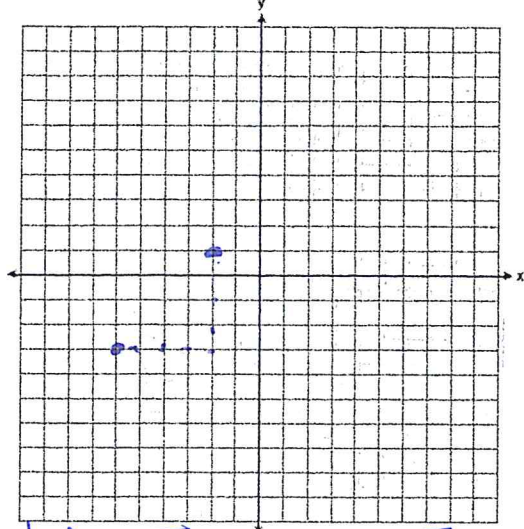
$$d = \sqrt{100 + 25}$$

$$d = \sqrt{125}$$

$$d = \sqrt{25} \sqrt{5}$$

$$d = 5\sqrt{5}$$

9. (-6, -3) and (-2, 1)



$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

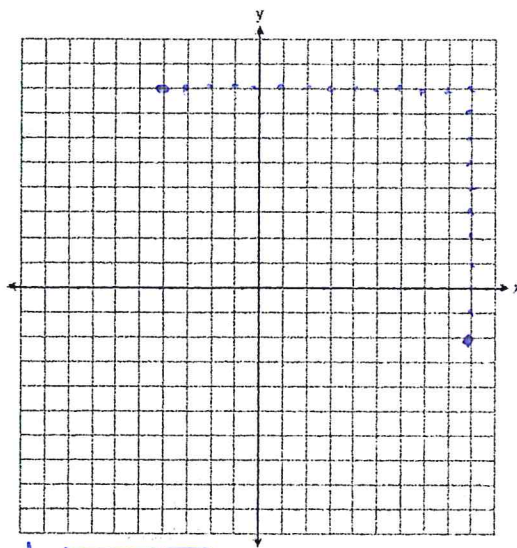
$$d = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{16 + 16}$$

$$d = \sqrt{32}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{32} \\ \sqrt{16} \quad \sqrt{2} \\ \hline d = 4\sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

10. (9, -2) and (-4, 8)



$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

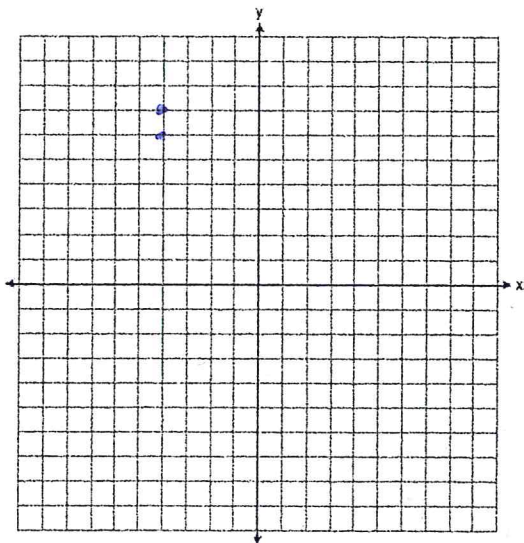
$$d = \sqrt{13^2 + 10^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{169 + 100}$$

$$d = \sqrt{269}$$

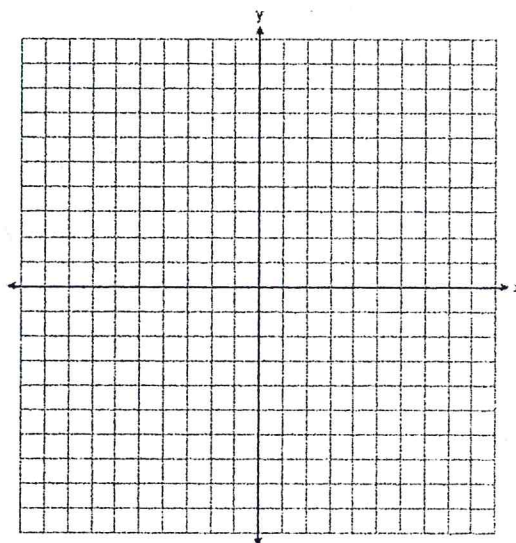
big #s, subtract

11. (-4, 7) and (-4, 6)



$d = 1$   
 you don't have to use  
 distance formula if it  
 is a straight line.

12. (-13, 6) and (47, 2)



$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{60^2 + (-4)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{3600 + 16}$$

$$d = \sqrt{3616}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{3616} \\ 16 \quad \sqrt{226} \\ \hline 4\sqrt{226} \end{array}$$

$$\Delta x = 47 - (-13) = 60$$

$$\Delta y = 2 - 6 = -4$$

Use scrap graph paper

13. If the endpoints of  $\overline{AB}$  are  $A(-4, 5)$  and  $B(2, -5)$ , what is the length of  $\overline{AB}$ ?

- 1)  $2\sqrt{34}$   
2) 2

- 3)  $\sqrt{61}$   
4) 8

$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{6^2 + 10^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{36 + 100}$$

$$d = \sqrt{136}$$

$$d = \sqrt{4 \cdot 34}$$

$$d = 2\sqrt{34}$$

14. What is the distance between the points  $(-3, 2)$  and  $(1, 0)$ ?

- 1)  $2\sqrt{2}$   
2)  $2\sqrt{3}$

- 3)  $5\sqrt{2}$   
4)  $2\sqrt{5}$

$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2}$$

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

$$d = \sqrt{20}$$

$$d = \sqrt{4 \cdot 5}$$

$$d = 2\sqrt{5}$$

15. What is the length, to the *nearest tenth*, of the line segment joining the points  $(-4, 2)$  and  $(146, 52)$ ?

- 1) 141.4  
2) 150.5  
3) 151.9  
4) 158.1

type into calc

$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{150^2 + 50^2}$$

$$d = 158.1$$

$$\Delta x = 146 - (-4) = 150$$

$$\Delta y = 52 - 2 = 50$$

16. What is the length of the line segment with endpoints  $(-6, 4)$  and  $(2, -5)$ ?

- 1)  $\sqrt{13}$   
2)  $\sqrt{17}$   
3)  $\sqrt{72}$   
4)  $\sqrt{145}$

$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{8^2 + 9^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{64 + 81}$$

$$d = \sqrt{145}$$

17. In circle  $O$ , a diameter has endpoints  $(-5, 4)$  and  $(3, -6)$ . What is the length of the diameter?

- (1)  $\sqrt{2}$   
(2)  $2\sqrt{2}$

- (3)  $\sqrt{10}$   
(4)  $2\sqrt{41}$

$$d = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{8^2 + 10^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{64 + 100}$$

$$d = \sqrt{164}$$

$$d = \sqrt{4 \cdot 41}$$

$$d = 2\sqrt{41}$$