

Part 1: Graphing

- 1. Graph the points A (1, 6) and B (7, -2).
 - a. Find the midpoint of \overline{AB} .

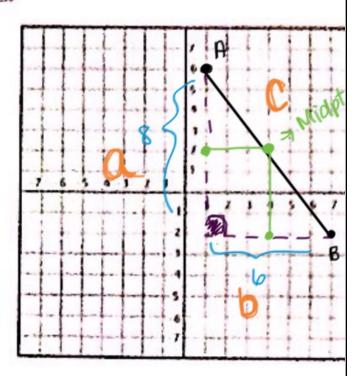
b. Find the distance of AB.

$$0^{2} + b^{2} = 0^{2}$$

$$8^{2} + b^{2} = 0^{2}$$

$$64 + 3b = 0^{2}$$

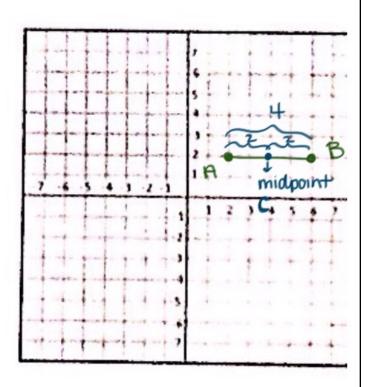
$$\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{0^{2}}$$





- 2. Graph the points C (2, 2) and D (6, 2).
 - a. Find the midpoint of \overline{CD} ? Call the point E.

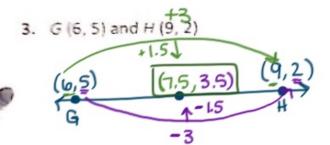
b. Prove that the distance of \overline{CE} is equal to \overline{DE} .

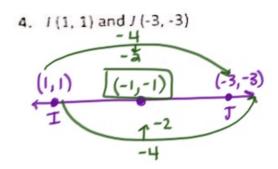




Part 2: Midpoint without the coordinate plane

Find the midpoint for each line segment using the formula (no graphing needed). Show all work.







Find the distance between each set of points (round to the nearest decimal). Show all work.

$$3^2 + 4^2 = 0^2$$

$$0 \rightarrow 4 = 4$$
 $3^{2} + 4^{2} = C^{2}$
 $0 \rightarrow 3 = 3$ $9 + 10 = C^{2}$

$$10^2 \pm 1^2 = C^2$$

$$100+1=C^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{101}{C}} = \frac{C^2}{10.04}$$

8. (3, 7) and (-4, 7)

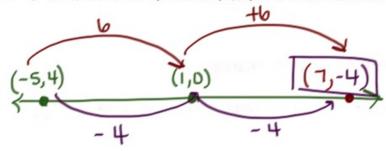
$$1^{2} + 0^{2} = C^{2}$$



Part 4: Finding an Endpoint

Find the endpoint for each line segment using the given point and the midpoint. Show the formula and all work.

9. (-5, 4) is the Midpoint of (1, 0) and what other endpoint?



10. (3, -9) is the Midpoint of (-6, 2) and what other endpoint?

