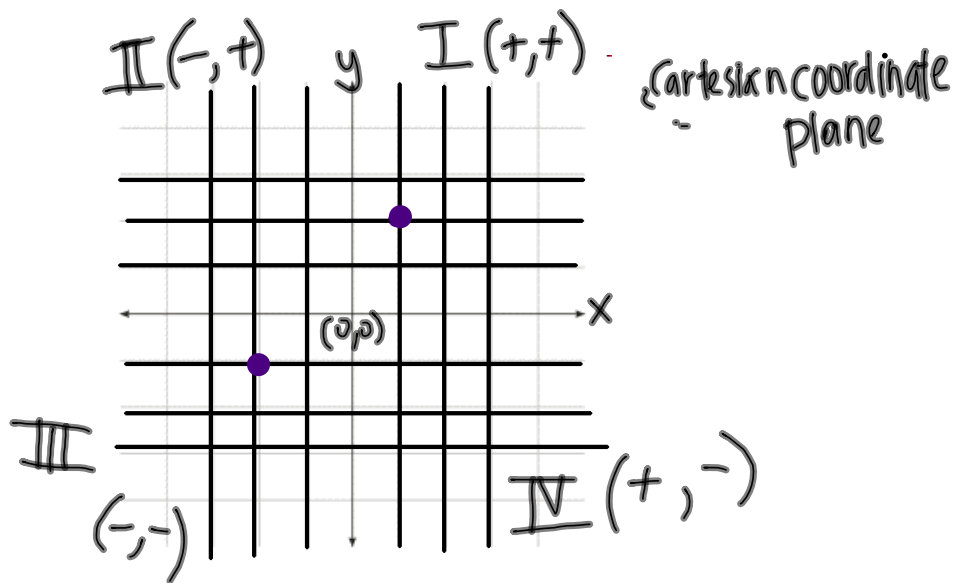


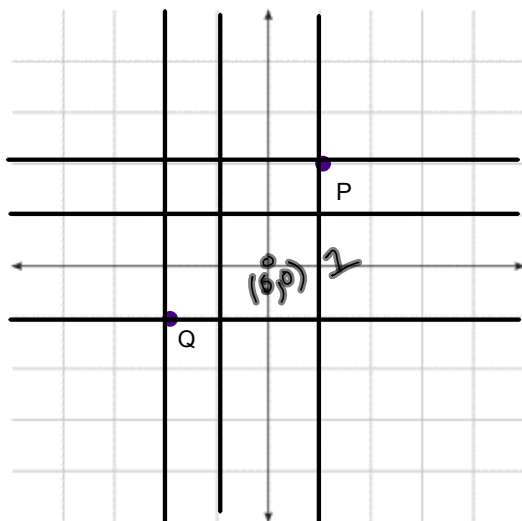
What can you tell me about these two points?



What more do we need to be able to use these points?

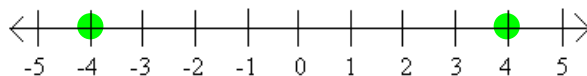


Let's label!



How do we determine what P and Q are?

$P(2,2)$  coordinate pair  
 $Q(-2,-2)$  pair



How far away from 0 is -4? 4

What about 4? 4

$$|-3| = 3 = -(-3) \quad |5| = 5$$

The distance between 0 and 4 and 0 and -4 is equal: this is called the **MAGNITUDE**

This is the **ABSOLUTE VALUE** of a number,  $|4|=4$  and  $|-4|=4$

if  $a > 0$  then  $|a| = a$

if  $a < 0$  then  $|a| = -a$

if  $a = 0$  then  $|a| = 0$

Properties of  
Absolute Value

$$|ab| = |a||b|$$

$$\left|\frac{a}{b}\right| = \frac{|a|}{|b|}$$

$$|(7)(6)| = |42| = 42$$

$$|7||6| = 7 \cdot 6 = 42$$

$$|(-4)(3)| = |-12| = 12$$

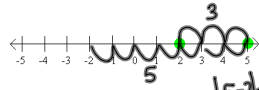
$$|-4||3| = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$$

$$|(16)/(4)| =$$

$$|16|/|4| =$$

$$|(27)/(-3)| =$$

$$|27|/|-3| =$$

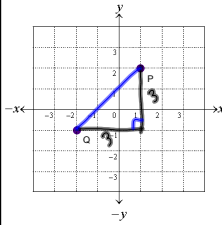


If I want to find the distance between 5 and 2 what would I do?  $|5-2|=3$

Does the same work for 3 and -2?



$$\begin{aligned} 3 - (-2) &= 5 \\ -2 - 3 &= -5 \\ d &= |a-b| \end{aligned}$$

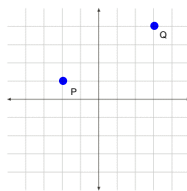


How can we find the distance between P and Q?

P(1,2) Q(-2,-1)

$$\begin{aligned} |2 - (-1)| &= 3 \\ |1 - (-2)| &= 3 \\ 3^2 + 3^2 &= d^2 \\ 18 &= d^2 \\ \sqrt{18} &= d \\ 3\sqrt{2} &= d \end{aligned}$$

General Case



$$\begin{aligned} P(x_1, y_1) \text{ \& } Q(x_2, y_2) \\ |y_1 - y_2| \quad |x_1 - x_2| \\ (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2 \\ \sqrt{(y_1 - y_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2} = d \end{aligned}$$

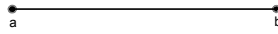
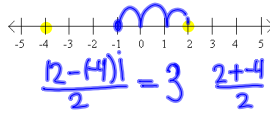
$$\frac{1.6}{2} \quad \frac{5.0}{2}$$

3.5, 2.5

Distance Formula: distance between points P(x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub>) and Q(x<sub>2</sub>, y<sub>2</sub>) is

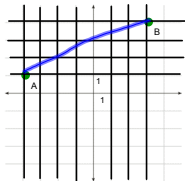
Find the distance between (1,5) and (6,2)

Find the Midpoint



If I have a segment with endpoints a and b how do I find the midpoint?

How do I find the midpoint of A and B on a coordinate plane?



Handwritten formulas for the midpoint of a segment with endpoints A and B:

$$B(x_1, y_1)$$

$$A(x_2, y_2)$$

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

General Case

