

# Mathematics 10D

## Unit 2 – Analytic Geometry

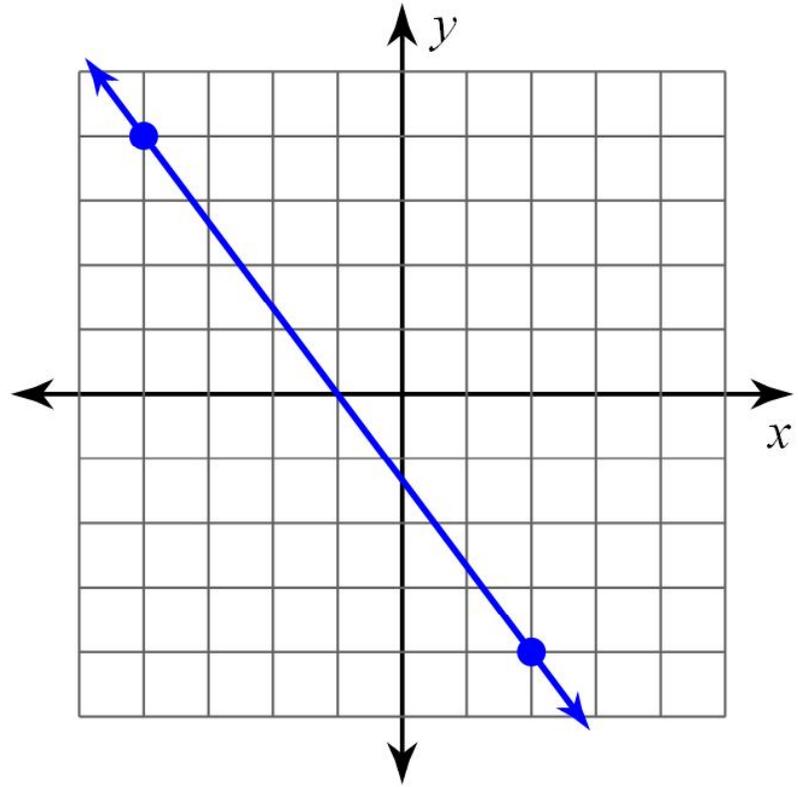
Mr. D. Hagen

### Mathematics 10D 2.1 – Midpoint of a Line Segment

A **line segment** is a line that connects two points. A **midpoint**, then, is the point that represents the middle of that line segment.

**Question:** If you scored a 70% on a test and then an 82% on the next test, what is the average of those tests?

Find the midpoint of the line segment below:



The coordinate of the midpoint is:

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

Find the midpoint of the points:

$$(6, -9), (-2, -4)$$

$$(-655, 848), (117, 976)$$

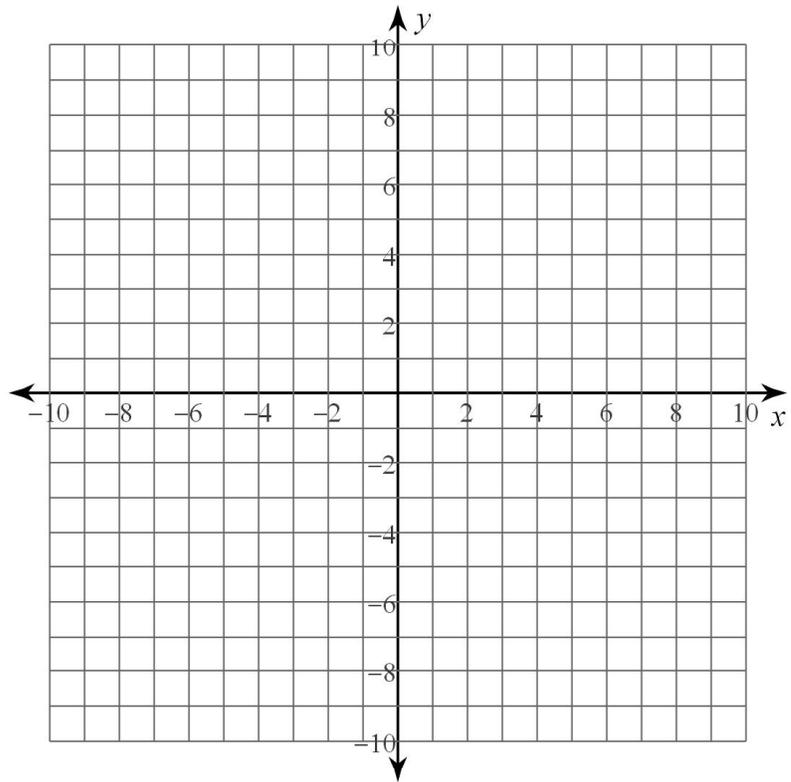
Given one endpoint and the midpoint, find the second endpoint.

$$\text{Endpoint: } (-8, -6), \text{ midpoint: } (2, 1)$$

$$\text{Endpoint: } (5, 4), \text{ midpoint: } (27, 40)$$

**The Big Question:** A triangle has vertices at  $A(-3,1)$ ,  $B(3,5)$  and  $C(7,-3)$ . Determine the equation of the **median** from vertex  $A$ .

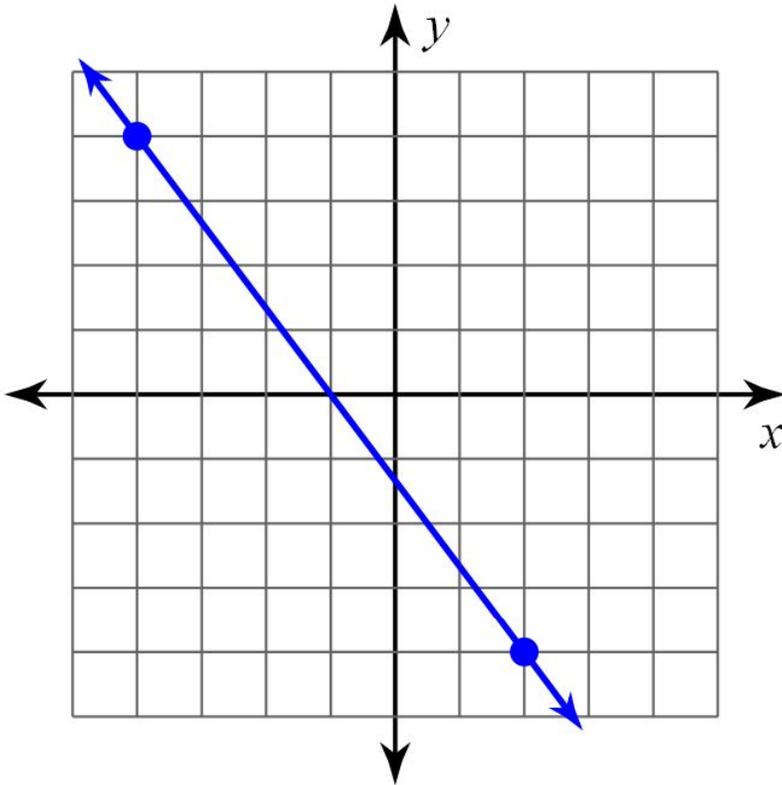
A **median** is a line segment that joins a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side.



**Another Big Question:** Find the equation of the **perpendicular bisector** of the points  $A(-2,7)$  and  $B(6,1)$ .

Mathematics 10D 2.2 – Length of a Line Segment

Find the distance between the two points:



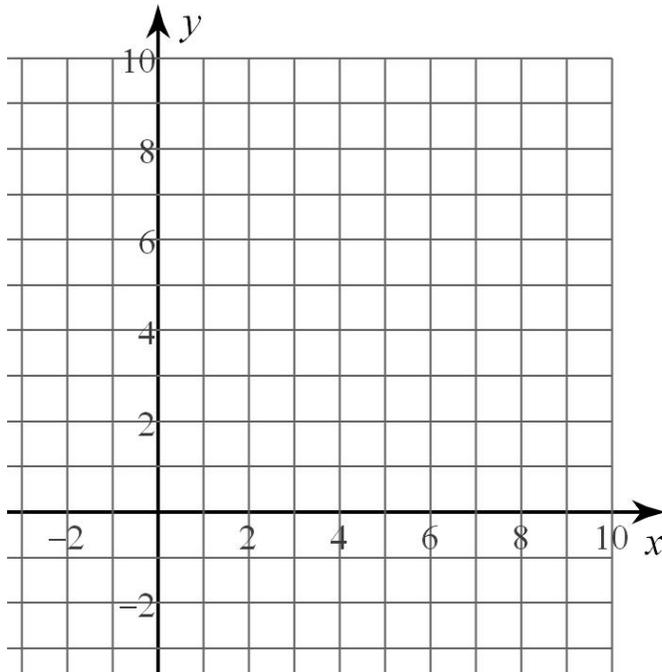
Let's derive the [Distance Formula](#):

Find the distance between the two given points:

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

$$(18, -2), (-17, 4)$$

**The Big Question:** Calculate the shortest distance from point A(6,5) and the line  $y=2x+3$ .

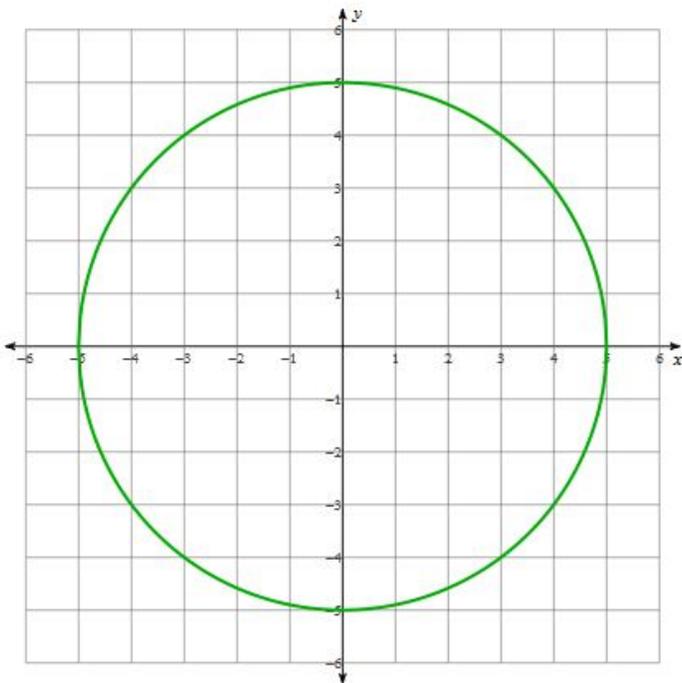


Let's Do Another!: Calculate the shortest distance from point B(-2,-3) and the line

$$y = -\frac{2}{5}x + 6$$

**Mathematics 10D 2.3 – Circles**

A Circle centred around origin at (0,0):



Write the equation of the circle given:

$$r = 8$$

$$(-3,7)$$

Given the circle  $x^2+y^2=80$ , determine if the following points are inside, on or outside the circle:

$$A(2,4)$$

$$B(7,-5)$$

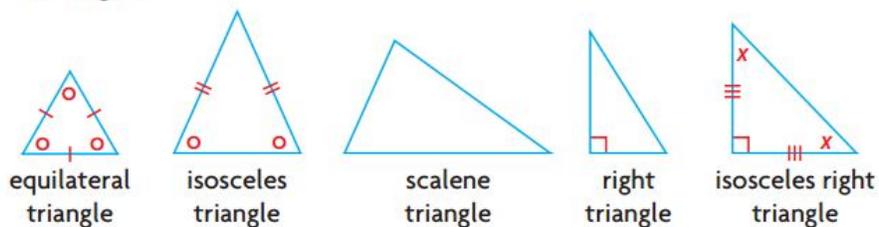
$$C(5,-6)$$

**Last Question:** A stone is dropped into a pond, creating a circular ripple. The radius of the ripple increases by 4cm/s. Determine an equation that models the circular ripple after 10 seconds.

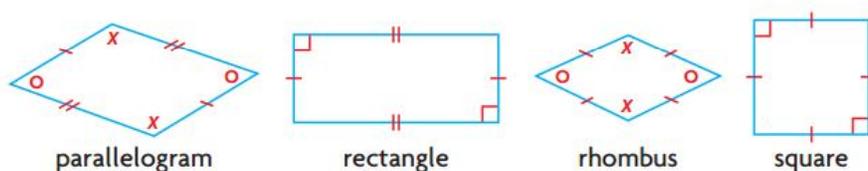
Things you must know and understand for the rest of this unit:

1. Midpoint
2. Distance
3. Slope – understand parallel and perpendicular
4. Write linear equations
5. Find point of intersection
6. Terms – median, vertex, line segment, midsegment, etc...
7. “Using **analytic geometry**” – geometry that uses an xy grid, algebra and equations to describe relations and solve problems related to geometric figures
8. Shapes

### Triangles



### Quadrilaterals



**Mathematics 10D 2.4 – Classifying Figures on a Coordinate Grid**

**Example 1:** Verify what type of quadrilateral is formed by the points P(-5,-5), Q(-30,10), R(-5,25) and S(20,10).

**Example 2:** A triangle has vertices at  $A(-1,-1)$ ,  $B(2,0)$  and  $C(1,3)$ . Using analytic geometry, determine what type of triangle it is.

**Example 3:** Tony is constructing a patterned concrete patio that is in the shape of an isosceles triangle, as requested by his client. On his plan, the vertices of the triangle are at  $P(2,1)$ ,  $Q(5,7)$  and  $R(8,4)$ . Each unit represents 1m.

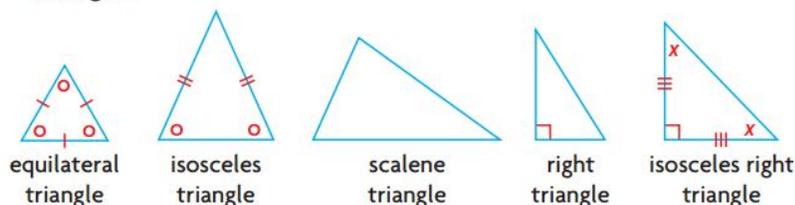
- a) Confirm that the plan shows an isosceles triangle.
- b) Calculate the area of the patio.

## Mathematics 10D 2.5 – Verifying Properties of Geometric Figures

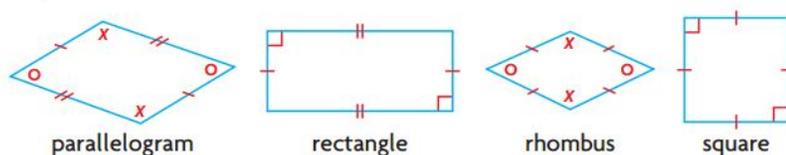
Things you must know and understand for the rest of this unit:

1. Midpoint
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6. Terms – median, vertex, line segment, midsegment, etc...
7. “Using **analytic geometry**” – geometry that uses an  $xy$  grid, algebra and equations to describe relations and solve problems related to geometric figures
8. Shapes

### Triangles



### Quadrilaterals



**Example 1:** Show that the midsegments of the quadrilateral, with vertices at  $P(-7,9)$ ,  $Q(9,11)$ ,  $R(9,-1)$  and  $S(1,-11)$ , form a parallelogram.

**Example 2:** A triangle has vertices at  $A(-2,2)$ ,  $B(1,3)$  and  $C(4,-1)$ . Show that the midsegment joining the midpoints of  $AB$  and  $AC$  is parallel to  $BC$  and half its length.

**Example 3:** Show that points A(10,5) and B(2,-11) lie on the circle with equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 125$ . Also show that the perpendicular bisector of **chord** AB passes through the centre of the circle.

