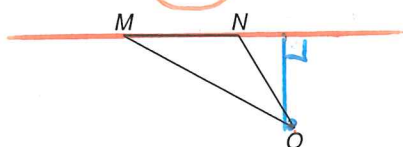


# 3-6 Practice

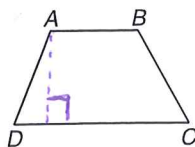
## Perpendiculars and Distance

Draw the segment that represents the distance indicated.

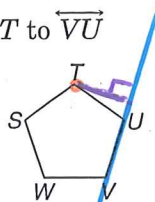
1. O to  $\overleftrightarrow{MN}$



2. A to  $\overleftrightarrow{DC}$

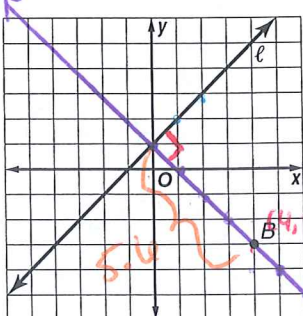


3. T to  $\overleftrightarrow{VU}$



Construct a line perpendicular to  $\ell$  through B. Then find the distance from B to  $\ell$ .

4.



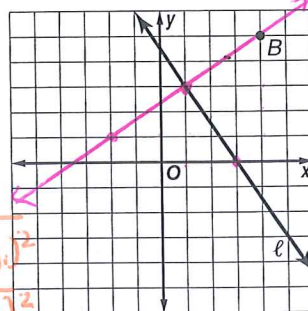
Handwritten work for problem 4:

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

$$d = \sqrt{(4 - 0)^2 + (3 - 1)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{16 + 4} = \sqrt{20} = 4.47$$

5.



Handwritten work for problem 5:

$$m = \frac{-3}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$d = \sqrt{(4 - 1)^2 + (5 - 3)^2}$$

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

$$d = \sqrt{9 + 4}$$

$$d = \sqrt{13} = 3.6$$

Find the distance between each pair of parallel lines.

6.  $y = -x$   
 $y = -x - 4$

7.  $y = 2x + 7$   
 $y = 2x - 3$

8.  $y = 3x + 12$   
 $y = 3x - 18$

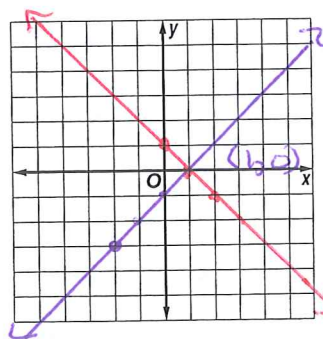
9. Graph the line  $y = -x + 1$ . Construct a perpendicular segment through the point at  $(-2, -3)$ . Then find the distance from the point to the line.

Handwritten work for problem 9:

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

$$d = \sqrt{(1 - (-2))^2 + (0 - (-3))^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{18} = 4.24$$



10. **CANOING** Bronson and a friend are going to carry a canoe across a flat field to the bank of a straight canal. Describe the shortest path they can use.

6

- ①  $y = -x$  (0,0)\*
- ②  $y = -x - 4$  (0,-4)

Step 1: Find the equation for a perpendicular line

$m = \frac{-1}{1} \rightarrow 1$  (0,0)  
 $x_1 \ y_1$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - 0 = 1(x - 0)$

$y = 1x$

7

- ①  $y = 2x + 7$
- ②  $y = 2x - 3$

$m = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$   
 (0,7)  
 $y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 0)$   
 $y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}x$   
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 7$

$y = 2x - 3$   
 $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 7$

$2x - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}x + 7$   
 $+\frac{1}{2} \quad +3 \quad +\frac{1}{2}x \quad +3$

$2.5x = 10$   
 $x = 4$

$y = 2(4) - 3$   
 $y = 8 - 3$   
 $y = 5$

(4,5)

(0,7) (4,5)  
 $x_1 \ y_1 \quad x_2 \ y_2$

Step 2: Use systems of equations to solve for intersection points.

(-2, -2)  
 $x_2 \ y_2$

- ①  $y = -x - 4$
- ②  $y = x$

$x = -x - 4$   
 $+x \quad +x$

$2x = -4$   
 $\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{-4}{2}$

$x = -2$

$y = -2$

$d = \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (5-7)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-2)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{16 + 4}$   
 $= \sqrt{20} = 4.47$

Step 3: Use distance formula w/ 2 points

$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(-2 - 0)^2 + (-2 - 0)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-2)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{4 + 4}$   
 $= \sqrt{8}$   
 $= 2.8$

- ③  $y = 3x + 12$      $y = 3x - 18$   
 $y = 3x - 18$      $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 12$

$m = \frac{3}{1} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}$   
 (0,12)  
 $y - 12 = -\frac{1}{3}(x - 0)$   
 $y - 12 = -\frac{1}{3}x$   
 $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 12$

$3x - 18 = -\frac{1}{3}x + 12$   
 $\frac{8}{10} \quad \frac{10}{8} \quad x = 30 \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)$   
 $x = 9$

$y = 3(9) - 18$   
 $y = 27 - 18$   
 $y = 9$   
 (9,9)

$d = \sqrt{(9-0)^2 + (9-12)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{9^2 + (-3)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{81 + 9} = \sqrt{90} = 9.5$