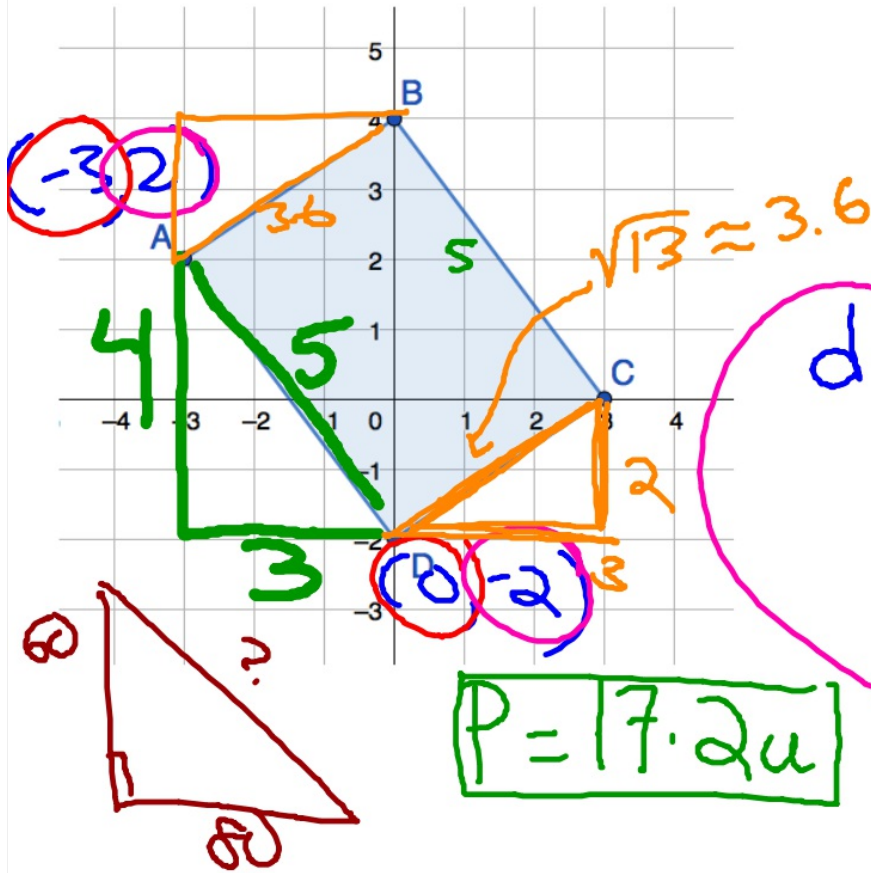


Good morning: attach warm up to notes, then find the perimeter of the parallelogram to the nearest tenth.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$4^2 + 3^2$$

$$16 + 9 = 25$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

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

$$(-3 - 0)^2 + (2 - (-2))^2$$

$$(-3)^2 + (4)^2$$

$$\sqrt{9 + 16}$$

reminders:
 retakes in
 DS
 today/friday
 tutoring
 today 4-5p
 next assess:
 Tuesday 9/4

What questions do you still have about finding distance on the coordinate plane?

Notes

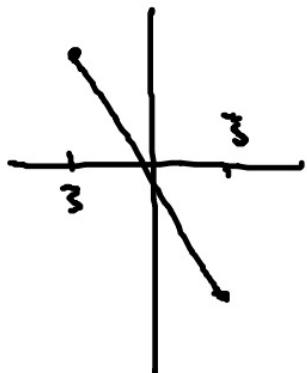
Can you find the distance between $(-3.4, 7.1)$ and $(5.3, -8.5)$?

$$d^2 = \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 \quad \text{Distance formula}$$

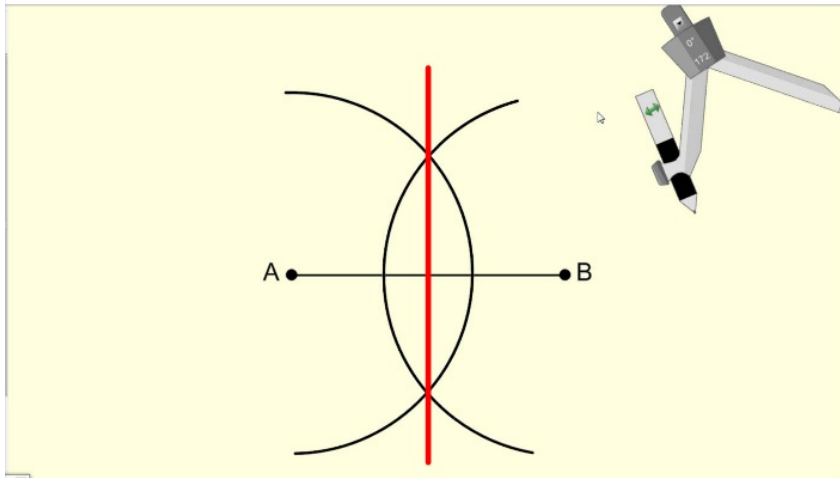
$$\begin{aligned} & (-3.4 - 5.3)^2 + (7.1 - (-8.5))^2 \\ & (-8.7)^2 + (15.6)^2 \\ & 75.69 + 243.36 = 319.05 \end{aligned}$$

$$d^2 = 319.05$$

$$d = 17.86 \text{ unit}$$



How do you find the middle of a segment?



???

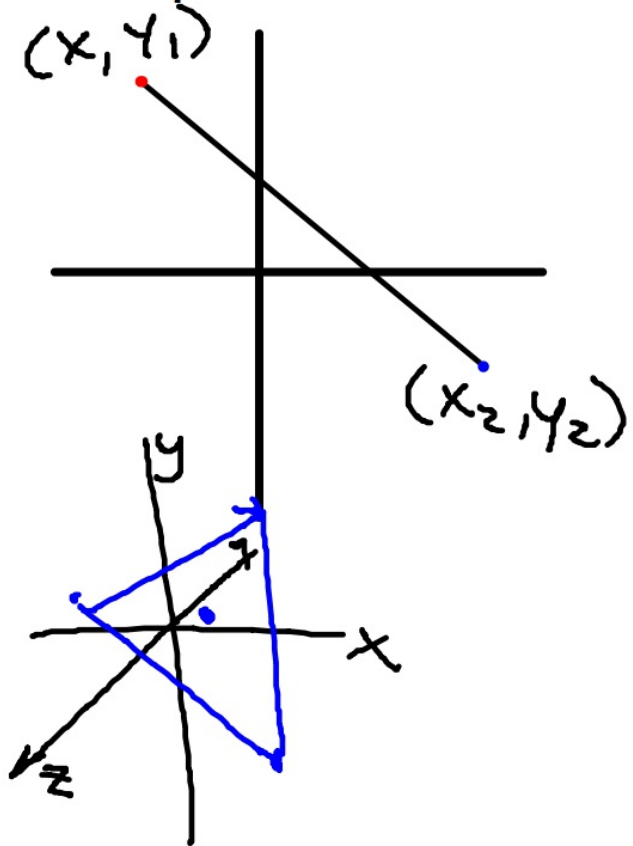
Euclidean Geometry

Cart

<https://google.discoveryeducation.com/learn/techbook/units/a7fd97c9-3613-445e-8d9f-c8f20d44a2a1/concepts/2d4d389b-c9b7-46cf-86ef-89e6879a8091/tabs/19155618-5d23-4aa5-a4e5-017f733dab9a/pages/bf7a9b76-04d4-4af5-9097-32e001e55bba>

Karate chop activity

Midpoint Formula



If A is located at (x_1, y_1) and B at (x_2, y_2) , then the location of the midpoint M, is

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

(Avg of x's, Avg of y's)



Find the midpoint of \overline{BC} with $B(-3,4)$ and $C(2,8)$.

$$\left(\frac{-3+2}{2}, \frac{4+8}{2} \right) \rightarrow \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 6 \right)$$

Suppose M is the midpoint of \overline{AB} , and $A(-2,3)$ and $M(1,1)$.
Find the coordinates of B.

$$\left(\frac{-2+x}{2}, \frac{3+y}{2} \right) = (1, 1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \ 2 \\ \hline (2, 2) \\ -2 \quad -3 \\ \hline (4, -1) \end{array}$$

Constructions Review

Previous learning targets:

I can construct an equilateral triangle and perpendicular bisector using a compass and straight edge.

1. Construct equilateral triangle ABC .
2. Construct the perpendicular bisector of \overline{AB} .
3. Construct the perpendicular bisector of \overline{BC} .
4. Mark the intersection of the bisectors as D .
5. Place the needle on D , pencil on A, B , or C . Make a circle.

