

Name: _____

Date: _____



POINTS, DISTANCES, AND SEGMENTS COMMON CORE GEOMETRY



Geometry is a unique branch of mathematics, separate and distinct from Algebra. Its emphasis is on the **study** of the **properties of space**: primarily **distance, size, shape, and angle**. We begin our study, hence, with two basic notions, **points** and **distance**.

POINTS AND DISTANCE

POINT: A physical location in space that has no dimensions (length, width or height). Points are often labeled with capital letters.

DISTANCE: The length of a straight line segment that connects two points.

Exercise #1: Measure the distance between points A and B , symbolized by AB , the distance between points B and C , symbolized by BC , and the distance between points A and C , likewise symbolized by AC . Round each of your answers to the nearest *eighth* of an inch. Reduce when possible.

B
•

A •

• C

Exercise #2: The points A , B , and C are shown below. Find the values of AB , BC , and AC . Round to the nearest *tenth* of a centimeter (i.e. millimeter). What is true about the value of $AB + BC$? What does this tell you about these three points?

A •

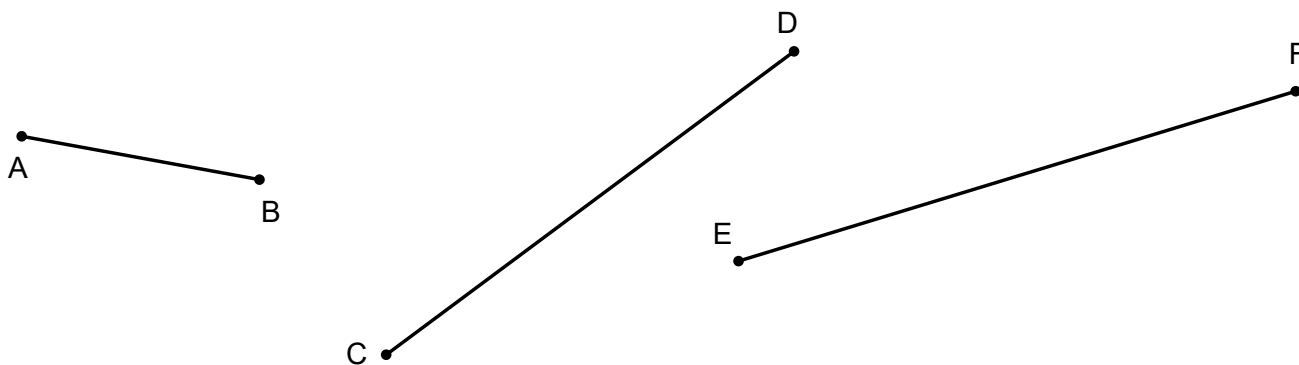
B •

• C



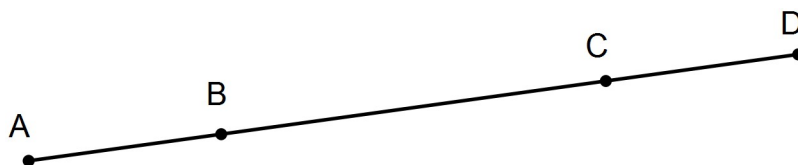
We will talk more about lines in the next lesson, but we take two facts about lines to be self-evident: (1) through any two points, only one straight line can be drawn and (2) the **shortest distance between two points** consists of the length of the **straight line segment** that connects them. We take the truths of both of these facts without any proof. In math these are known as **axioms**. More on axioms later.

Exercise #3: Find the lengths of segments \overline{AB} , \overline{CD} , and \overline{EF} shown below. Round your answers to the nearest *eighth* of an inch. Reduce if possible.



Three or more points are said to be **collinear** if they **fall on the same straight line**. In *Exercise #2*, we saw three collinear points.

Exercise #4: In the diagram below, points A , B , C , and D are collinear. Find the lengths of segments \overline{AC} and \overline{BD} to the nearest millimeter. What statement can you make about these two line segments?



Exercise #5: Do segments \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} have the same **measure** (length)? Why does this answer make sense given your answer to *Exercise #4*?



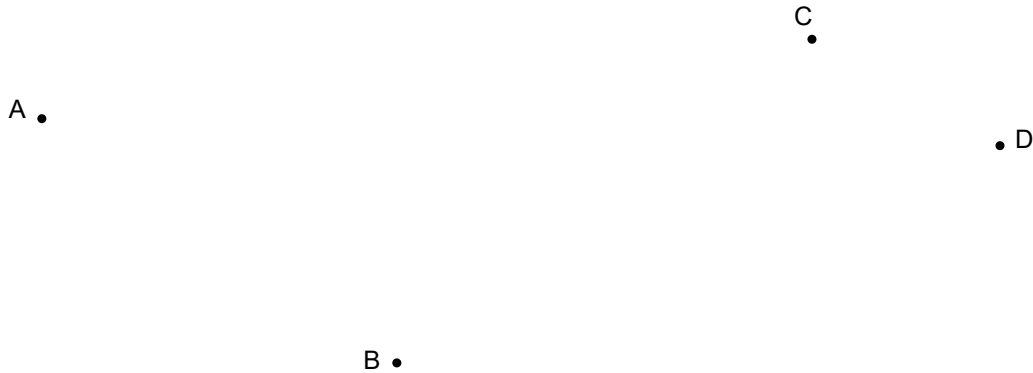
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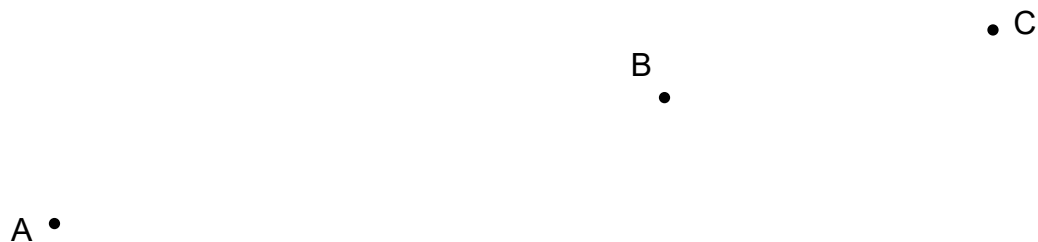
**POINTS, DISTANCE, AND LINE SEGMENTS
COMMON CORE GEOMETRY HOMEWORK**

MEASUREMENT

1. Find the values of AB , BC , CD , and AD . Round each measurement to the nearest *eighth of an inch*. Reduce when possible.



2. Are the points shown below collinear? Base your answer on the values of AB , BC , and AC .



3. The points P , Q , R , and S shown below are collinear. Find the lengths of segments \overline{PQ} and \overline{RS} to the nearest millimeter.

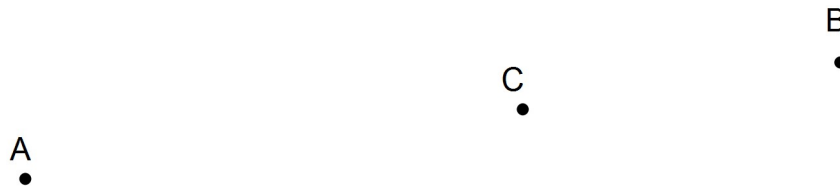


4. What do your measurements in #3 tell you about the lengths of \overline{PR} and \overline{QS} ? Explain your thinking and then measure to verify your **conjecture**. Be sure to state your measurements.



PROBLEM SOLVING

5. In the diagram below, points A , B , and C are collinear. Answer each of the following questions. The figure shown below is **not drawn to scale**, meaning you cannot determine your answers by using your ruler.



- (a) Given: $AC = 5$ in and $CB = 3$ in

Find: The length of \overline{AB} or AB

- (b) Given: $AC = 6\frac{1}{4}$ in and $CB = 3\frac{1}{2}$ in

Find: The length of \overline{AB} or AB

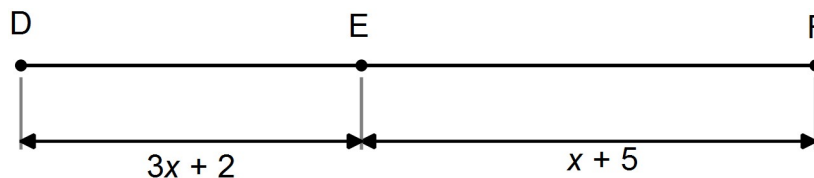
- (c) Given: $AB = 10.2$ cm and $BC = 3.7$ cm

Find: The length of \overline{AC} or AC

- (d) Given: $AB = 4\frac{3}{4}$ in and $AC = 3\frac{1}{4}$ in

Find: The length of \overline{BC} or BC

6. In the diagram below segment \overline{DEF} is shown (since all three letters are shown, they are collinear). If $DE = 3x + 2$, $EF = x + 5$, and $DF = 23$, algebraically find the value of x .



REASONING

7. Three points, A , B , and C exist in space such that B is “between” A and C . It is known that $AB = 7$, $BC = 4$ and $AC = 9$. Are points A , B , and C collinear? Give a written explanation, supported by mathematical evidence, for your answer.

