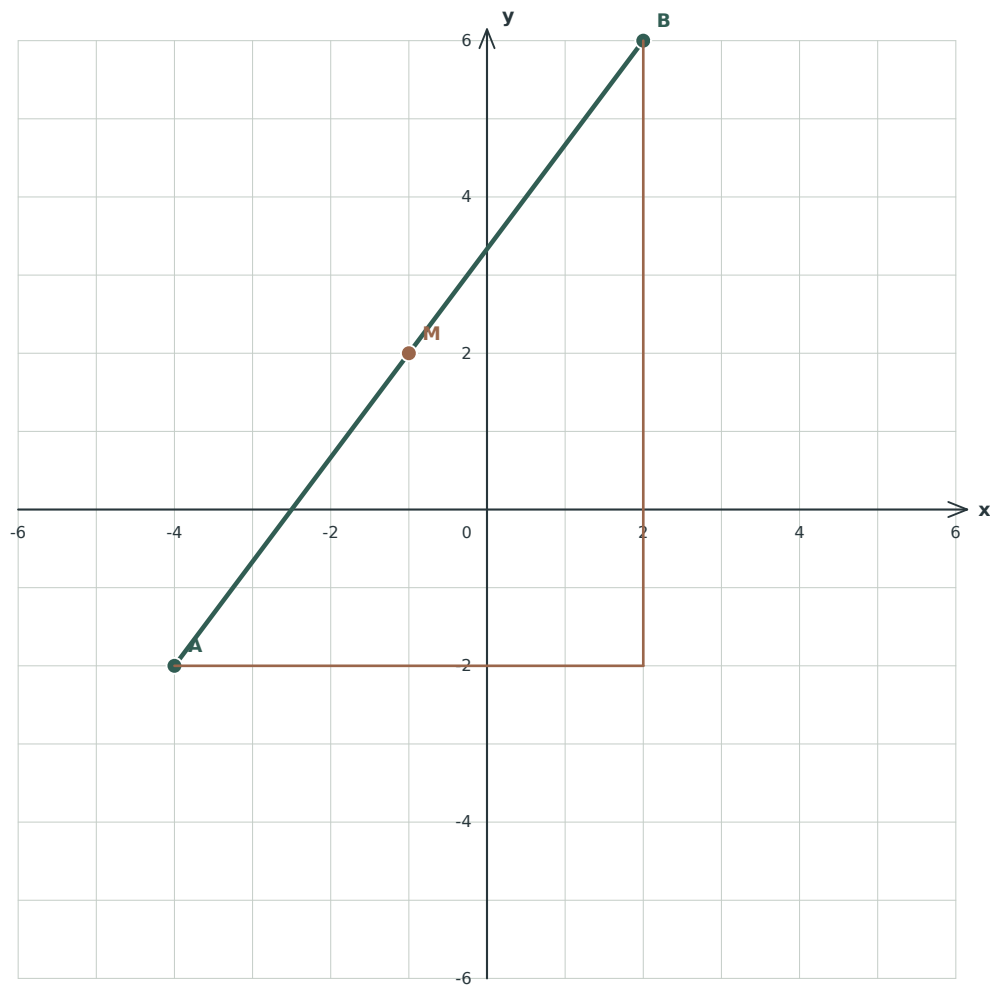


A six-by-eight displacement

Find the coordinate midpoint and straight-line distance. Do not measure the printed segment with a ruler to obtain coordinate units.

$$A = (-4, -2); B = (2, 6). M = ((x_A + x_B)/2, (y_A + y_B)/2). d = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}.$$

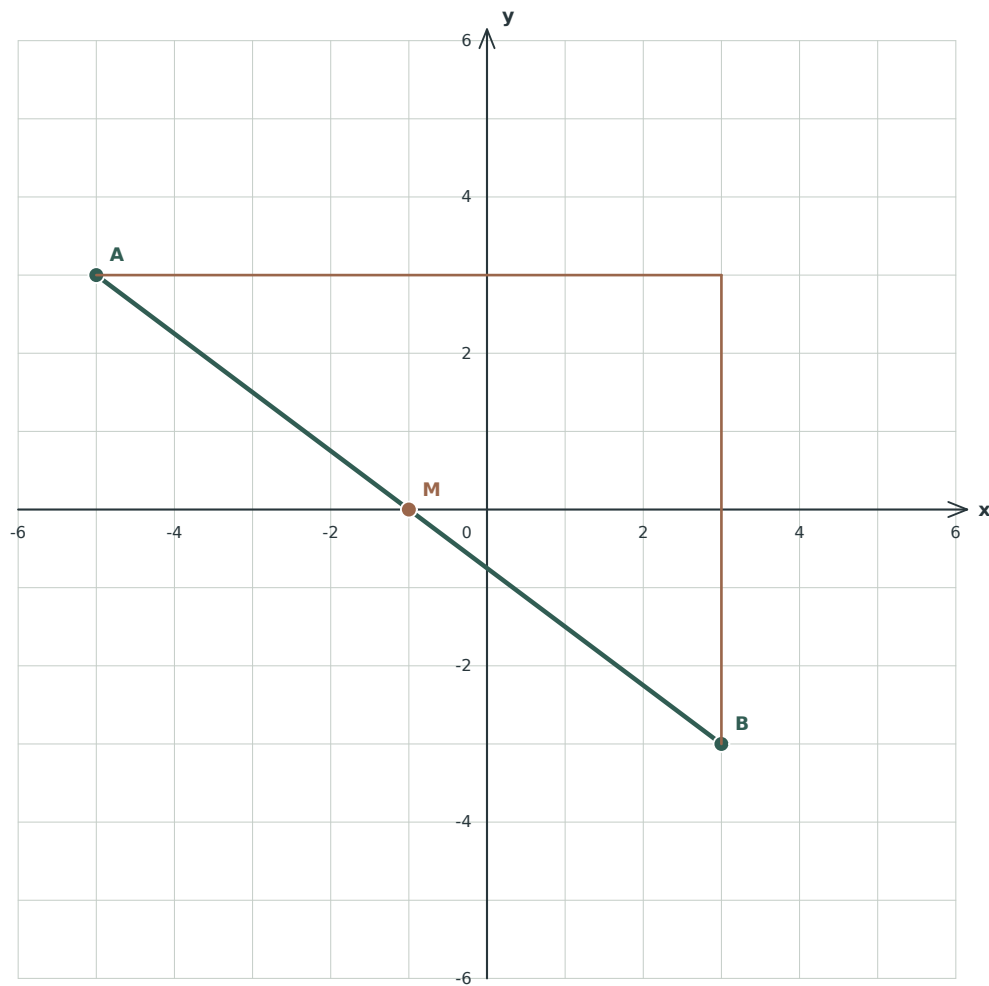


1. Find and plot the midpoint M. Compare the completed plot.
2. Calculate dx, dy and distance squared. Compare the completed plot.
3. State the nonnegative distance. Compare the completed plot.

An eight-by-six displacement

Find the coordinate midpoint and straight-line distance. Do not measure the printed segment with a ruler to obtain coordinate units.

$$A = (-5, 3); B = (3, -3). M = ((x_A + x_B)/2, (y_A + y_B)/2). d = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}.$$

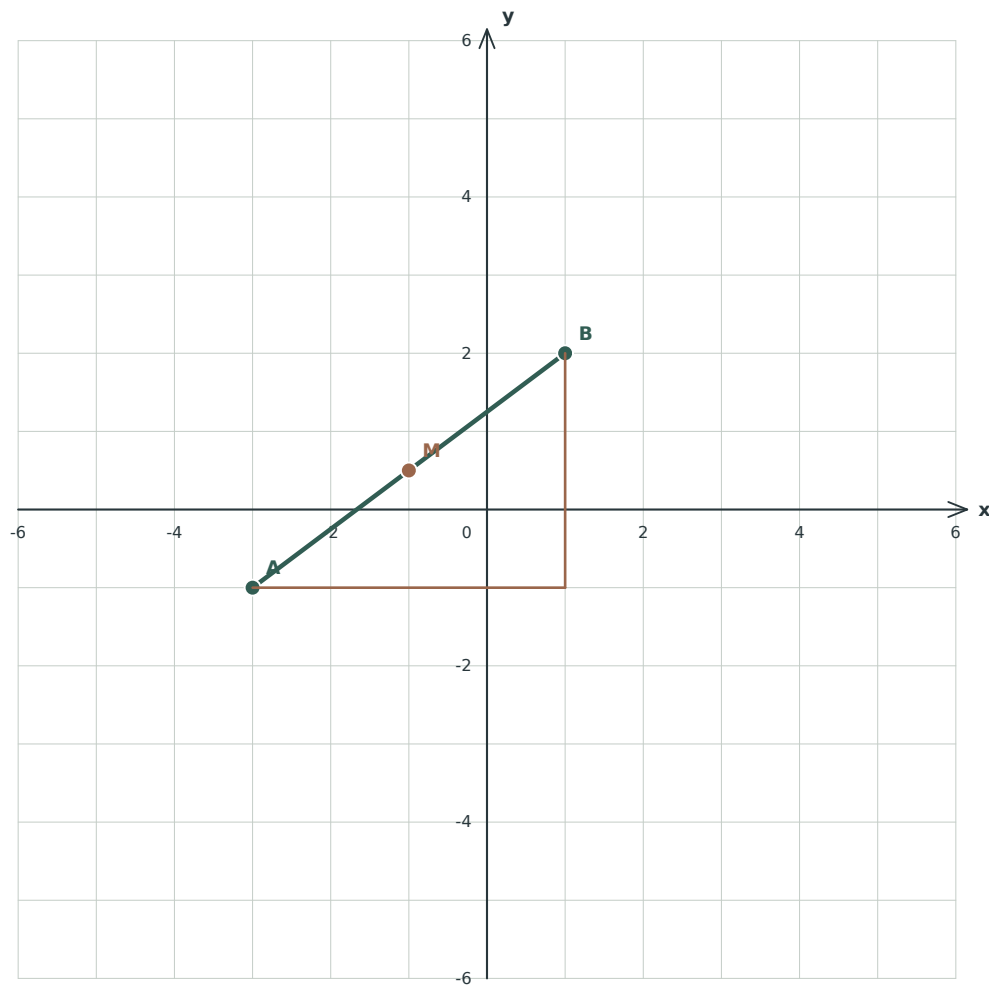


1. Find and plot the midpoint M. Compare the completed plot.
2. Calculate dx, dy and distance squared. Compare the completed plot.
3. State the nonnegative distance. Compare the completed plot.

A fractional midpoint

Find the coordinate midpoint and straight-line distance. Do not measure the printed segment with a ruler to obtain coordinate units.

$$A = (-3, -1); B = (1, 2). M = ((x_A + x_B)/2, (y_A + y_B)/2). d = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}.$$

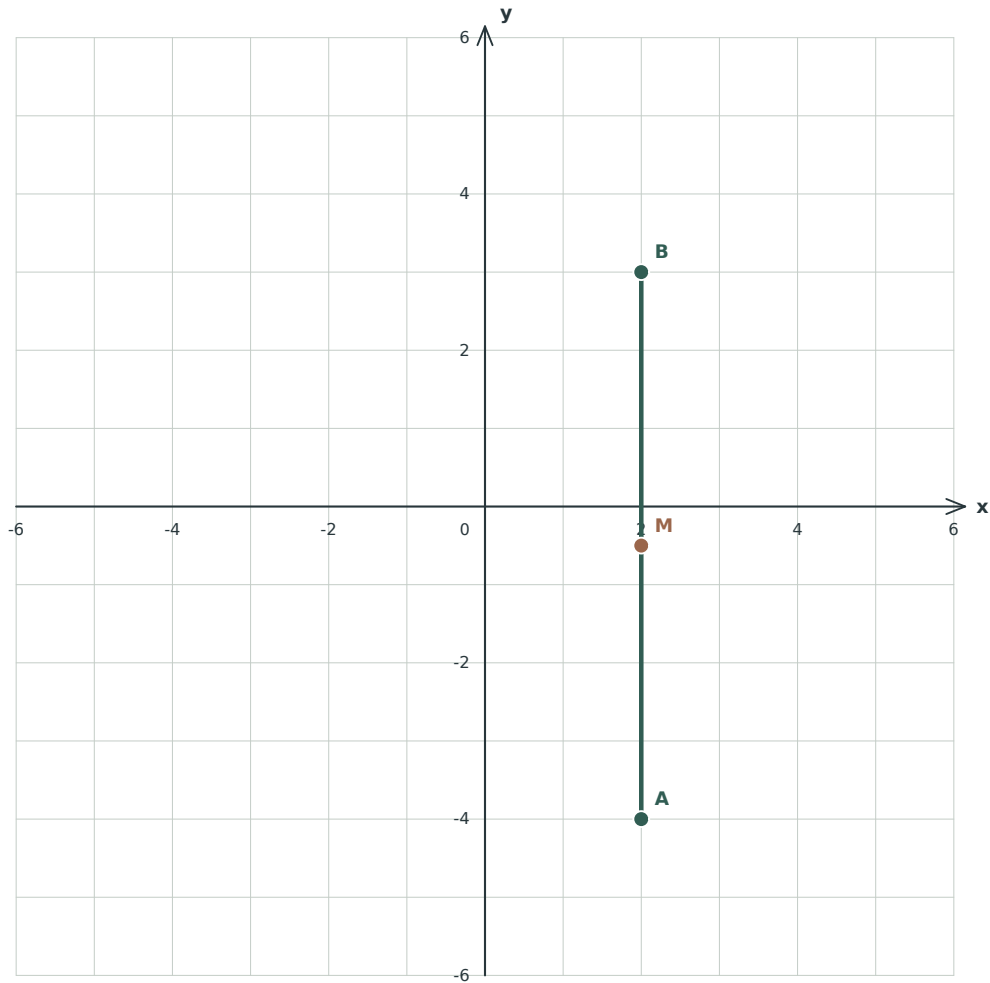


1. Find and plot the midpoint M. Compare the completed plot.
2. Calculate dx, dy and distance squared. Compare the completed plot.
3. State the nonnegative distance. Compare the completed plot.

A vertical segment

Find the coordinate midpoint and straight-line distance. Do not measure the printed segment with a ruler to obtain coordinate units.

$$A = (2, -4); B = (2, 3). M = ((x_A + x_B)/2, (y_A + y_B)/2). d = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}.$$

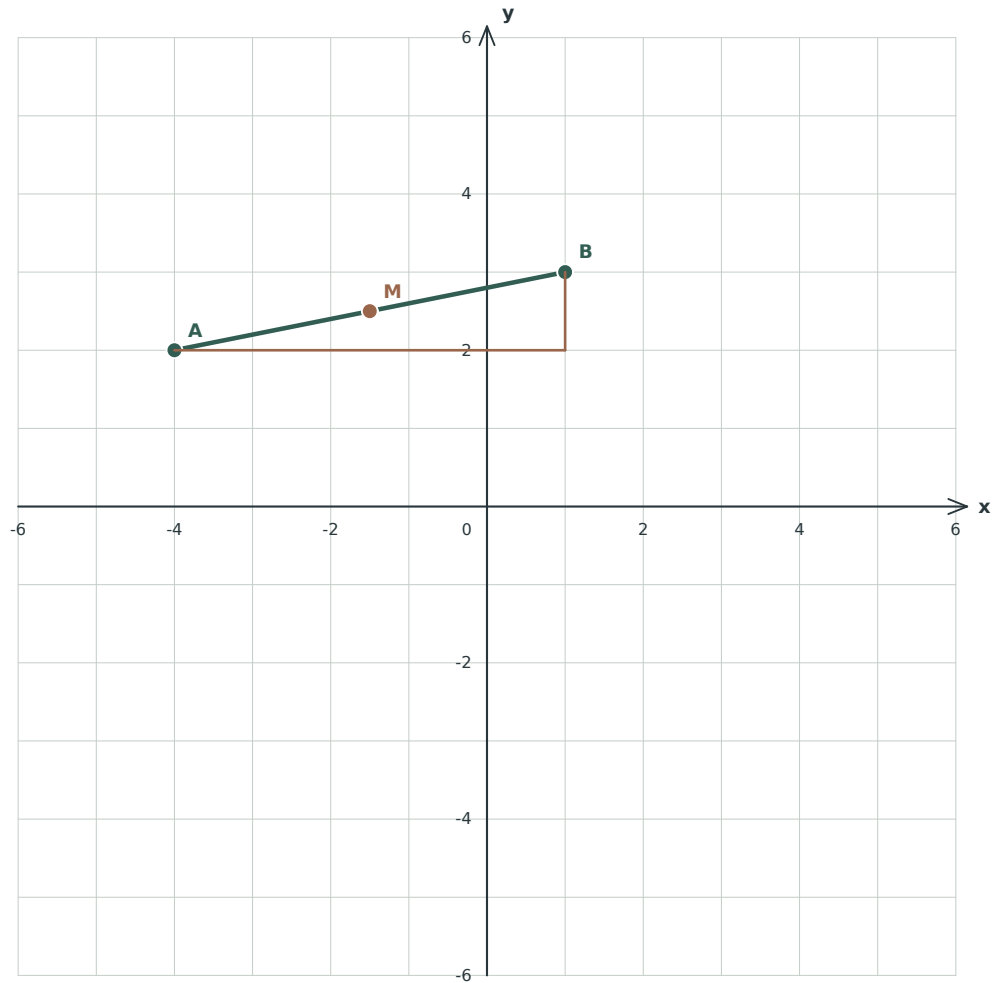


1. Find and plot the midpoint M. Compare the completed plot.
2. Calculate dx, dy and distance squared. Compare the completed plot.
3. State the nonnegative distance. Compare the completed plot.

An irrational distance

Find the coordinate midpoint and straight-line distance. Do not measure the printed segment with a ruler to obtain coordinate units.

$A = (-4, 2)$; $B = (1, 3)$. $M = ((x_A+x_B)/2, (y_A+y_B)/2)$. $d = \sqrt{dx^2+dy^2}$.

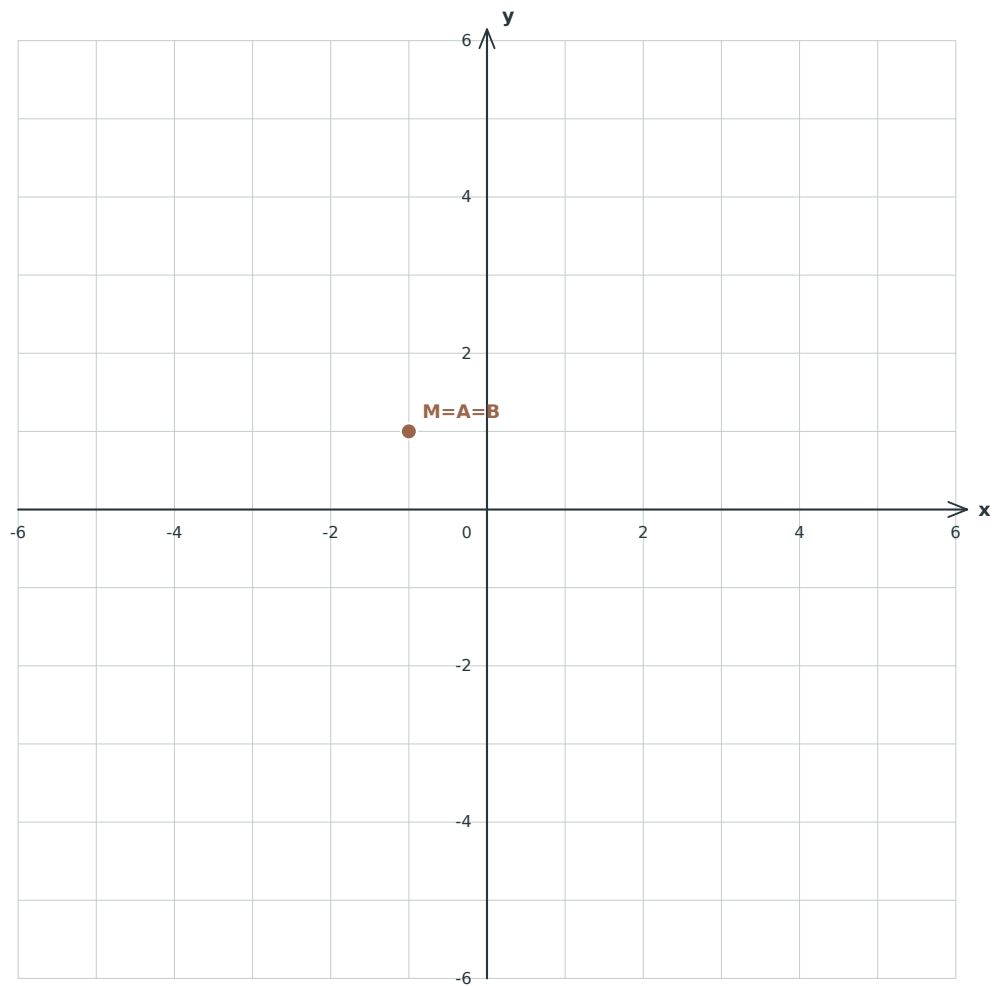


1. Find and plot the midpoint M. Compare the completed plot.
2. Calculate dx, dy and distance squared. Compare the completed plot.
3. State the nonnegative distance. Compare the completed plot.

Coincident endpoints

Find the coordinate midpoint and straight-line distance. Do not measure the printed segment with a ruler to obtain coordinate units.

$$A = (-1, 1); B = (-1, 1). M = ((x_A + x_B)/2, (y_A + y_B)/2). d = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}.$$



1. Find and plot the midpoint M. Compare the completed plot.
2. Calculate dx, dy and distance squared. Compare the completed plot.
3. State the nonnegative distance. Compare the completed plot.