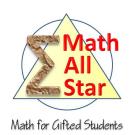
## Geometry

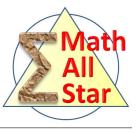
# **Coordinate Basics**



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#### Geometry

# Coordinate Basics



### Instructions

- Write down and submit intermediate steps along with your final answer.
- If the final result is too complex to compute, give the expression. e.g.  $C_{100}^{50}$  is acceptable.
- Problems are not necessarily ordered based on their difficulty levels.
- Always ask yourself what makes this problem a good practice?
- Read through the reference solution even if you can solve the problem for additional information which may help you to solve this type of problems.

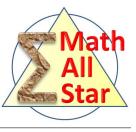
### Legends

2

- 1 Tips, additional information etc
- Important theorem, conclusion to remember.
  - Addition questions for further study.

### My Comments and Notes

Geometry Coordinate Basics



# The emphasis of this practice is to write the required equations or formulas **directly**.

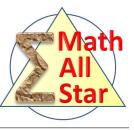




You should remember all the conclusions in this practice.

#### Geometry





Practice 1

(Distance) What is the distance between  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ ?

Practice 2

(Middle Point) What is the coordinate of the middle point between  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ ?

Practice 3

(Centroid) Give a triangle whose vertices are  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ , and  $(x_3, y_3)$ , respectively. What is the coordinate of its center of mass (centroid)?

Practice 4

(Incenter) Give a triangle whose vertices are  $A(x_a, y_a)$ ,  $B(x_b, y_b)$ , and  $C(x_c, y_c)$ , respectively. If a = BC, b = CA, and c = BA, what is the coordinate of its incenter?

Practice 5

(Interpolation) Give two points  $A(x_a, y_a)$  and  $B(x_b, y_b)$ , a point C on  $\overline{AB}$ . If AC : CB = m : n where m and n are two integers, find the coordinate of point C.

Practice 6

(Line by Two Points) If a straight line l passes two distinct points  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ , what is l's equation?

Practice 7

(Line by Intercepts) What is the equation of a straight line if its x-intercept and y-intercept are a and b, respectively?

# Geometry Coordinate Basics Practice 8 (Plane by Intercepts) What is the equation of a plane if its x-intercept, y-intercept, and z-intercept are a, b, and c, respectively? Practice 9 (Point to Line) What is the distance from the point $(x_0, y_0)$ to the line Ax + By + C = 0? Practice 10 (Point to Plane) What is the distance from the point $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ to the plane Ax + By + Cz + Cz + CzD = 0?Practice 11 (Triangle Area) What is the area of a triangle whose vertices are $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ , and $(x_3, y_3)$ ? Practice 12 (Polygon Area) What is the area of a polygon whose vertices are $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \cdots$ and

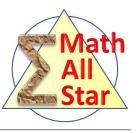
Practice 13

 $(x_n, y_n)?$ 

Given two parallel lines:  $Ax + By + C_1 = 0$  and  $Ax + By + C_2 = 0$ , find the locus of all the points that are equidistant to these two lines.

#### Geometry

### Coordinate Basics



Practice 14

(Circle Tangent Line) Let point  $P(x_0, y_0)$  be on circle O, find the equation of the straight line which is tangent to O on point P when O is given by:

(i) 
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

(ii) 
$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

(iii) 
$$x^2 + y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

#### Practice 15

(Chord Passing Tangent Points) Let point  $P(x_0, y_0)$  be outside the circle  $O: x^2 + y^2 = 0$ . If PA and PB are two lines that pass P and are tangent to O at A and B, find the equation of line AB.

#### Practice 16

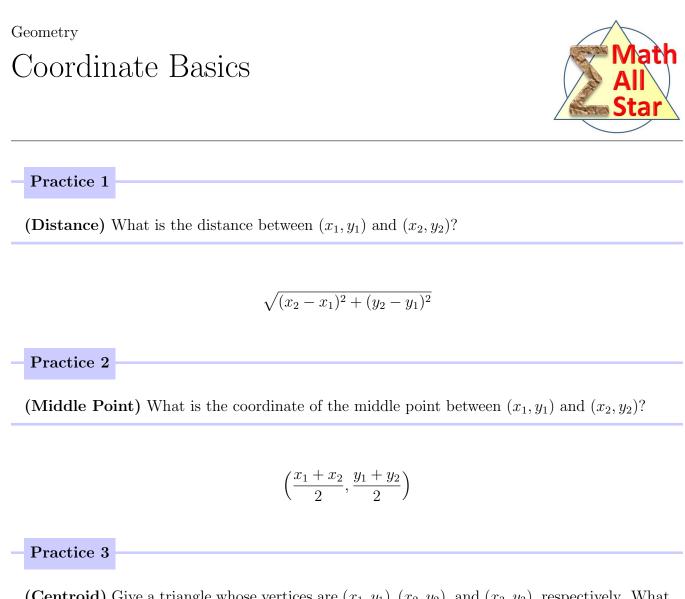
(Distance to Tangent Points) Let point  $P(x_0, y_0)$  be outside the circle O. If PA is a line that passes P and is tangent to O at A, find the distance between P and A when O is given by:

(i)  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 

(ii) 
$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

(iii) 
$$x^2 + y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

# **Reference Solutions**



(Centroid) Give a triangle whose vertices are  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ , and  $(x_3, y_3)$ , respectively. What is the coordinate of its center of mass (centroid)?

$$\left(\frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{x},\frac{y_1+y_2+y_3}{3}\right)$$

Practice 4

(Incenter) Give a triangle whose vertices are  $A(x_a, y_a), B(x_b, y_b)$ , and  $C(x_c, y_c)$ , respectively. If a = BC, b = CA, and c = BA, what is the coordinate of its incenter?

$$\left(\frac{ax_a + bx_b + cx_c}{a + b + c}, \frac{ay_a + by_b + cy_c}{a + b + c}\right)$$

# Geometry Coordinate Basics Practice 5 (Interpolation) Give two points $A(x_a, y_a)$ and $B(x_b, y_b)$ , a point C on $\overline{AB}$ . If AC : CB = m : nwhere m and n are two integers, find the coordinate of point C.

$$\left(\frac{nx_a + mx_b}{m+n}, \frac{ny_a + my_b}{m+n}\right)$$

#### Practice 6

(Line by Two Points) If a straight line l passes two distinct points  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ , what is l's equation?

$$\frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \quad or \quad \frac{y - y_2}{x - x_2} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

#### Practice 7

(Line by Intercepts) What is the equation of a straight line if its x-intercept and y-intercept are a and b, respectively?

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

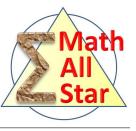
#### Practice 8

(Plane by Intercepts) What is the equation of a plane if its x-intercept, y-intercept, and z-intercept are a, b, and c, respectively?

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

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### Geometry Coordinate Basics



Practice 9

(Point to Line) What is the distance from the point  $(x_0, y_0)$  to the line Ax + By + C = 0?

$$\frac{\mid Ax_0 + By_0 + C \mid}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}}$$

#### Practice 10

(Point to Plane) What is the distance from the point  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  to the plane Ax + By + Cz + D = 0?

$$\frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

Practice 11

(Triangle Area) What is the area of a triangle whose vertices are  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ , and  $(x_3, y_3)$ ?

$$\frac{|(x_1y_2 - y_1x_2) + (x_2y_3 - y_2x_3) + (x_3y_1 - y_3x_1)|}{2}$$

Practice 12

(Polygon Area) What is the area of a polygon whose vertices are  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \cdots$  and  $(x_n, y_n)$ ?

$$\frac{|(x_1y_2 - y_1x_2) + (x_2y_3 - y_2x_3) + \cdots + (x_ny_1 - y_nx_1)|}{2}$$

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#### Geometry



#### Practice 13

Given two parallel lines:  $Ax + By + C_1 = 0$  and  $Ax + By + C_2 = 0$ , find the locus of all the points that are equidistant to these two lines.

$$Ax + By + \frac{C_1 + C_2}{2} = 0$$

#### Practice 14

(Circle Tangent Line) Let point  $P(x_0, y_0)$  be on circle O, find the equation of the straight line which is tangent to O on point P when O is given by:

- (i)  $x^{2} + y^{2} = r^{2}$ (ii)  $(x - a)^{2} + (y - b)^{2} = r^{2}$ (iii)  $x^{2} + y^{2} + Dx + Ey + F = 0$
- (i)  $x_0 x + y_0 y = r^2$

(ii) 
$$(x_0 - a)(x - a) + (y_0 - b)(y - b) = r^2$$

(iii) 
$$x_0x + y_0y + D \cdot \frac{x_0 + x}{2} + E \cdot \frac{y_0 + y}{2} + F = 0$$

#### Practice 15

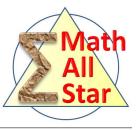
(Chord Passing Tangent Points) Let point  $P(x_0, y_0)$  be outside the circle  $O: x^2 + y^2 = 0$ . If PA and PB are two lines that pass P and are tangent to O at A and B, find the equation of line AB.

$$x_0x + y_0y = r^2$$

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#### Geometry

### Coordinate Basics



#### Practice 16

(Distance to Tangent Points) Let point  $P(x_0, y_0)$  be outside the circle O. If PA is a line that passes P and is tangent to O at A, find the distance between P and A when O is given by:

(i)  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 

(ii) 
$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$$

(iii) 
$$x^2 + y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

(i)  $\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 - r^2}$ 

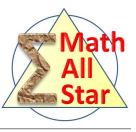
(ii) 
$$\sqrt{(x_0-a)^2 + (y_0-b)^2 - r^2}$$

(iii) 
$$\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + Dx_0 + Ey_0 + F}$$

*Tip:* How can you remember these three formulas?

**i** 

### Geometry Coordinate Basics



# Battle Field

Selective problems from recent comptitions:

- Problem 1: 2016 AMC10B #20 (Ref 2925)
- Problem 2: 2015 AIME II #9 (Ref 76)
- Problem 3: 2015 AIME I #4 (Ref 56)
- Problem 4: 2013 AMC12A #13 (Ref 489)
- Problem 5: 2013 MathCounts State Target #6 (Ref 1841)
- Problem 6: 2012 AMC10B #23 (Ref 1427)
- Problem 7: 2012 MathCounts Chapter Target #3 (Ref 1975)
- Problem 8: 2012 MathCounts Chapter Team #2 (Ref 1982)