Analytical Geometry: Division Point of a Line Segment, Midpoint, From Extra Practice 4.2 (page R-19 Carrousel)

Change in 
$$x: \Delta x = x_2 - x_1$$
 Change in  $y: \Delta y = y_2 - y_1$ 

Division Point: 
$$\left(x_D = x_1 + \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)(\Delta x), y_D = y_1 + \left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right)(\Delta y)\right)$$

## Remember Ratio vs. Fraction

<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Fraction</u>
$a:b$ $a to b$ $ratio \frac{a}{b}$	a out of a + b
b	

1) Determine the coordinates of the point dividing line segment  $\overline{AB}$  in the given ratio:

a) 
$$A(-2,-4)$$
,  $B(6,4)$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

b) 
$$A(2,4)$$
,  $B(12,-1)$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ 

c) 
$$A(-5,3)$$
,  $B(4,-6)$ ,  $\frac{2}{7}$ 

d) 
$$A(-12, 17)$$
,  $B(14, 5)$ ,  $\frac{7}{4}$ 

- 2) Given line segment  $\overline{MN}$ :
  - a) Point (-1,1) is the midpoint of  $\overline{MN}$ . If the coordinates of M are (-1,3), determine those of N.

b) Point (5,1) is the midpoint of  $\overline{MN}$ . If the coordinates of N are (1,-3), determine those of M.

3)	Point $C(-8,3)$ is the centre of a circle . A diameter if this circle has $A$ and $B$ as its endpoints. The coordinates of point $A$ are $(3,5)$ . Find the coordinates of point $B$ .
4)	Find the coordinates of the point that divide the line segment whose endpoints are $A(-8,10)$ and $B(10,-2)$ into three congruent sections.

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