Distance and Area in the Coordinate Plane



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ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What steps might you take to solve a polygon problem given the coordinates of its vertices? LESSON 14.1

Distance in the Coordinate Plane

CACC 6.NS.6b, 6.NS.8

LESSON 14.2

Polygons in the Coordinate Plane

CACC 6.G.3





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Are Read

Complete these exercises to review skills you will need for this module.



and Help

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Graph Ordered Pairs

EXAMPLE

Find the coordinates for Point A.



Start at O. Count 8 units to the right and 2 units up from O.

10

8 6

The coordinates for Point A are (8, 2).

Write the ordered pair for each point shown on the graph.

- **1.** Point *V* _____ **2.** Point *W* _____
- **3.** Point *X* _____ **4.** Point *Y* _____
- **5.** Point *Z* _____

Identify Polygons

Name the type of polygon. EXAMPLE

Count the number of sides. Compare the sides. Compare the angles.

There are 4 congruent sides and angles. The shape is a rhombus.

Name each figure. Choose from hexagon, isosceles triangle, right triangle, and trapezoid.



Reading Start-Up

Visualize Vocabulary

Use the 🖌 words to complete the graphic.



Understand Vocabulary

Complete the sentences using the preview words.

- 1. A corner of a rectangle is called a ______.
- 2. How an image would appear in a mirror is called a _____
- 3. A two-dimensional shape with straight sides is
 - a _____.

Active Reading

Vocabulary

Review Words

- absolute value (valor absoluto)
- ✓ area (área)
- axis (eje) coordinate plane (plano cartesiano)
- ✓ perimeter (perímetro)

Preview Words

polygon (polígono) reflection (reflexión) vertex, vertices (vértice, vértices)

flip chart to help you understand the concepts in Lesson 14.1. Label one flap

Two-Panel Flip Chart Create a two-panel

"Reflection across the *x*-axis." Label the other flap "Reflection across the *y*-axis." Write important ideas about each type of reflection under the appropriate flap.



Getting Ready FOR Distance and Area in the Coordinate Plane

Understanding the standards and the vocabulary terms in the standards will help you know exactly what you are expected to learn in this module.

CACC 6.NS.8

Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate.

What It Means to You

You will find the distance between two points on a coordinate plane.

EXAMPLE 6.NS.8

Find the distance between points A and B.

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Add the absolute values of the *y*-coordinates.

$$= |3| + |-$$

= 3 + 4
= 7

The distance between points *A* and *B* is 7 units.



CACC 6.G.3

Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; ...Apply thee techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.



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You can draw polygons on a coordinate plane by plotting the vertices and connecting them.

EXAMPLE 6.G.3

What type of polygon can you make by plotting these points?

Point A (-4, 2) Point B (2, 2) Point C (-4, -2) Point D (2, -2) Connect each point. The points make a rectangle.



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Distance in the Coordinate Plane



Solve real-world and mathematical problems by graphing points in all four quadrants of the coordinate plane. Include use of coordinates and absolute value to find distances between points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. *Also 6.NS.6b*

How can you use absolute value to find the distance between two points with the same *x*- or *y*-coordinates?

EXPLORE ACTIVITY 1

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

CACC 6.NS.6b

Reflecting in the Coordinate Plane

A point on a coordinate plane can be *reflected* across an axis. The **reflection** is located on the opposite side of the axis, at the same distance from the axis.

Hold your paper up to the light if necessary to see the reflection.

Draw a coordinate plane on graph paper. Label both axes from -10 to 10.

A Graph (3, -2). Then fold your coordinate plane along the *y*-axis and find the reflection of (3, -2). Record the coordinates of the new point in the table.

B Unfold your coordinate plane. Then fold it along the *x*-axis and find the reflection of (3, -2). Record the coordinates of the new point in the table.

C Choose three additional points and repeat A and B.

Point	Reflected across <i>y</i> -axis	Reflected across <i>x</i> -axis
(3, -2)		

Reflect

1. What is the relationship between the coordinates of a point and the coordinates of its reflection across each axis?

2. Conjecture A point is reflected across the *y*-axis. Then the reflected point is reflected across the *x*-axis. How will the coordinates of the final point be related to the coordinates of the original point?



Finding Distances in the Coordinate Plane

You can use absolute values to find distances between two points that have the same *x*-coordinates or the same *y*-coordinates on a coordinate plane.

EXAMPLE 1

CACC 6.NS.6b

Find each distance.

STEP 2

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STEP 1 Find the distance between point A and the x-axis.

> The y-coordinate of A is 3, so point A is 3 units from the x-axis.

Find the distance between

point *B* and the *x*-axis.

A (4, 3) 2 X 0 2 2 + B(4, -2)4)

Math Talk Mathematical Practices

How is the distance between a point and its reflection across an axis related to the distance between the point and the axis?

The y-coordinate of B is -2, so point B is |-2| = 2 units from the *x*-axis.

Find the sum of the distances. STEP 3

- Distance from *A* to B = |3| + |-2| = 3 + 2 = 5 units.
- **B** What is the distance between point *D* and point *C*?
 - STEP 1 Find the distance between point *D* and the *y*-axis.
 - Point *D* is |-5| = 5 units from the *y*-axis.
 - Find the distance between point *C* and the *y*-axis. STEP 2
 - Point C is |-1| = 1 unit from the y-axis.
 - STEP 3 Find the distance between C and D by finding this difference:

Distance of *D* from the *y*-axis – distance of *C* from the *y*-axis

|-5| - |-1| = 4 units





0

Find the distance between each pair of points.

3. *E*(-4, 7) and *F*(5, 7) _____ **4.** *G*(0, -5) and *H*(0, -10) _____

Solving Distance Problems

You can solve problems using the distance between points on a grid.

EXAMPLE 2 Problem

The coordinate plane represents a map. Each grid unit represents 20 miles. A retail company has warehouses at M(-70, 10) and N(50, 10). How long does it take a truck that drives 40 miles per hour to travel from warehouse M to warehouse N?

မ်ို့ Analyze Information

Identify the important information.

- One warehouse is located at *M*(-70, 10). The other is at *N*(50, 10).
- A truck drives from *M* to *N* at a speed of 40 miles per hour.

Formulate a Plan

- Find the distance between *M* and *N* by adding the absolute values of the *x*-coordinates of the points.
- Find the time it takes the truck to drive this distance by using this relationship: distance = rate \cdot time.

Solve

Add the absolute values of the *x*-coordinates to find the distance between point *M* and point *N* on the grid.

$$|-70| + |50| = 70 + 50 = 120$$

The warehouses are 120 miles apart.

The truck drives 120 miles at 40 mi/h. Because 120 = 40(3), it takes the truck 3 hours to travel from *M* to *N*.

Justify and Evaluate

You found the sum of the absolute values of the *x*-coordinates to find the horizontal distance on the grid. Then you used distance = rate \cdot time to find the time it takes to drive that distance.

5. A store is located at P(50, -30). How long will it take a truck driving at 50 miles per hour to drive from warehouse *N* to this store?





CACC 6.NS.8





Guided Practice

1.	The point $(5, -2)$ is reflected across the <i>x</i> -axis. What are the coordinates of
	the reflection? (Explore Activity)

2. The point (-6, 8) is reflected across the *y*-axis. What are the coordinates of the reflection? (Explore Activity)

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Use the coordinate plane. (Example 1)

3. The distance between point *A* and point *B* is



- **4.** The distance between point *A* and point *C* is units.
- **5.** Plot the reflection of point *C* across the *y*-axis. What is the distance between point C and its reflection?
- 6. Plot the reflection of point *A* across the *x*-axis. What is the distance of the reflection from the *x*-axis?

Use the map shown. Each grid on the map represents 1 city block. (Example 2)

- 7. Yoko walks from the library to the mall. How many city blocks does she walk? _____
- 8. If Yoko walks 1 block in 3 minutes, how long does it take her to walk from the school to the library? How long does it take her to walk from home to school?



2

0 -2

2

B(-2, -3)

2

C(1, -3)

4

6

A(5, -3)

ESSENTIAL QUESTION CHECK-IN

9. How do you use absolute value to find the distance between two points that have the same x-coordinates but different y-coordinates?

CACC 6.NS.6b, 6.NS.8

Name

Use the coordinate plane.

- **10.** Plot the reflection of point *A* across the *x*-axis. What are the coordinates of the reflection of point A across the x-axis? What is the distance between point A and its reflection?
- **11.** How can you plot the reflection of point *A* across the *y*-axis? Give the coordinates of the reflection across the y-axis, and tell how many units the reflection is from point A.

Find the coordinates of each point after the described reflection. Give the distance between each point and its reflection.

- **12.** *R*(-5, 8) is reflected across the *x*-axis.
- **13.** S(-7, -3) is reflected across the y-axis.
- **14.** *T*(8, 2) is reflected across the *x*-axis.
- **15.** U(2.4, -1) is reflected across the y-axis _____

Pedro uses a coordinate system to map the locations of some tourist locations in a large city. Each grid unit represents one mile.

- **16.** The planetarium, which is not marked on the map, is halfway between the historic village and the science center. What are its coordinates?
- **17.** Pedro wants to walk from the historic village to the science center. Then he will walk from the science center to the museum. If he walks at a speed of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, how long will it take him?
- **18.** Pedro is staying at a hotel whose location is a reflection across the x-axis of the museum's location. What are the coordinates of the location of Pedro's hotel?

and Help



Historic Village

Science Center

 $-4\frac{1}{2},5\frac{1}{4}$

 $-4\frac{1}{2}, -1\frac{3}{2}$

Water Park

Museum

 $(2, -1\frac{3}{4})$



Date.

FOCUS ON HIGHER ORDER THINKING

19. Communicate Mathematical Ideas Deirdre plotted a point *D* in Quadrant IV. After she reflected the point across an axis, the reflection was in Quadrant III. Give possible coordinates for point *D* and its reflection, and tell why you chose these coordinates.

20. Explain the Error Jason plotted the points (4, 4) and (-4, -4) on a coordinate plane. He says that the distance between the two points is 8 units because |4| + |-4| = 8. What mistake is Jason making?

21. Look for a Pattern A point is reflected over the *x*-axis and then reflected again over the *y*-axis. Will the coordinates after these two reflections be the same or different if the point is first reflected over the *y*-axis and then over the *x*-axis? Use an example to support your answer.

22. Explain the Error Bentley states that the distance between R(-8, -3.5) and S(-8, -12) is |-12| + |-3.5| = 15.5 units. Is Bentley correct? Explain your answer. If Bentley is not correct, explain how to find the correct distance between the points.

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14.2 Polygons in the Coordinate Plane

CACC 6.G.3

Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can you solve problems by drawing polygons in the coordinate plane?

CACC 6.G.3

EXPLORE ACTIVITY Red World

Polygons in the Coordinate Plane

A **polygon** is a closed plane figure formed by three or more line segments that meet only at their endpoints. A vertex is the point where two sides of a polygon meet. The *vertices* of a polygon can be represented as ordered pairs, and the polygon can then be drawn in the coordinate plane.

Sheila wants to make a pattern of two different tile shapes on a floor. She first graphs the shapes on a coordinate plane.



A Plot these points to form one of the tile shapes:

A(3, 5), B(4, 6), C(5, 5), D(4, 4)

Connect the points in order.

The polygon formed is a(n) _____

B Plot these points to form the other tile shape:

P(-5, 2), Q(-4, 3), R(0, 3), S(1, 2),

T(1, -2), U(0, -3), V(-4, -3), W(-5, -2)

Connect the points in order.

The polygon formed is a(n) ______.

Reflect

1. How is the number of vertices related to the number of sides of the polygon and to the type of polygon? Give two examples.







Finding Perimeter in the Coordinate Plane

You can use what you know about finding lengths in the coordinate plane to find the perimeter of a polygon.



How far does he walk? _____ blocks

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Finding Area in the Coordinate Plane

You can use familiar area formulas to find areas of polygons in the coordinate plane.

Caleb is planning a new deck for his house. He graphs the deck as polygon ABCDEF on a coordinate plane in which each grid unit represents one foot.

Real EXAMPLE 2

STEP 1

CA CC 6.G.3

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YOUR TURN

STEP 4

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3. The vertices of a polygon are *L*(1, 2), *M*(1, 6), *N*(7, 6), *O*(7, 2), *P*(5, 0), and Q(3, 0). Graph the polygon. Then find its area.

A = ______ square units





Guided Practice

A gardener uses a coordinate grid to design a new garden. The gardener uses polygon WXYZ on the grid to represent the garden. The vertices of this polygon are W(3, 3), X(-3, 3), Y(-3, -3), and Z(3, -3). Each grid unit represents one yard.

- Graph the points, and connect them in order. What is the shape of the garden? (Explore Activity)
- 2. How much fencing will the gardener need to enclose the garden? (Example 1)

Each side of the garden is ______ yards in length.

The gardener will need ______ yards of fencing to enclose the garden.

- 3. What is the area of the garden? (Example 2)
- **4.** A clothing designer makes letters for varsity jackets by graphing the letters as polygons on a coordinate plane. One of the letters is polygon *ABCDEF*. The vertices of this polygon are A(3, -2), B(3, -4), C(-3, -4), D(-3, 4), E(-1, 4), and F(-1, -2). Each grid unit represents one inch. Graph the points on the coordinate plane, and connect them in order. Identify the letter formed. Then find its area. (Example 2)



ESSENTIAL QUESTION CHECK-IN

5. How can you use a coordinate plane to solve perimeter and area problems?



Personal **14.2** Independent Practice **Math Trainer Online Practice** CACC 6.G.3 and Help my.hrw.com **6.** A graphic designer creates letters for wall art by first graphing the letters as polygons on a coordinate plane. One of the letters 10 is polygon MNOPQRSTUV with vertices M(2, 1), N(2, 9), O(7, 9), 8 P(7, 7), Q(4, 7), R(4, 6), S(6, 6), T(6, 4), U(4, 4), and V(4, 1). Each grid unit 6 represents one inch. 4 **a.** Graph the points on the coordinate plane, and connect them in 2 order. What letter is formed? _____ 0 2 4 6 8 **b.** The designer will use decorative tape to paint the outline of the letter on a wall. How many inches of tape are needed? c. How much space does the letter cover on the wall? **d.** How did you find your answer to c? Use the name(s) of shapes in your answer. 7. Vocabulary The polygon shown is a regular polygon since all sides have equal length and all angles have equal measure. a. The polygon is a regular _____ 10 8 **b.** What is the perimeter of the polygon? 6 **c.** A line can divide the figure into two identical four-sided polygons. Each polygon has two bases, and one base is twice the length of 4 the other base. Identify the polygon, and give its perimeter. 2 10 8. Jean wants to put furniture in her clubhouse. She drew a floor plan of the clubhouse, as shown. Each grid unit represents one foot. **a.** Which polygon names the shape of the floor? 0 **b.** How many feet of baseboard are needed to go around the entire clubhouse?

c. How much carpet is needed for the clubhouse floor?

5

Work Area

FOCUS ON HIGHER ORDER THINKING

9. Persevere in Problem Solving To find the area of triangle *ABC*, Jen first drew a square around the figure. Two sides of the square passed through the points *B* and *C*. The other two sides met at point *A*. Draw Jen's square, and explain how you can use it to find the area of triangle *ABC*.

HOT



10. Communicate Mathematical Ideas The coordinates A(5, -2), B(3, -1), C(-4, -4), D(-3, 8), and E(-1, 4) form the vertices of a polygon when they are connected in order from A through E. Classify the polygon without plotting the points. Explain your answer.

11. Explain the Error Josh's teacher draws a regular octagon on a coordinate plane. One side has endpoints at (1, 5) and (4, 5). Josh says he can't find the perimeter of the octagon because he can only find lengths of horizontal and vertical segments. He says he can't find the lengths of the slanted sides of the octagon. What mistake is Josh making? What is the perimeter of the octagon?

12. Critical Thinking Give coordinates for the vertices of a triangle that could have an area of 35 square units. Prove that your triangle fits the description by finding its area.

MODULE QUIZ



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

10. Suppose you are given the coordinates of the vertices of a polygon. What steps could you take to solve a problem involving the polygon's area?



Assessment Readiness

1. Consider the coordinates of the given points.

MODULE 14

MIXED REVIEW

Select Yes or No in A–C to indicate whether if the points are reflections of each other across the *y*-axis on the coordinate plane.

- **B.** (5, -3) and (-5, -3) \bigcirc Yes \bigcirc No
- **C.** (-4, -7) and (4, -7) (Yes (No
- 2. Look at each statement. Choose True or False for A–C.
 - A. The greatest common factor of 12 and 30 is 3. O True O False
 - **B.** The least common multiple of 18 and 36 is 36. O True
 - **C.** The greatest common factor of 15 and 20 is 60. O True
- **3.** Plot the reflection of point *L* across the *x*-axis. Label this new point *M*. Then explain how to use absolute values to find the distance between points *J* and *M*.

False

False

 \bigcirc

 \bigcirc

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- **4.** Polygon *EFGH* has vertices *E*(4, 4), *F*(-4, 4), *G*(-4, -4), and *H*(4, -4).
 - **a.** Plot *EFGH* on the grid and tell what type of polygon it is. What is the area of the polygon?
 - **b.** The area of a right triangle is half the area of *EFGH*. Points *G* and *H* are two vertices of the triangle, and angle *G* is a right angle. If the third vertex of the triangle is in Quadrant II, what are its coordinates? Explain.

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