GEOMETRY · CLASSWORK · SPECIAL ED

Find Equidistant Points

SCORE / 25

01 Part A · Practice

Every point on the perpendicular bisector of a segment is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.

EXAMPLE

P is on the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AB}$ at M. $AM = 5$, $PM = 12$. Find PB.

1. $\triangle PMA$ is a right triangle: $PA = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = 13$.
2. Perpendicular Bisector Theorem: $PB = PA$.
3. So $PB = 13$.

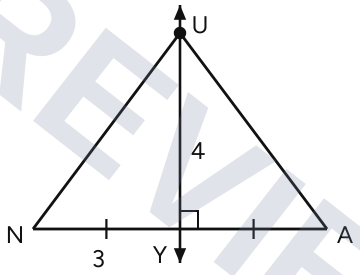
WORDS TO KNOW

perpendicular bisector	a line that crosses a segment at its midpoint at a right angle
equidistant	the same distance from two things
midpoint	the point that cuts a segment into two equal parts

1 ●○○

U is on the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{NA}$ at Y. $NY = 3$ and $UY = 4$. Find UA.

HINT Find PA with the Pythagorean Theorem, then use equal distances.



2 ●○○

$V(1, -5)$ and $U(1, 1)$. Write an equation for the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{VU}$.

HINT Find the midpoint. The bisector crosses there at a right angle.

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