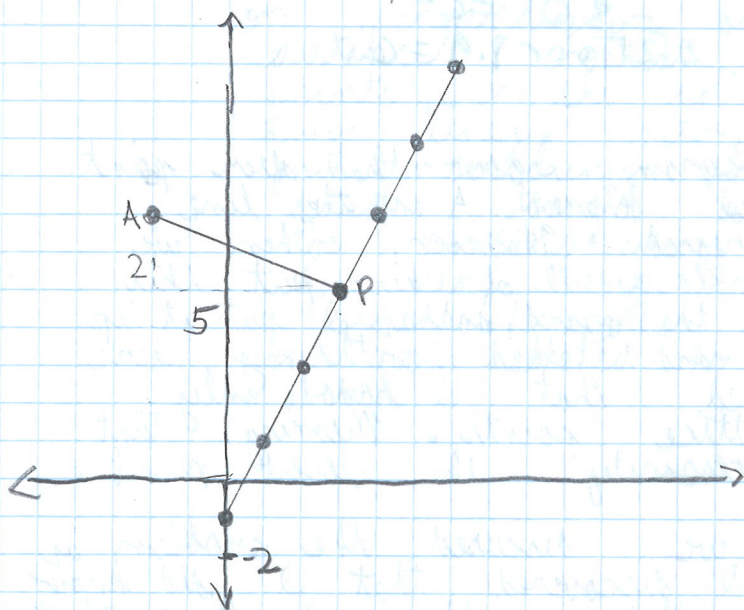


# Journal #5

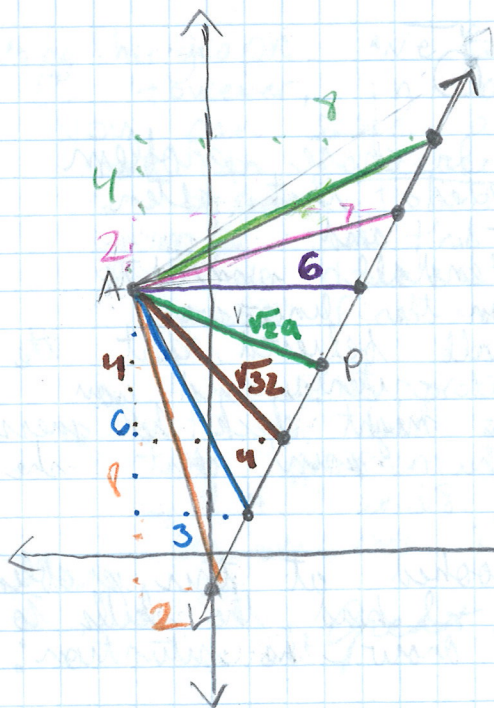
8 pg. 15. For this journal I chose problem 8. This problem stated that after drawing the line  $y = 2x - 1$  and the point A at  $(-2, 7)$  Kendall wanted to find out which point on the line was closest to point A. Kendall believed that the point P at  $(3, 5)$  fit the criteria and you were asked how she might check her guess and if P was really the point that she was looking for.

When I first looked at this problem I did not believe that I had the skills to do it. So, I decided to draw the situation:



$$\begin{aligned} 2^2 + 5^2 &= c^2 \\ 4 + 25 &= c^2 \\ \sqrt{29} &= c \end{aligned}$$

After studying my diagram I used the Pythagorean theorem to find the distance between A and P. I got  $\sqrt{29}$  which is about 5.3. After doing this I created another diagram that connected A with other points on the line. I used this to find the distance between A and other points on the line using the Pythagorean theorem (shown on next page).



$$4^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

$$16 + 16 = c^2$$

$$32 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{32} \text{ or } 5.6 = c$$

$$8^2 + 2^2 = c^2$$

$$64 + 4 = c^2$$

$$68 = c^2$$

$$2\sqrt{17} \text{ or } 8.2 = c$$

$$6^2 + 3^2 = c^2$$

$$36 + 9 = c^2$$

$$3\sqrt{5} \text{ or } 6.7 = c$$

$$2^2 + 7^2 = c^2$$

$$4 + 49 = c^2$$

$$53 = c^2$$

$$\sqrt{53} \text{ or } 7.2 = c$$

$$4^2 + 8^2 = c^2$$

$$16 + 64 = c^2$$

$$80 = c^2$$

$$2\sqrt{20} \text{ or } 8.9 = c$$

great description →

From this diagram I saw that after point P the distance between A and the line  $y = 2x - 1$  increased. However, when we did this in class all of us put this problem on the board, and as I put it up I listened to and talked with my peers and discovered that I had only considered lattice points. Meaning that P wasn't necessarily the closest point.

As we discussed the problem as a group I discovered that I did know how to do this problem. I realized that I had to find a line perpendicular to  $y = 2x - 1$  that goes through the point A. In order to do this you need to find the negative reciprocal of the slope which in this case is  $-\frac{1}{2}$ . You must then plug this slope along with the coordinates of point A into point-slope form  $(y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) + y_1)$  to get the equation  $y - 7 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$ . Then you need to find the intersection point of these two lines. You can do this two ways, by solving it using algebra or by using the calculator. I chose to use my