

-4 2

$(2) (1)$

$$\frac{4 - 4}{2 + 1} = \frac{0}{3}$$

$$\frac{24 + 9}{2 + 1} = \frac{33}{3} = (11, 0)$$

☒ Example 1☐ Example 2☐ Example 3☐ Example 4

☒ Rise 10
☒ Run 15

Find point C such that AC:CB is 2:3

2 : 3

B = (10, 6)

A = (-5, -4)

$$\frac{2}{3+2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

☒ Partition Rise = $\frac{2}{5+2}(10) = 4$
☒ Partition Run = $\frac{2}{5+2}(15) = 6$

Partition Run + X & Partition Rise + Y

$$(-5 + 6, -4 + 4) = (1, 0)$$

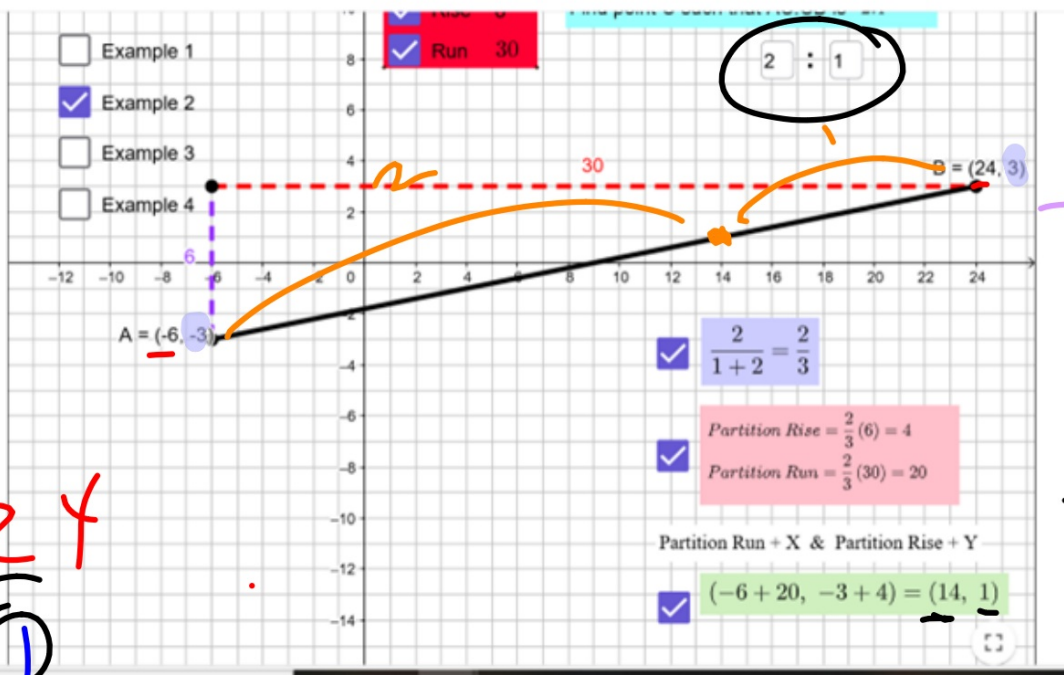
$$\frac{-5 + 10}{2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{-4 + 6}{2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{12 - 12}{2 + 3}$$

$$\frac{20 - 15}{2 + 3} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$(1, 0)$$



-6 2 4
 (2) (1)

-3 3
 (2) (1)
 $\frac{6-3}{2+1}$

$$\frac{-6 + 48}{2 + 1} = \frac{42}{3} = 14$$

(14, 1)

☐ Example 1☐ Example 2☐ Example 3☐ Example 4

Move the points to the given coordinates.
Find point C such that AC:CB is

2 : 3

✓ Rise 0
✓ Run 5

A = (2, 0) B = (7, 0)

✓ $\frac{2}{3+2} = \frac{2}{5}$

✓ Partition Rise = $\frac{2}{5}(0) = 0$

✓ Partition Run = $\frac{2}{5}(5) = 2$

Partition Run + X & Partition Rise + Y

✓ $(2+2, 0+0) = (4, 0)$

2 7
② ③

$$\frac{14+6}{2+3} = \frac{20}{5}$$

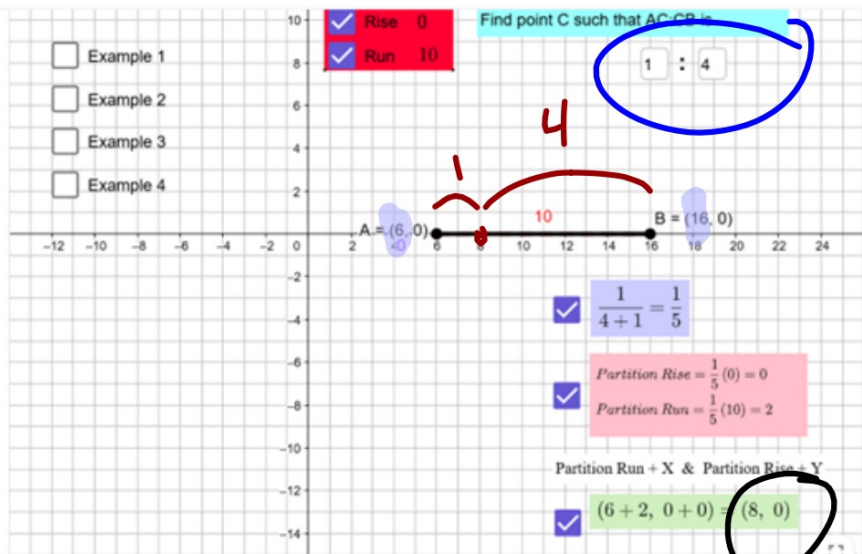
④

- ☐ Example 1
- ☐ Example 2
- ☐ Example 3
- ☐ Example 4

✓ Rise 0
✓ Run 10

Find point C such that AC:CB is

1 : 4



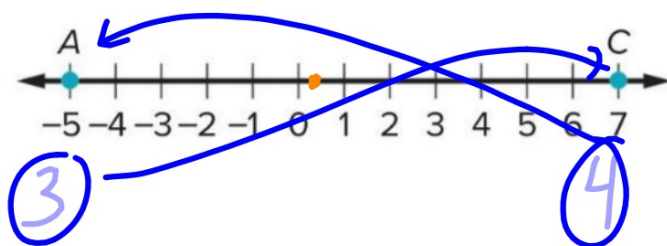
Handwritten diagram showing the ratio 1:4 with 1 and 4 circled in blue, and 6 and 16 written above them.

$$\frac{16 + 24}{1 + 4} = \frac{40}{5} = 8$$

WB pg 23

Example 1 Locate a Point on a Number Line When Given a Ratio

Find B on \overline{AC} such that the ratio of AB to BC is 3:4.



"Eyeglass Method"

$$\frac{-20 + 21}{3 + 4} = \frac{1}{7} = 0.14$$

WB pg 25

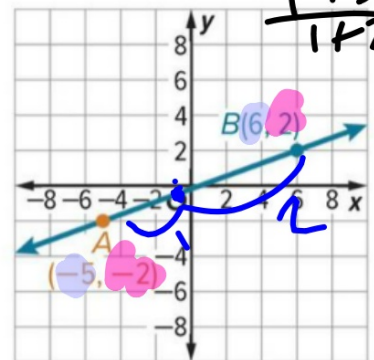
Example 3 Locate a Point on the Coordinate Plane When Given a Ratio

Find C on \overline{AB} such that the ratio of AC to CB is $1:2$.

Use the Section Formula to determine the coordinates of point C .

~~Slope Method~~

Section Formula



$$\begin{array}{r} -5 \quad 6 \\ \hline 1 \quad 2 \\ \hline -10 + 12 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} -2 \quad 2 \\ \hline 1 \quad 2 \\ \hline -2 + 4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

-1.3

"Eyeglass Method"

$$(-1.3, -0.6)$$

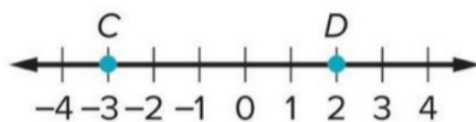
WB pg 42 *Use "Weights" method



Example 1 Find a Weighted Average on a Number Line

Find the coordinate of P that represents the weighted average for each set of points with the given conditions.

- a. Point C weighs twice as much as point D .

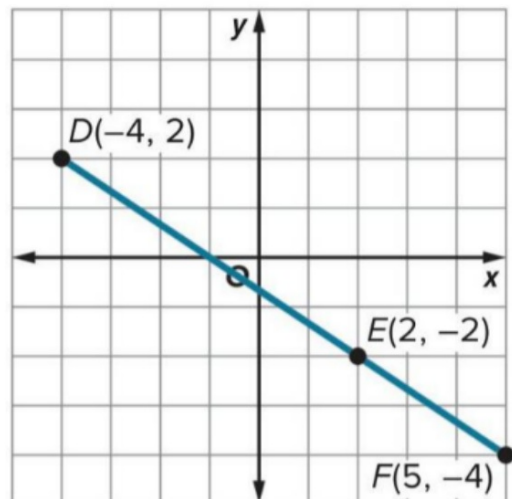


WB Pg 44 *Use "Weights Method"

Example 2 Find a Weighted Average on the Coordinate Plane

Find the coordinates of P that represent the weighted average of each set of points based on the given conditions.

- a. Point D weighs twice as much as point E .

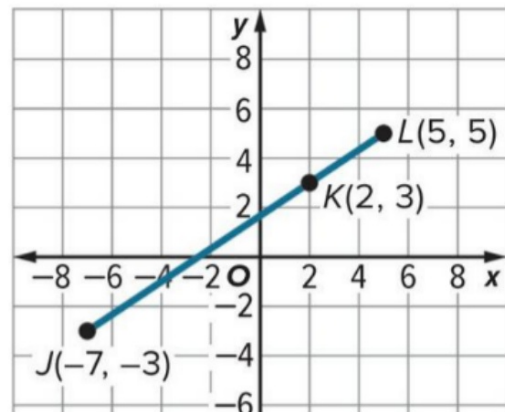


WB Pg 44 "Weights Method"

Check

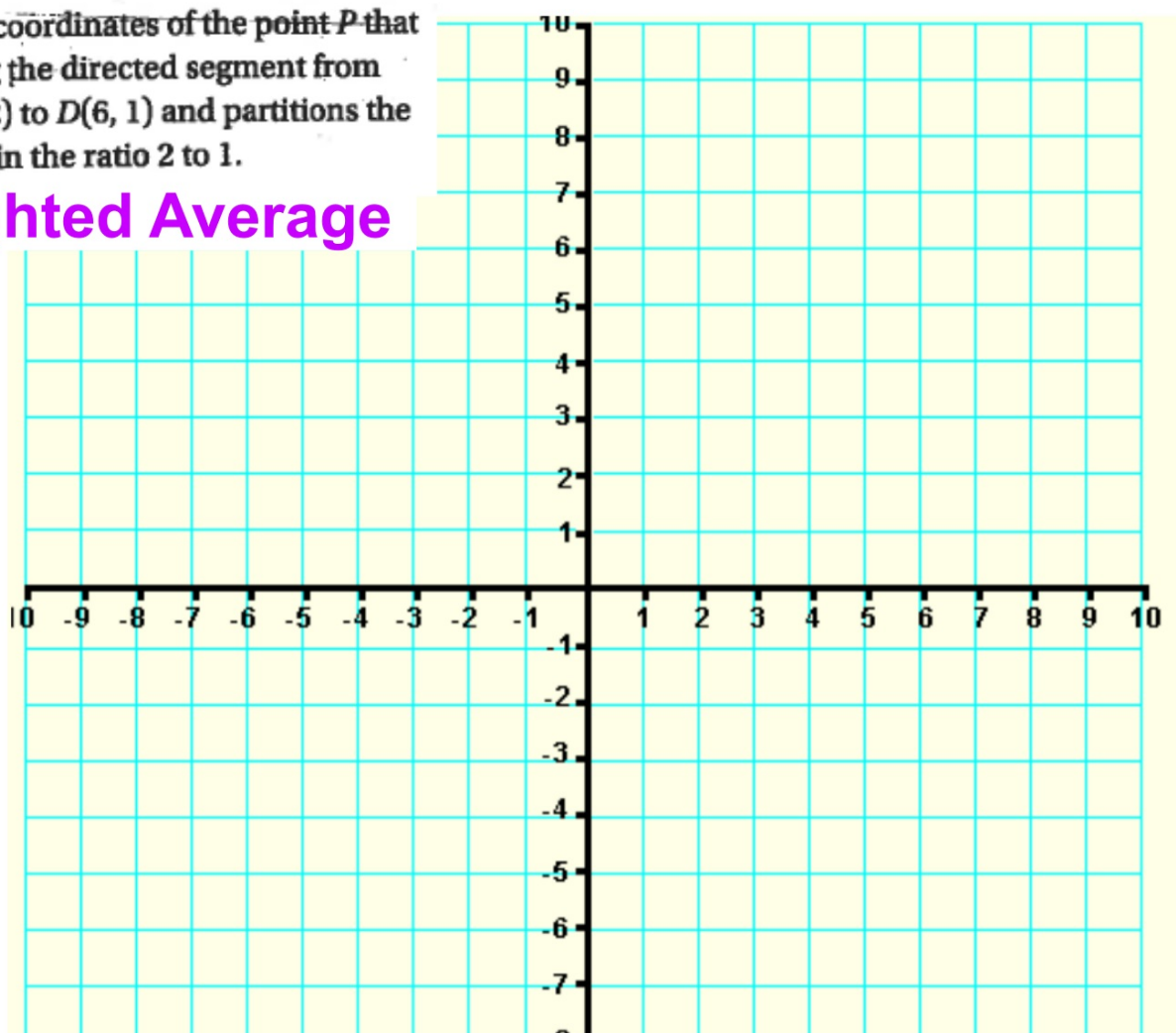
Find the coordinates of P that represent the weighted average for each set of points based on the given conditions.

- a. Point J has a weight of 2, and point K has a weight of 3.



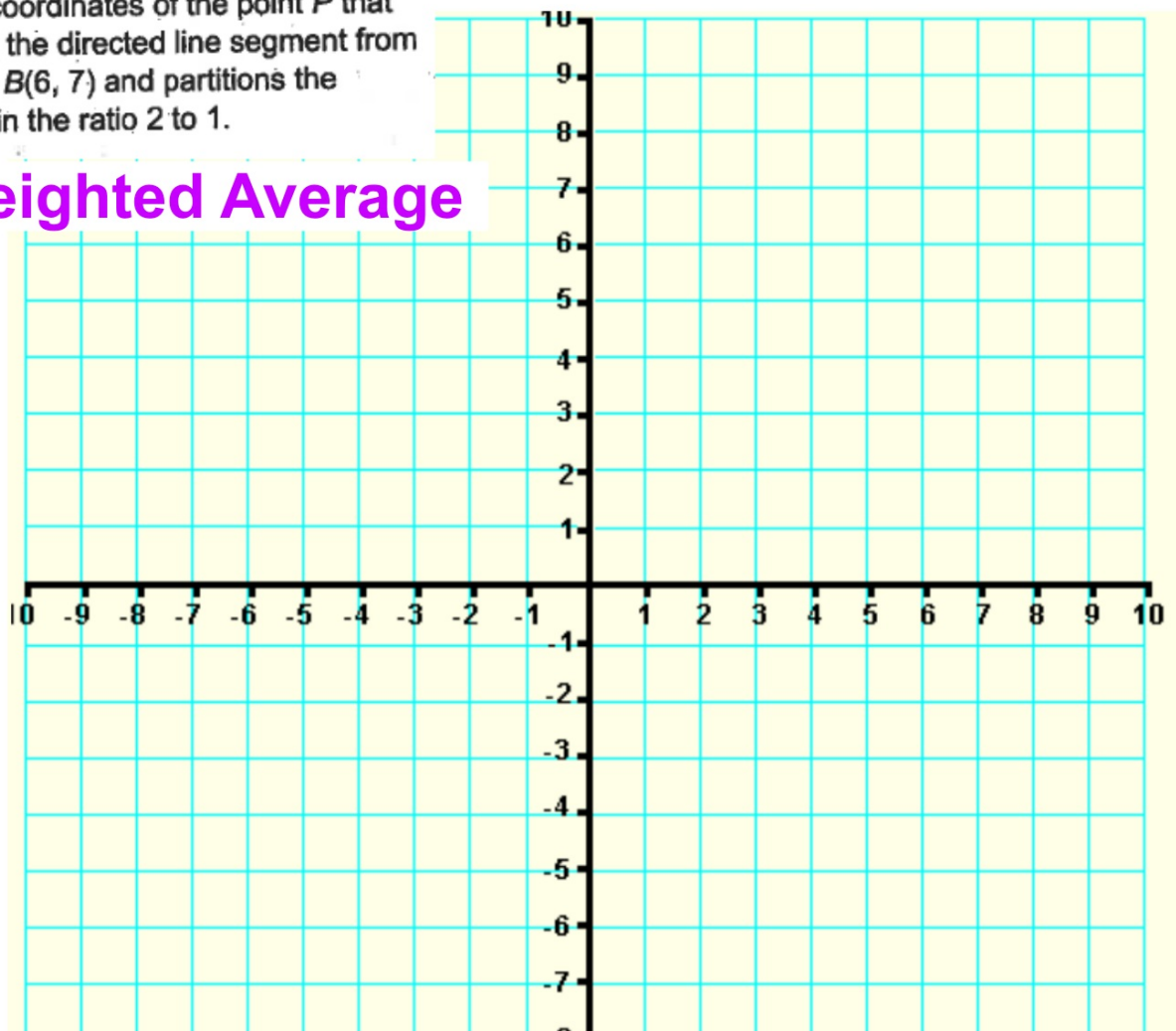
1. Find the coordinates of the point P that lies along the directed segment from $C(-3, -2)$ to $D(6, 1)$ and partitions the segment in the ratio 2 to 1.

& Weighted Average



2. Find the coordinates of the point P that lies along the directed line segment from $A(3, 1)$ to $B(6, 7)$ and partitions the segment in the ratio 2 to 1.

***And Weighted Average**



Thursday Centers to Review for Test

***Stephanides Smalls - students who haven't taken test will take it in Sanchez (Remediate from Quiz)**

***ALEKS/McGraw Hill - Partitioning/Weighted Averages**

***Interactive Journal Foldable (segment bisector/midpoint/distance)**

***TEAMS - Module 1 Review**