Problem of the Week Grade 7 and 8

A Griddy Performance Solution

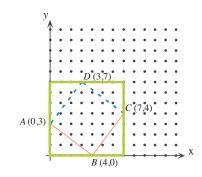
Problem

Three of the vertices of square ABCD are located at A(0,3), B(4,0), and C(7,4).

- (a) Determine the coordinates of the fourth vertex, D.
- (b) Determine the area of square ABCD.

Solution

To determine the coordinates of D, observe that to get from A to B, you would go down 3 units and right 4 units. To get from B to C, you move 3 units to the right and then 4 units up. Continuing the pattern, go up 3 units and left 4 units you get to D(3,7). Continuing, as a check, go left 3 units and down 4 units, and you arrive back at A.



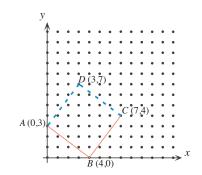
Determining the area of ABCD without using the Pythagorean Theorem

Draw a box with horizontal and vertical sides so that each vertex of the square ABCD is on one of the sides of the box. This creates a large square with sides of length 7 containing four identical triangles and square ABCD. Each of the triangles has a base 4 units long and height 3 units long.

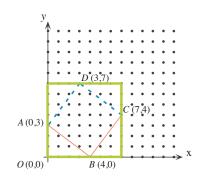
> Area ABCD = Area of Large Square $-4 \times$ Area of One Triangle = Length × Width $-4 \times (Base \times Height \div 2)$ = $7 \times 7 - 4 \times (4 \times 3 \div 2)$ = $49 - 4 \times 6$ = 49 - 24= 25 units^2

D is located at (3,7) and the area of the square is 25 units². (See the next page for a solution to the area problem using the Pythagorean Theorem.)





◆__



Determining the area of ABCD using the Pythagorean Theorem

Since ABCD is a square, it is only necessary to find the length of one side. We can determine the area by squaring the length of the side.

Let the origin be O(0,0). Then OAB forms a right triangle. OA, the distance from the origin to point A on the y-axis, is 3 units. OB, the distance from the origin to point B on the x-axis, is 4 units.

Using the Pythagorean Theorem, we can find AB^2 which is $AB \times AB$, the area of the square.

$$AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2$$
$$= 3^2 + 4^2$$
$$= 9 + 16$$
$$= 25$$

 \therefore the area of the square is 25 units².

