Working with the Distance Formula:

When working with a point, for example A(-3,2), -3 would be considered the abscissa, and 2 would be considered the ordinate.

Distance Formula: $\quad d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

Examples:
1) Find the distance between the point C(-3,-2) and the point D(-3,4).

2) Find the length of the line segment joining the points whose coordinates are (5,2) and (8,6).

3) Find the lengths of the sides of a triangle whose vertices are A(1,5), B(5,5), and C(5,1). Could these be the sides of the triangle, why or why not?

Find the distance between the given points:
1) A(2,6) & B(5,8)   2) C(-1,7) & D(9,3)

3) E(-3,-6) & F(-1,-9)   4) G(-2,-6) & H(-8,2)

5) L(2,0) & K(-5,-1)

6) J(12,16) & I(15,18)

7) M(-3,6) & N(-5,0)

8) O(0,0) & P(-4,-8)

9) T(11.6,12.8) & S(-2.3,-7.6)

10) R(2.2,-6) & Q(5.1,8.4)