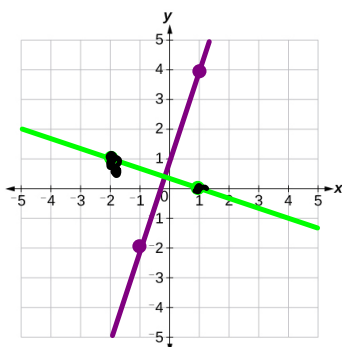


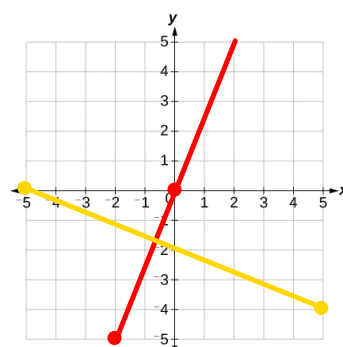
$$a = -2$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$a = 3$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{3}$$



$$a =$$

$$a = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$a =$$

$$a = -\frac{2}{5}$$

**What do you notice?**

## Perpendicular Lines

Two lines are perpendicular if their slope (a) are the negative reciprocals of each other.

Negative  $\rightarrow$  switch the sign

Reciprocal  $\rightarrow$  flip the fraction

Examples:

1)  $a = \frac{5}{16}$  and  $a = -\frac{16}{5} \rightarrow$  perpendicular

2)  $y = 5x + 2$  and  $y = -\frac{1}{5}x - 3 \rightarrow$  perp.

3)  $y = 1.5x + 1$  and  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x \rightarrow$  perp.  
 $a = \frac{3}{2} \leftarrow$

4)  $a = 5$  and  $a = -\frac{1}{5} \rightarrow$  perp.

5)  $y = 5$  and  $x = 17 \rightarrow$  perp.

Find the equation of a **line** that is perpendicular to a line  $y_1$ , passing through a point  $(X,Y)$ .

**Ex. 1:**

$$y_2 = ax + b$$

1) **a?** Find the slope of  $y_1$

$$a = 2$$

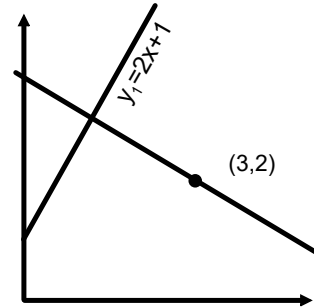
2) **a<sub>p</sub>:**  $\frac{2}{1} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$

3) **b?** Replace  $x,y$  in the equation by  $(X,Y)$  and solve for  $b$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + b \\
 2 &= -\frac{1}{2}(3) + b \\
 x \cdot 1.5 & \quad 2 = -1.5 + b \\
 & \quad b = 2 + 1.5 = 3.5
 \end{aligned}$$

4) **Answer:** State the equation in the form  $y = ax + b$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3.5$$



Find the equation of a **line** that is perpendicular to a line  $y_1$ , passing through a point  $(X,Y)$ .

Ex. 2:

$$y_2 = ax + b$$

1) a? Find the slope of  $y_1$

$$a = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{5 - 4}{2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

2) a<sub>p</sub>:

$$\frac{1}{1} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{1} = -1$$

3) b? Replace  $x,y$  in the equation by  $(X,Y)$  and solve for  $b$ .

$$y = ax + b$$

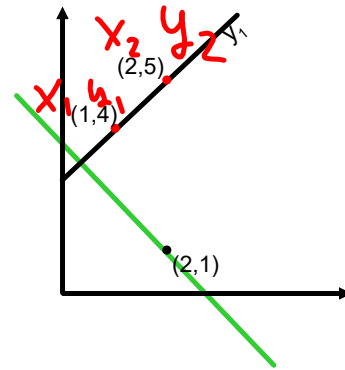
$$1 = -x + b$$

$$x \leftarrow 1 = -2 + b$$

$$b = 2 + 1 = 3$$

4) Answer: State the equation in the form  $y = ax + b$

$$y = -x + 3$$



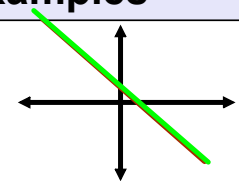
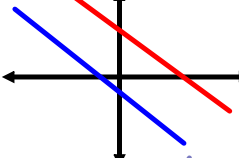
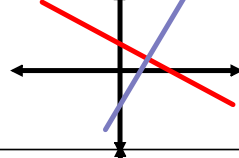
## Relative Position

**Remember:** parallel lines  $\longleftrightarrow$  the same  $\frac{\text{slope}}{(a)}$ .

There are two types of parallel lines:

- distinct (different  $b$ )
- coincident (same  $b$ )

## Relative position - summary

Position	Slope (a)	Initial value (b)	Examples
Parallel coincident	same	same	
Parallel distinct	same	different	
Perpendicular	negative reciprocals	-	
Intersecting	other	-	