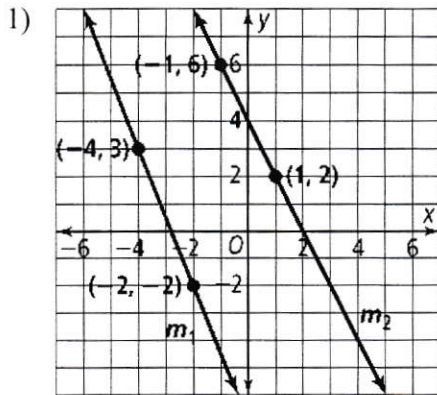


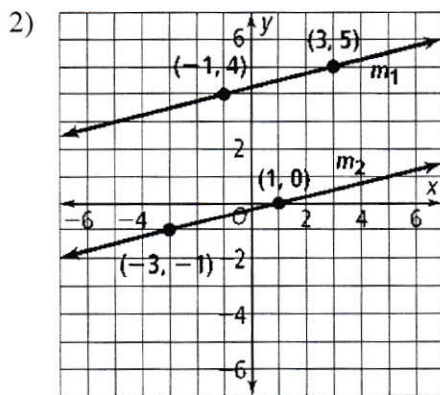
3.9 - Parallel and Perpendicular Lines in the Coordinate Plane

In #1 and 2, are lines m_1 and m_2 parallel? Explain and show work.



$$\text{slope}_{m_1} = \frac{3-2}{-4-2} = \frac{1}{-6} = -\frac{1}{6} \quad \text{slope}_{m_2} = \frac{2-0}{1-0} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

No, they have different slopes.



$$\text{slope}_{m_1} = \frac{5-4}{3-1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{slope}_{m_2} = \frac{0-0}{1-0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Yes, they have the same slope.

Write an equation of the line parallel to given line and contains point C.

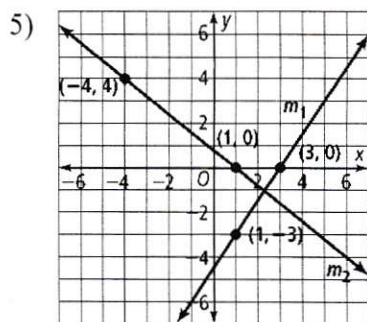
3) $y = -5x + 12$; $C(-2, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -5x + b \\ 1 &= -5(-2) + b \\ 1 &= 10 + b \\ -9 &= b \\ y &= -5x - 9 \end{aligned}$$

4) $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 5\frac{2}{3}$; $C(5, -2)$

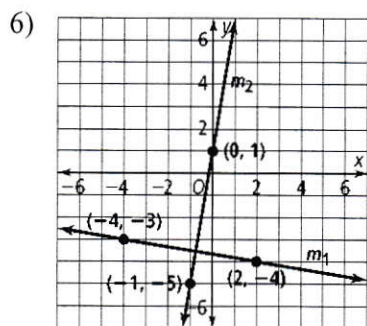
$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\frac{2}{3}x + b \\ -2 &= -\frac{2}{3}(5) + b \\ -2 &= -\frac{10}{3} + b \\ 0 &= b \\ y &= -\frac{2}{3}x \end{aligned}$$

In #5 and 6, are lines m_1 and m_2 perpendicular? Explain and show work.



$$\text{slope}_{m_1} = \frac{0-3}{3-1} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{slope}_{m_2} = \frac{4-0}{-4-1} = \frac{4}{-5}$$

No, their slopes are not opposite reciprocals.



$$\text{slope}_{m_1} = \frac{-3-(-4)}{-4-2} = \frac{1}{-6} \quad \text{slope}_{m_2} = \frac{1-5}{0-1} = \frac{6}{1}$$

Yes, their slopes are indeed opposite reciprocals of each other

Write an equation of the line perpendicular to the given line that contains P .

7) $P(-6, 5); y = 2x - 3$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + b \\ 5 &= -\frac{1}{2}(-6) + b \\ 5 &= 3 + b \\ 2 &= b \\ \boxed{y &= -\frac{1}{2}x + 2} \end{aligned}$$

8) $P(4, 3); y = -3x - 15$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{3}x + b \\ 3 &= \frac{4}{3} + b \\ \frac{5}{3} &= b \\ \boxed{y &= \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

Rewrite each equation in slope-intercept form. Then determine whether the lines are parallel. Explain.

9) $2y = 15 + 4x$
 $6y - 30 = 12x$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2x + \frac{15}{2} \\ y &= 2x + 5 \end{aligned}$$

Yes, parallel same slope

10) $10y + 130 = 50x$
 $-5y = 2x + 11$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 5x - 13 \\ y &= -\frac{2}{5}x - \frac{11}{5} \end{aligned}$$

No, not parallel different slopes

11) $y - 1 = -x - 6$
 $y - 3 = -\frac{5}{6}(x - 5)$

$$y = -x + 5$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{6}x + \frac{43}{6}$$

No, not parallel different slopes

- 12) A town's building code states that stairs and ramps must have a handrail. The sketch at the right has a scale of 7 in. to each grid space.

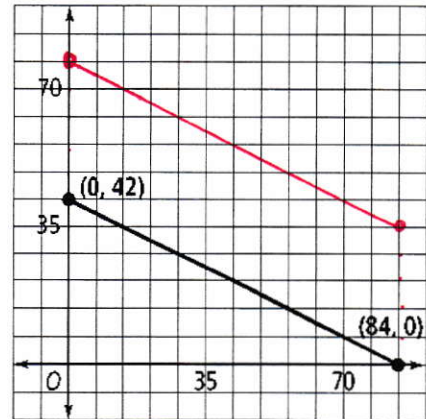
- a. The handrail needs to be at least 35 in. above the ramp. Mark the point 35 in. above the top of the ramp. What are its coordinates?

$$(0, 77)$$

- b. What is the equation of the line for the handrail?

$$m = \frac{0 - 42}{84 - 0} = \frac{-42}{84} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 77$$



- 13) Find the equation of the line with slope -3, passing through the midpoint of a segment with endpoints (3, 4) and (11, 6).

$$\text{midpoint} = (7, 5)$$

$$y = -3x + b$$

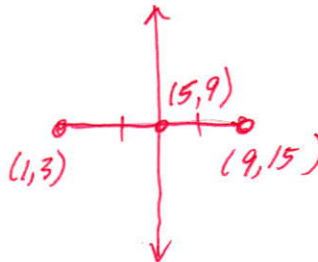
$$5 = -3(7) + b$$

$$5 = -21 + b$$

$$26 = b$$

$$y = -3x + 26$$

- 14) Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the segment with endpoints (1, 3) and (9, 15).



$$m = \frac{15 - 3}{9 - 1} = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + b$$

$$9 = -\frac{2}{3}(5) + b$$

$$9 = -\frac{10}{3} + b$$

$$\frac{37}{3} = b$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{37}{3}$$

- 15) Line ℓ_1 contains $(-2, 1)$ and $(4, 3)$ and line ℓ_2 contains $(5, 3)$ and $(3, g)$. What value of g makes ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 perpendicular?

Clue: For ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 to be perpendicular, what must be true of their slopes?

$$\text{Slope}_{\ell_1} = \frac{3-1}{4-(-2)} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Perpendicular slope = -3

$$\text{Slope}_{\ell_2} = \frac{g-3}{3-5} = \frac{-3}{1}$$

$$= \frac{g-3}{-2} = \frac{-3}{1} \quad \text{cross-multiply}$$

$$\Rightarrow g-3 = 6$$

$$\boxed{g = 9}$$

Bonus

A classmate plotted the following points: $A(-3, 2)$, $B(-1, 4)$, and $C(1, 2)$. Where should the classmate plot point D so that the quadrilateral formed has perpendicular sides?

$$\frac{x-3}{y-2} = \frac{-1}{1}$$

$$x+3 = -y+2$$



$$\begin{cases} x+3 = -y+2 \\ x-1 = y-2 \end{cases}$$

Change to standard form $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y &= -1 \\ x-y &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+y = -1 \\ x-y = -1 \\ \hline 2x = -2 \end{array}$$

$$2x = -2$$

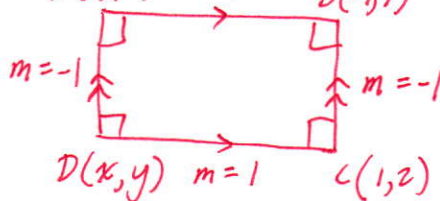
$$x = -1$$

$$y = 0$$

Elimination method

$$\boxed{(-1, 0)}$$

$A(-3, 2)$ $m=1$ $B(-1, 4)$



$D(x, y)$ $m=1$ $C(1, 2)$

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

$$x-1 = y-2 \quad \text{cross multiply}$$

Opposite sides must be parallel due to the Perpendicular to the Same Line Theorem