

# Transversals – Slopes of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Hw Section 3.6

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Write the equation of the line described.

<p>1) through <math>(-2, 2)</math>, parallel to <math>y = -x - 2</math></p> <p><u>Point</u> <math>(-2, 2)</math></p> <p><u>Slope</u> <math>m = -1</math> <math>\perp m = -1</math></p> <p><u>Point-Slope Form</u> <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math> <math>y - 2 = -1(x + 2)</math></p>	<p>2) through <math>(-2, -3)</math>, parallel to <math>y = x - 3</math></p> <p><u>Point</u> <math>(-2, -3)</math></p> <p><u>Slope</u> <math>m = 1</math> <math>\perp m = 1</math></p> <p><u>Point-Slope Form</u> <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math> <math>y + 3 = 1(x + 2)</math></p>	<p>3) through <math>(-4, -5)</math>, parallel to <math>y = \frac{5}{2}x</math></p> <p><u>Point</u> <math>(-4, -5)</math></p> <p><u>Slope</u> <math>m = \frac{5}{2}</math></p> <p><u>Point-Slope Form</u> <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math> <math>y + 5 = \frac{5}{2}(x + 4)</math></p>
<p>4) through <math>(-3, 1)</math>, perpendicular to <math>y = \frac{3}{4}x - 2</math></p> <p><u>Point</u> <math>(-3, 1)</math></p> <p><u>Slope</u> <math>m = \frac{3}{4}</math> <math>\perp m = -\frac{4}{3}</math></p> <p><u>Point-Slope Form</u> <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math> <math>y - 1 = -\frac{4}{3}(x + 3)</math></p>	<p>5) through <math>(-3, -2)</math>, perpendicular to <math>y = -x - 4</math></p> <p><u>Point</u> <math>(-3, -2)</math></p> <p><u>Slope</u> <math>m = -1</math> <math>\perp m = 1</math></p> <p><u>Point-Slope Form</u> <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math> <math>y + 2 = 1(x + 3)</math></p>	<p>6) through <math>(-3, -5)</math>, perpendicular to <math>y = -3x - 5</math></p> <p><u>Point</u> <math>(-3, -5)</math></p> <p><u>Slope</u> <math>m = -3</math> <math>\perp m = \frac{1}{3}</math></p> <p><u>Point-Slope Form</u> <math>y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)</math> <math>y + 5 = \frac{1}{3}(x + 3)</math></p>

# Transversals – Slopes of Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Hw Section 3.6

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Determine whether the lines are parallel, perpendicular or neither.

7)  $2x - 7y = -42$   
 $4y = -7x - 2$

$$\Rightarrow -7y = -2x - 42$$

$$y = \frac{2}{7}x + 6$$

$$m = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$y = -\frac{7}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m = -\frac{7}{4}$$

Neither

8)  $y = 3$   
 $x = -2$

horizontal  
vertical

⊥ Lines

9)  $2x + 5y = -1$   
 $10y = -4x - 20$

$$\Rightarrow 5y = -2x - 1$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{5}x - \frac{1}{5}$$

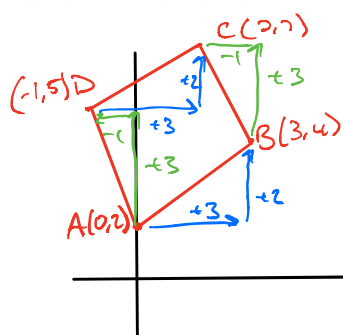
$$m = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{5}x - 2$$

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

Parallel Lines

10) A parallelogram is a quadrilateral that has opposite sides that are parallel. Is quadrilateral ABCD a parallelogram? Why or why not?  
 A(0,2), B(3,4), C(2,7) and D(-1,5)



$$m_{\overline{AB}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_{\overline{CD}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$m_{\overline{BC}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_{\overline{AD}} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

ABCD is a parallelogram because opposite sides are parallel.

## Algebra Review

Solve:  $73 = 40 - 3k$   
 $33 = -3k$   
 $-11 = k$

Solve:  $7h + 15 = 3h - 27$   
 $4h + 15 = -27$   
 $4h = -42$   
 $h = -\frac{42}{4}$   
 $h = -\frac{21}{2}$

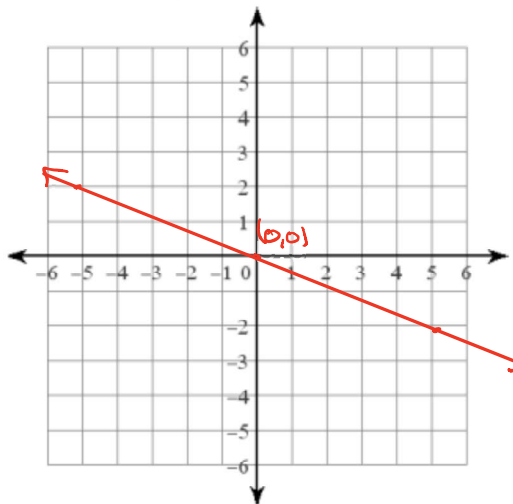
Multiply:  $8n(7 - 5n)$   
 $= 56n - 40n^2$

Factor:  $42p^3 + 28p$

$$= 7p(6p^2 + 4)$$

$$= 14p(3p^2 + 2)$$

Graph:  $y = -\frac{2}{5}x$



Graph:  $x = 4$

