### Slope Criterion for Parallel Lines

Two non-vertical lines are parallel if and only if they have

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Vertical lines are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

### Example 1: Write equations of parallel lines.

a) Write an equation of the line passing through the point (3, 4) that is parallel to the line with equation y = -4x + 5.

b) Write the equation of the line that passes through (3, 5) and is parallel to the line that passes through (3, 3) and (-3, -1)

c) Graph the line parallel to line *AB* that passes through point *P* and write its equation.



# **Slope Criterion for Perpendicular Lines**

Two non-vertical lines are perpendicular if and only if

Vertical lines and horizontal lines are \_\_\_\_\_

### Example 2: Write equations of perpendicular lines.

a) Write an equation of the line passing through the point (6, -3) that is perpendicular to the line with equation y = 4x - 7.

b) Write the equation of the line that passes through (-2, 3) and is perpendicular to the line that passes through (0, 1) and (-3, -1)

c) Graph the line perpendicular to line *AB* that passes through point *P* and write its equation.



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Equations of Lines
Slope-intercept form:
Point – slope form:
Standard form:

Example 3: Rewrite standard form in slope-intercept form.

Given 2x + 3y = 18, rewrite the equation in slope-intercept form. Identify the slope and y-intercept.

Then graph the line.



Can we graph an equation from standard form without rewriting it in slope-intercept form first? Of course we can!!! We can use the *x*-intercept and *y*-intercept.

## Example 8: Graph a line with the equation in standard form.



b) Graph 3(y-2)=5x-12 and 10x-6y=12 on the same coordinate plane. Then use the graph to estimate how many solutions the equations share.

