

BOARD PROBLEMS Ch. 10

CHANGE INTO STANDARD FORM: $Ax + By = C$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = -3x + 10$$

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

CHANGE INTO SLOPE-INTERCEPT FORM.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 3x + 4y = 10$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 2x - 3y = -8$$

Solve,

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 8(A + 3 - 9) - 4(2A + 5) = 2A + 4$$

NOTES Ch. 10 - GRAPHING PERPENDICULAR LINES

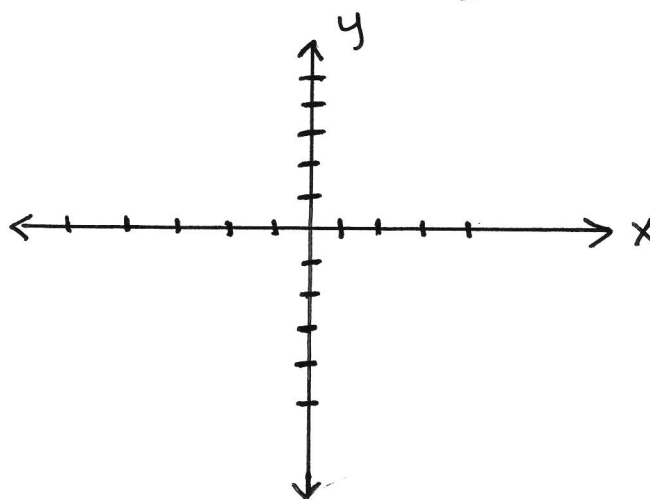
Parallel lines have the _____ .

PERPENDICULAR LINES HAVE _____
SLOPES.

m	m_{\perp}
$\frac{1}{2}$	_____
3	_____
$-\frac{1}{3}$	_____
$-\frac{5}{4}$	_____
-6	_____
1	_____

PLOT A LINE PERPENDICULAR
TO $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$ THROUGH
POINT $(0, 2)$.

$m =$ $m_{\perp} =$



NEW LINE IN SLOPE-INT FORM _____

NEW LINE IN STANDARD FORM.

PLOT ORIGINAL LINE : $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 1$

HOW MANY POSSIBLE LINES ARE PERPENDICULAR?

CHANGE ORIGINAL TO STANDARD FORM.

LESSON PRACTICE

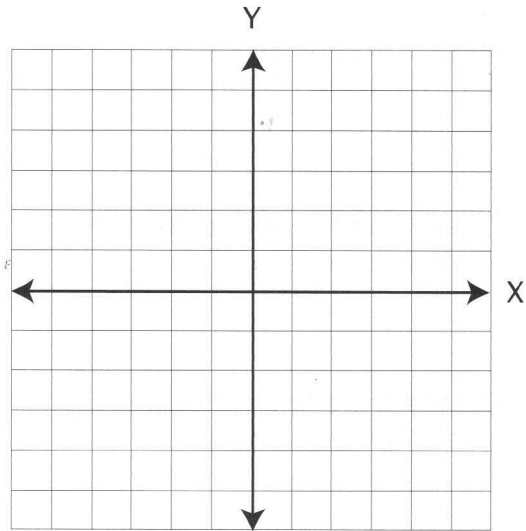
Follow the directions for each graph.

1. Plot the points $(1, 4)$ and $(-1, -4)$.

2. Make a right triangle and determine the slope.

3. Extend the line and estimate the Y-intercept.

4. Describe the line with the slope-intercept form.



5. Which of the following lines is perpendicular to the line you drew?

A. $Y = 4X + 2$

B. $Y = -1/4 X$

C. $Y = -4X - 2$

6. Draw a line that is perpendicular to the original line while passing through the point $(0, 2)$.

7. Describe the new line with the slope-intercept form.

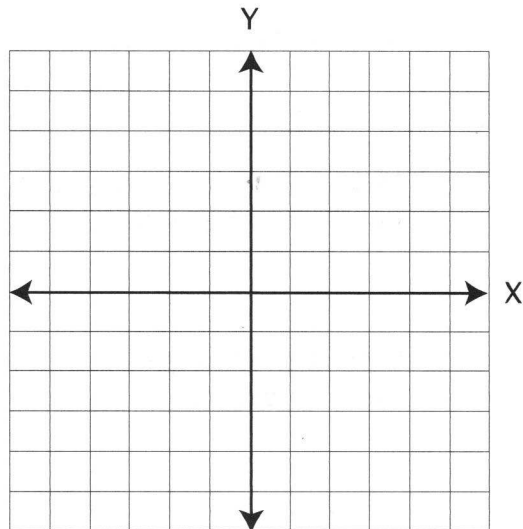
8. Describe the new line using the standard form of the equation of a line.

9. Plot the points $(-3, 1)$ and $(-1, -1)$.

10. Make a right triangle and determine the slope.

11. Extend the line and estimate the Y-intercept.

12. Describe the line with the slope-intercept form.



13. Which of the following lines is perpendicular to the line you drew?

A. $2Y = 2X - 4$

B. $Y = 4X + 2$

C. $Y = -1/2 X + 2$

14. Draw a line that is perpendicular to the original line, while passing through the point $(2, 4)$.

15. Describe the new line with the slope-intercept form.

16. Describe the new line using the standard form of the equation of a line.