
3.6 Limns

Equations of lines

1. vertical line: $x=a$
2. horizontal line: $y=b$
3. Slope-intercept form: $y=\underset{\downarrow}{m} x+b$
4. Point-slope form: $y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{i}\right)$ slope $y$-int. $y$-cone. slope $x$-cons.

Ex: Write the equation of the following I ins


Ex. Write the equation of a lime in point slope form gimme $m=2$ and thrash $(-4,5)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{1}\right) \\
& y-5=2(x+4)
\end{aligned}
$$

Ex: Write the equation in slope intercept form of the line thru $(-1,0)$ and $(1,2)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& m=\frac{y_{1}-\overline{y_{2}}}{x_{1}-x_{2}}=\frac{0-2}{-1-1}=\frac{-2}{-2}=1 \\
& y-y_{1}=m\left(x-x_{1}\right) \\
& y-0=(x+1) \\
& y=x+1
\end{aligned}
$$

Pairs of lines
Parallel lime: Same slopes, different intercepts.

Coincidal line: Same slope, same intercept
Perpendicular lines: Slopes are opposite reciprocals

$$
\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow-\frac{3}{2}
$$

Intersecting limes: slopes are different

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hw: p. } 194 \\
& 2-36 \text { even, } \\
& \text { oddsextra crodit }
\end{aligned}
$$

