## Parallel and Perpendicular Lines

Parallel and perpendicular lines can be drawn by changing the slope of the linear equation and the $y$ intercept. A linear equation of $y$ in terms of $x$ can be expressed by the slopeintercept form $y=m x+b$, where $m$ is the slope and $b$ is the $y$-intercept.
Parallel lines have an equal slope with different y-intercepts. Perpendicular lines have slopes that are negative reciprocals of each other $\left(\mathrm{m}=-\frac{1}{\mathrm{~m}}\right)$. These characteristics can be verified by graphing these lines.

## Example

Graph parallel lines and perpendicular lines.

1. Graph the equations $\mathrm{y}=3 \mathrm{x}+1$ and $\mathrm{y}=3 \mathrm{x}+2$.
2. Graph the equations $\mathrm{y}=3 \mathrm{x}-1$ and $\mathrm{y}=-\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{x}+1$.

Before There may be differences in the results of calculations and graph plotting depending on the setting. Starting Return all settings to the default value and delete all data.

## Step \& Key Operation

## Display

## Notes

1.1

Enter the equations $y=3 x+1$ for Y 1 and $\mathrm{y}=3 \mathrm{x}+2$ for Y 2 .

| $Y=3$ | xөit// | + | 1 | ENTER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XөөT// | + | 2 |  |  |


1.2 View the graphs.

GRAPH


These lines have an equal slope but different y-intercepts. They are called parallel, and will not intersect.

2-1 Enter the equations $y=3 x-1$ for Y 1 and $\mathrm{y}=-\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{x}+1$ for Y 2 .

| $\mathrm{Y}=$ | CL | 3 | Хөөт/ | - | 1 | Enter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CL | (-) | 1 | a/b | 3 | - | XөөTM |
| + | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |

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## Step \& Key Operation

2-2 View the graphs.
GRAPH

Display

## Notes



These lines have slopes that are negative reciprocals of each other $\left(m=-\frac{1}{m}\right)$. They are called perpendicular. Note that these intersecting lines form four equal angles.

The Graphing Calculator can be used to draw parallel or perpendicular lines while learning the slope or y-intercept of linear equations.

