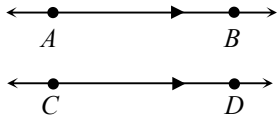
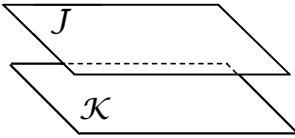
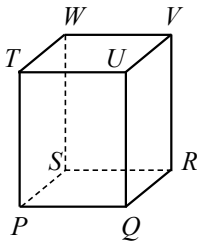
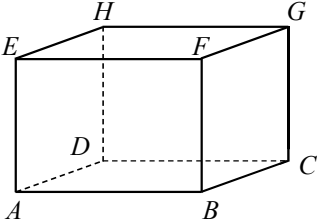
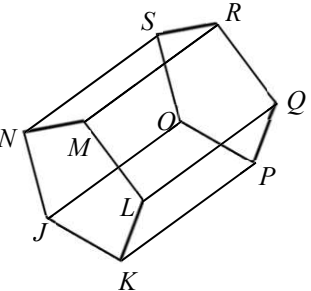
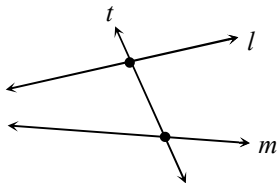
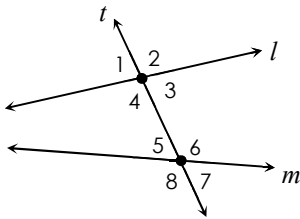
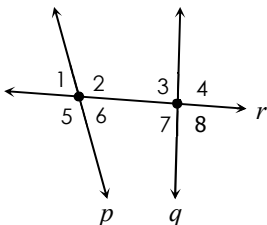
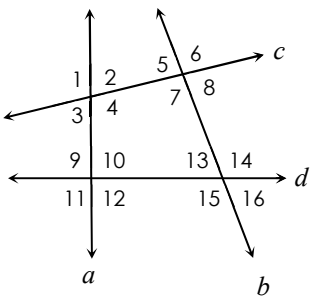
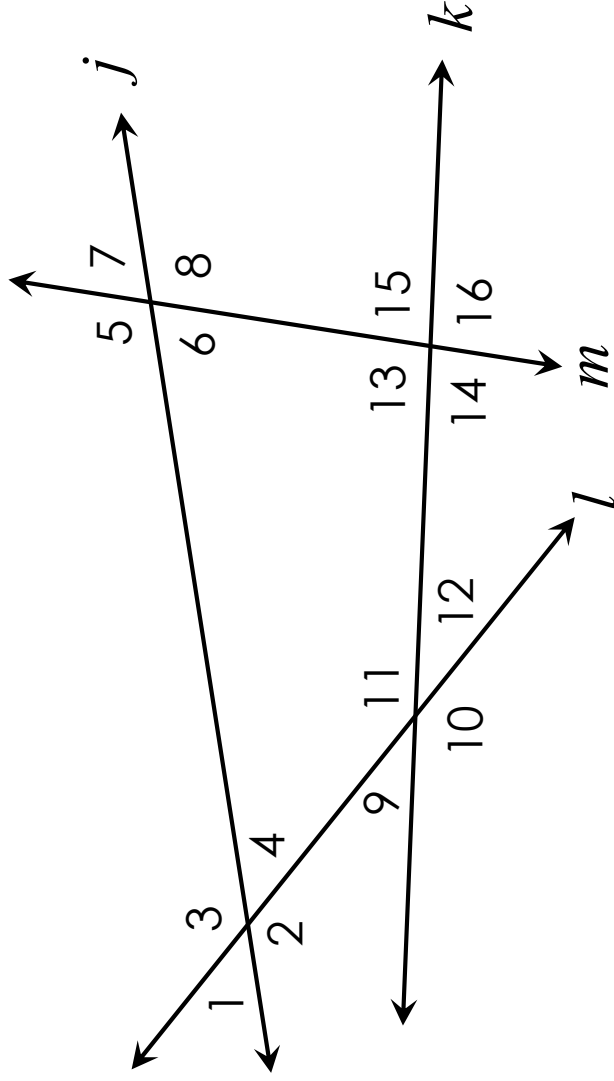


Name:	Date:
Topic:	Class:

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples	
PARALLEL <i>Lines</i>	_____ lines that never _____. _____ are used to indicate the lines are parallel. Symbolic Notation: _____	
PARALLEL <i>Planes</i>	_____ that never _____. Symbolic Notation: _____	
SKEW <i>Lines</i>	_____ lines that never _____. Examples: _____ & _____ _____ & _____ _____ & _____	
EXAMPLE 1 	a. Name all segments parallel to $\overline{AE}$. _____ b. Give two examples of parallel planes. (1) _____ & _____ (2) _____ & _____ c. Name all segments skew to $\overline{GH}$. _____	
EXAMPLE 2 	a. Name all segments parallel to $\overline{JK}$. _____ b. Name all segments parallel to $\overline{NS}$. _____ c. Name a plane parallel to plane JKL. _____ d. Name four segments skew to $\overline{RQ}$. _____	

TRANSVERSAL	- A line that intersects two or more lines. Example: _____		
ANGLES <i>formed by a</i> TRANSVERSAL 	Angle Pair	Examples	
	Corresponding Angles Angles on the same side of the transversal and in the same position.	_____, _____ _____, _____	
	Alternate Interior Angles Interior angles, non-adjacent, and on opposite sides of the transversal.	_____, _____ _____, _____	
	Alternate Exterior Angles Exterior angles, non-adjacent, and on opposite sides of the transversal.	_____, _____ _____, _____	
	Consecutive (Same-Side) Interior Angles Interior angles that are on the same side of the transversal.	_____, _____ _____, _____	
	Consecutive (Same-Side) Exterior Angles Exterior angles that are on the same side of the transversal.	_____, _____ _____, _____	
EXAMPLE 3 	Name the type of angle relationship. If no relationship exists, write "none."		
	a. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 8$		
	b. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 3$		
	c. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 7$		
	d. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 7$		
	e. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$		
	f. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 8$		
EXAMPLE 4 	a. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 13$		
	b. $\angle 7$ and $\angle 14$		
	c. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$		
	d. $\angle 9$ and $\angle 14$		
	e. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 7$		
	f. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 10$		
	g. $\angle 8$ and $\angle 14$		
	h. $\angle 6$ and $\angle 11$		
	i. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 13$		
	j. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 9$		

ANGLES *formed by a* TRANSVERSAL



NAME THAT TRANSVERSAL!

$\angle 1$ and $\angle 12$: _____

$\angle 3$ and $\angle 6$: _____

$\angle 7$ and $\angle 15$: _____

$\angle 12$ and $\angle 14$: _____

Corresponding Angles

• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____

Alternate Interior Angles

• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____

Alternate Exterior Angles

• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____

Consecutive (Same-Side) Interior Angles

• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____

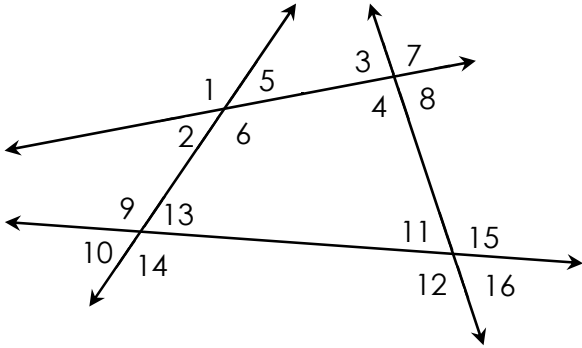
Consecutive (Same-Side) Exterior Angles

• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____
• _____

NON-EXAMPLES:

Name that Angle Pair!

Directions: Given the diagram below, determine whether the angle pairs are corresponding, alternate interior, alternate exterior, consecutive (same-side) interior, consecutive (same-side) exterior, or no relationship. Color the boxes using the color codes below.



Corresponding Angles: Pink

Alternate Interior Angles: Light Blue

Alternate Exterior Angles: Yellow

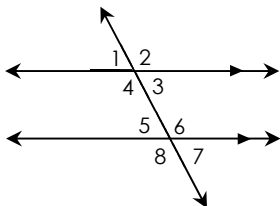
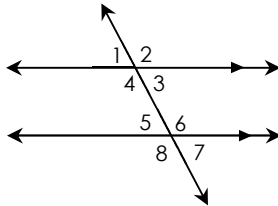
Consecutive Interior Angles: Light Green

Consecutive Exterior Angles: Orange

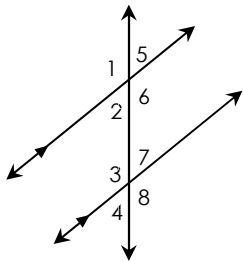
No Relationship: Uncolored

$\angle 2$ and $\angle 13$	$\angle 4$ and $\angle 11$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 16$	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 12$
$\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$	$\angle 14$ and $\angle 16$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$	$\angle 5$ and $\angle 10$
$\angle 3$ and $\angle 15$	$\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$	$\angle 6$ and $\angle 13$	$\angle 4$ and $\angle 13$
$\angle 2$ and $\angle 8$	$\angle 4$ and $\angle 12$	$\angle 3$ and $\angle 16$	$\angle 12$ and $\angle 14$
$\angle 7$ and $\angle 15$	$\angle 6$ and $\angle 16$	$\angle 11$ and $\angle 14$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 10$
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 11$	$\angle 8$ and $\angle 15$	$\angle 7$ and $\angle 13$	$\angle 1$ and $\angle 14$

Name:	Date:
Topic:	Class:

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples	
PARALLEL LINES <i>& transversals:</i>	If two PARALLEL lines are cut by a transversal, then:	
	- Corresponding angles are _____. - Alternate Interior angles are _____. - Alternate Exterior angles are _____. - Consecutive (Same-Side) Interior angles are _____. - Consecutive (Same-Side) Exterior angles are _____. - And recall from Unit 1, vertical angles are always <u>congruent</u> and angles that form a linear pair are always <u>supplementary</u>.	
EXAMPLE 1 	Identify the angle pair as congruent or supplementary. Give your reasoning.	
	a. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 5$	
	b. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 8$	
	c. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 6$	
	d. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 7$	
	e. $\angle 4$ and $\angle 5$	
	f. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 7$	
	g. $\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$	
	h. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$	
EXAMPLE 2 	If $m\angle 1 = 65^\circ$, find each measure. Give your reasoning.	
	a. $m\angle 2 =$	
	b. $m\angle 3 =$	
	c. $m\angle 4 =$	
	d. $m\angle 5 =$	
	e. $m\angle 6 =$	
	f. $m\angle 7 =$	
	g. $m\angle 8 =$	

EXAMPLE 3



If $m\angle 6 = 142^\circ$, find each measure. Give your reasoning.

a. $m\angle 1 =$

b. $m\angle 2 =$

c. $m\angle 3 =$

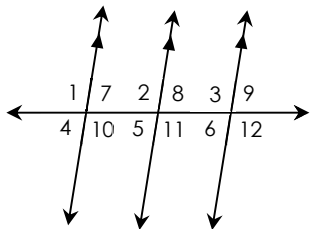
d. $m\angle 4 =$

e. $m\angle 5 =$

f. $m\angle 7 =$

g. $m\angle 8 =$

EXAMPLE 4



If $m\angle 5 = 82^\circ$, find each measure.

a. $m\angle 1 =$

e. $m\angle 6 =$

i. $m\angle 10 =$

b. $m\angle 2 =$

f. $m\angle 7 =$

j. $m\angle 11 =$

c. $m\angle 3 =$

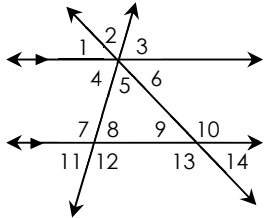
g. $m\angle 8 =$

k. $m\angle 12 =$

d. $m\angle 4 =$

h. $m\angle 9 =$

EXAMPLE 5



If $m\angle 12 = 121^\circ$ and $m\angle 6 = 75^\circ$, find each measure.

a. $m\angle 1 =$

e. $m\angle 5 =$

i. $m\angle 10 =$

b. $m\angle 2 =$

f. $m\angle 7 =$

j. $m\angle 11 =$

c. $m\angle 3 =$

g. $m\angle 8 =$

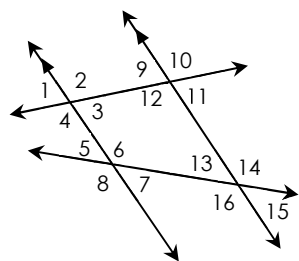
k. $m\angle 13 =$

d. $m\angle 4 =$

h. $m\angle 9 =$

l. $m\angle 14 =$

EXAMPLE 6



If $m\angle 7 = 38^\circ$ and $m\angle 10 = 102^\circ$, find each measure.

a. $m\angle 1 =$

f. $m\angle 6 =$

k. $m\angle 13 =$

b. $m\angle 2 =$

g. $m\angle 8 =$

l. $m\angle 14 =$

c. $m\angle 3 =$

h. $m\angle 9 =$

m. $m\angle 15 =$

d. $m\angle 4 =$

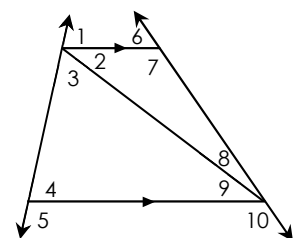
i. $m\angle 11 =$

n. $m\angle 16 =$

e. $m\angle 5 =$

j. $m\angle 12 =$

EXAMPLE 7



If $m\angle 2 = 41^\circ$, $m\angle 5 = 94^\circ$, and $m\angle 10 = 109^\circ$, find each measure.

a. $m\angle 1 =$

d. $m\angle 6 =$

g. $m\angle 9 =$

b. $m\angle 3 =$

e. $m\angle 7 =$

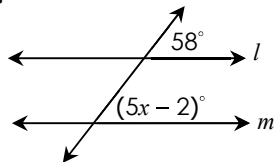
c. $m\angle 4 =$

f. $m\angle 8 =$

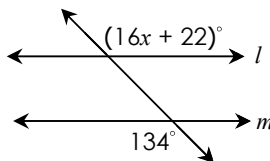
Parallel Lines, Transversals, and Algebra

Directions: If $l \parallel m$, classify the marked angle pair and give their relationship, then solve for x .

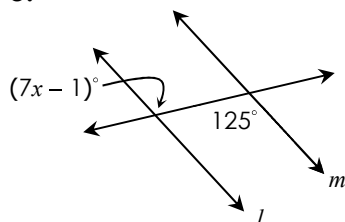
1.



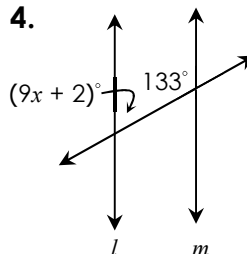
2.



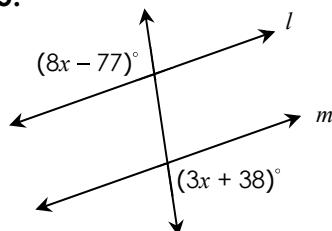
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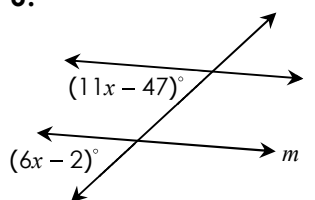
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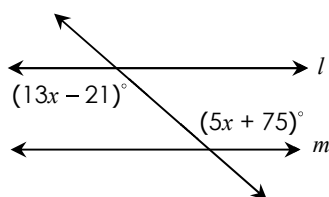
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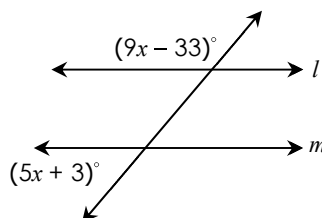
6.



7.

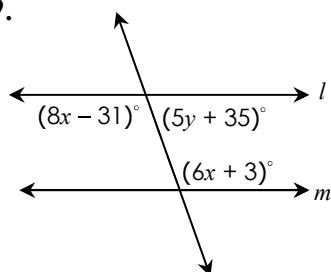


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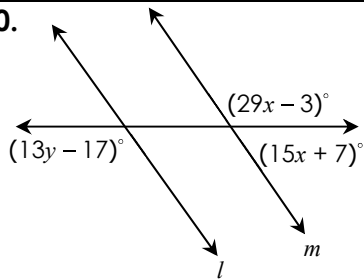


Directions: If $l \parallel m$, find the value of x and y .

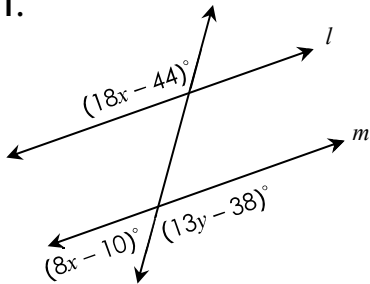
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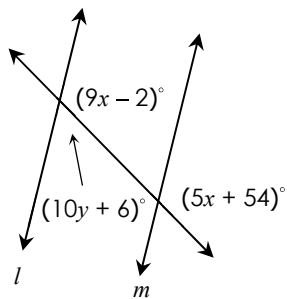
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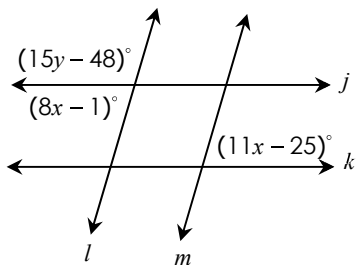
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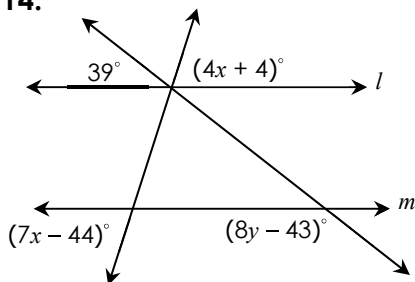
12.



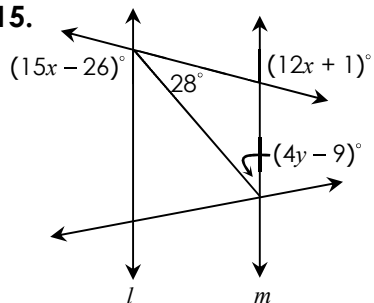
13. Note: $j \parallel k$ and $l \parallel m$



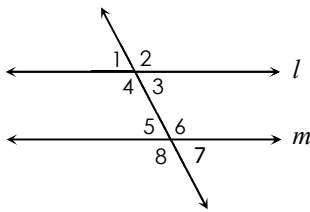
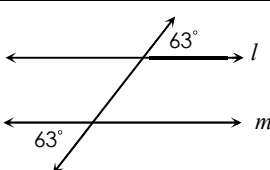
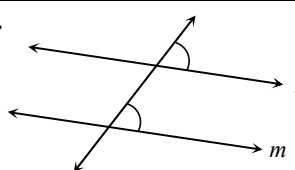
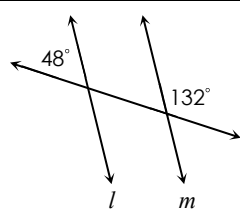
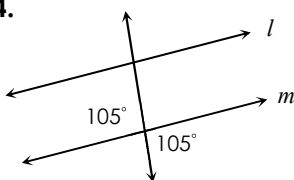
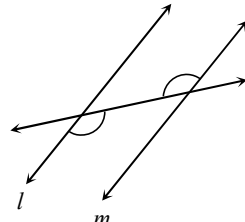
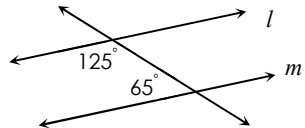
14.



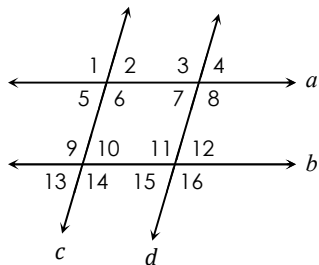
15.



Name:	Date:
Topic:	Class:

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples		
PROVING LINES <i>are</i> PARALLEL 	You can prove lines are parallel using the following reasons:		
	Corresponding Angles Converse If two lines are cut by a transversal so that a pair of corresponding angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel.	Example:	
	Alternate Interior Angles Converse If two lines are cut by a transversal so that a pair of alternate interior angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel.	Example:	
	Alternate Exterior Angles Converse If two lines are cut by a transversal so that a pair of alternate exterior angles are congruent, then the lines are parallel.	Example:	
	Consecutive Interior Angles Converse If two lines are cut by a transversal so that a pair of consecutive interior angles are supplementary, then the lines are parallel.	Example:	
	Consecutive Exterior Angles Converse If two lines are cut by a transversal so that a pair of consecutive exterior angles are supplementary, then the lines are parallel.	Example:	
EXAMPLES	Determine if $l \parallel m$ based on the information given on the diagram. If yes, state the converse that proves the lines are parallel.		
	1. 	2. 	3. 
	4. 	5. 	6. 

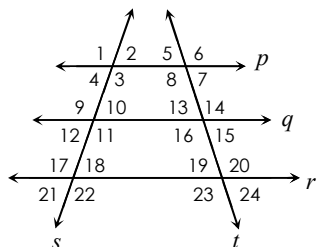
Use for #7:



7. Given the following information, determine which lines, if any, are parallel. State the converse that justifies your answer.

Given	Parallel Lines	Converse
a. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$		
b. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 10$		
c. $m\angle 1 + m\angle 13 = 180^\circ$		
d. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 14$		
e. $m\angle 14 + m\angle 15 = 180^\circ$		
f. $\angle 11 \cong \angle 16$		
g. $\angle 4 \cong \angle 15$		
h. $\angle 10 \cong \angle 12$		
i. $m\angle 9 + m\angle 13 = 180^\circ$		
j. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 7$		
k. $\angle 6 \cong \angle 11$		

Use for #8:



8. Given the following information, determine which lines, if any, are parallel. State the converse that justifies your answer.

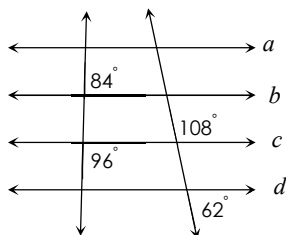
Given	Parallel Lines	Converse
a. $\angle 9 \cong \angle 22$		
b. $m\angle 8 + m\angle 13 = 180^\circ$		
c. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 17$		
d. $\angle 16 \cong \angle 20$		
e. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 22 = 180^\circ$		
f. $\angle 10 \cong \angle 13$		
g. $\angle 3 \cong \angle 22$		
h. $\angle 5 \cong \angle 15$		
i. $m\angle 2 + m\angle 16 = 180^\circ$		

TRANSITIVE PROPERTY

of parallel lines

If two lines are parallel to the same line, then they are parallel to each other. (If $p \parallel q$, and $q \parallel r$, then _____).

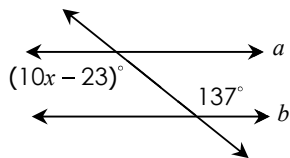
9. If $a \parallel c$, state which other lines are parallel and why.



Proving Lines are Parallel with Algebra

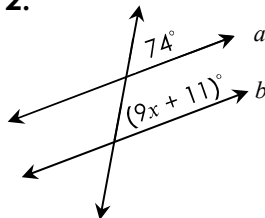
Directions: Find x so that $a \parallel b$. State the converse used.

1.



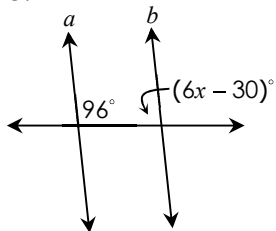
Converse: _____

2.



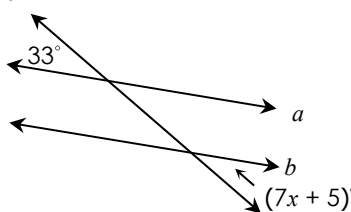
Converse: _____

3.



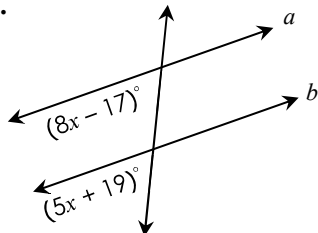
Converse: _____

4.



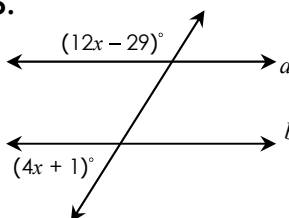
Converse: _____

5.



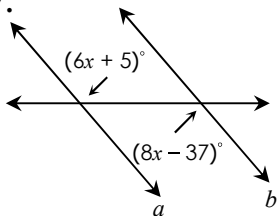
Converse: _____

6.



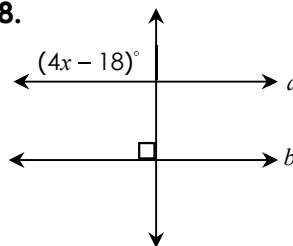
Converse: _____

7.



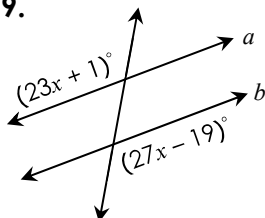
Converse: _____

8.



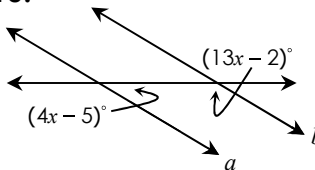
Converse: _____

9.



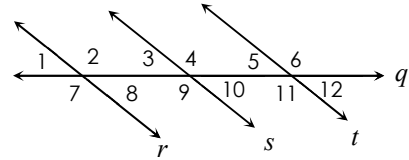
Converse: _____

10.



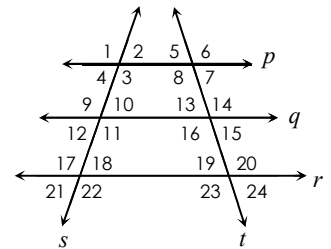
Converse: _____

8

Given: $r \parallel s, s \parallel t$ **Prove:** $\angle 6 \cong \angle 7$ 

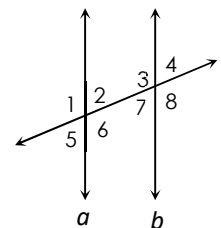
Statements	Reasons

9

Given: $\angle 5$ and $\angle 16$ are supplementary, $\angle 2 \cong \angle 18$ **Prove:** $q \parallel r$ 

Statements	Reasons

10

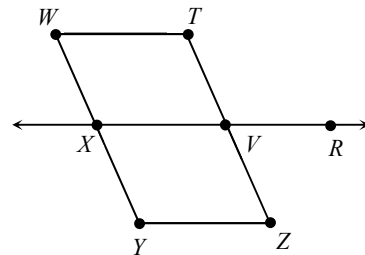
Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 7$ are supplementary**Prove:** $a \parallel b$ 

Statements	Reasons

11

Given: $\overline{WT} \parallel \overline{XV}$, $\angle XWT \cong \angle ZVR$

Prove: $\overline{XY} \parallel \overline{VZ}$

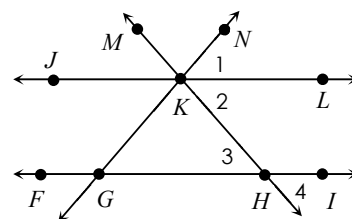


Statements	Reasons

12

Given: $\overrightarrow{KL}$ bisects $\angle NKH$; $\overline{JL} \parallel \overline{FI}$

Prove: $\angle 1 \cong \angle 4$

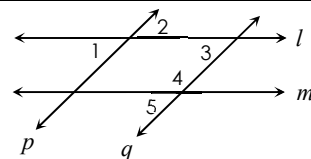


Statements	Reasons

13

Given: $p \parallel q$; $l \parallel m$

Prove: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 5$

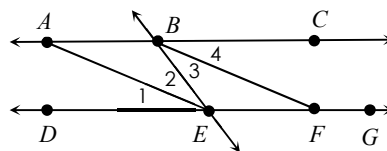


Statements	Reasons

14

Given: $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{DF}$; $m\angle 1 = m\angle 4$

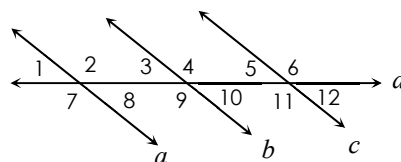
Prove: $\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{BF}$



15

Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary
 $\angle 10$ and $\angle 11$ are supplementary

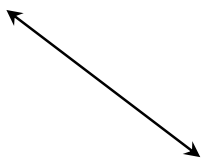
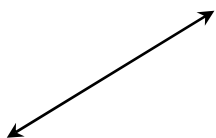
Prove: $m\angle 7 + m\angle 5 = 180^\circ$



Statements	Reasons

SLOPE REVIEW!

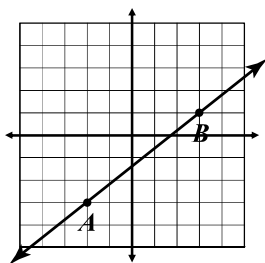
Classifying Slope



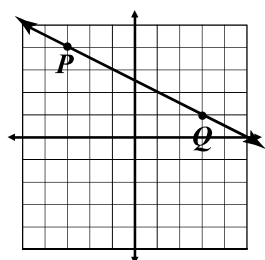
Finding Slope

Given a graph, use:

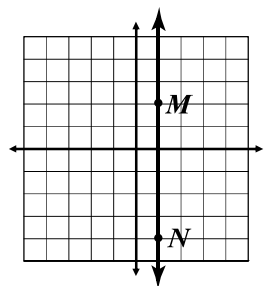
1.



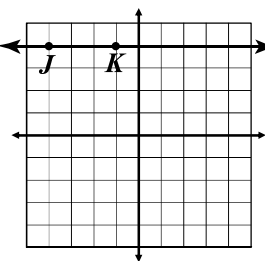
2.



3.



4.



Given ordered pairs, use:

5. Find the slope of $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$: $A(-2, 5)$ and $B(6, -1)$

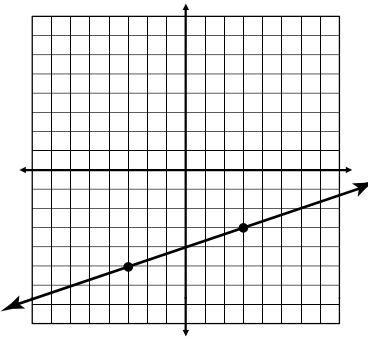
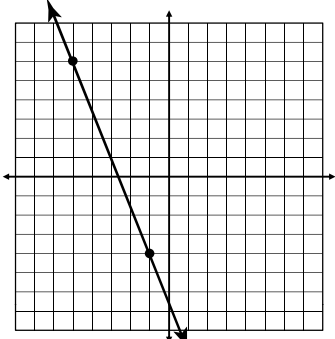
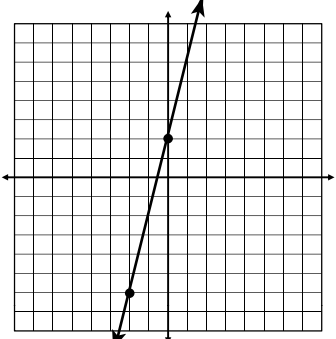
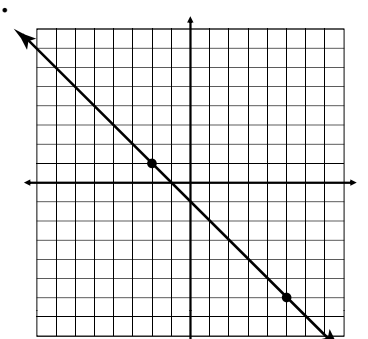
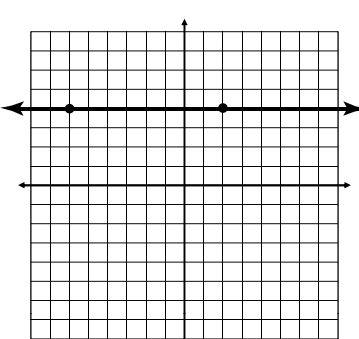
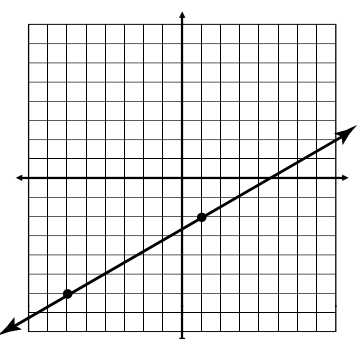
6. Find the slope of $\overleftrightarrow{GH}$: $G(-11, -3)$ and $H(-6, 7)$

7. Find the slope of $\overleftrightarrow{XY}$: $X(9, -4)$ and $Y(9, 2)$

8. Find the slope of $\overleftrightarrow{RS}$: $R(-7, -3)$ and $S(0, -3)$

SLOPE PRACTICE!

Directions: Find the slope of the following lines.

9. 	10. 	11. 
12. 	13. 	14. 

Directions: Find the slope of the line that passes through the given points.

15. $(-8, -11)$ and $(17, 4)$	16. $(10, -15)$ and $(13, -17)$	17. $(-6, -7)$ and $(5, -7)$
18. $(-4, -3)$ and $(2, -9)$	19. $(10, -2)$ and $(10, 5)$	20. $(-5, 3)$ and $(19, -6)$
21. $(-7, -12)$ and $(1, -16)$	22. $(-18, 0)$ and $(-13, 1)$	23. $(1, -11)$ and $(-2, -4)$

Name:	Date:
Topic:	Class:

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples						
PARALLEL <i>lines</i>							
PERPENDICULAR <i>lines</i>							
NEGATIVE RECIPROCALs	Some examples: 1) $\frac{3}{4}$ & 2) 2 & 3) $-\frac{7}{8}$ & 4) 1 & 5) 0 &						
EXAMPLES	Use slope to determine if lines AB and CD are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.						
	1. $A(-2, 3), B(2, 6), C(-1, 0), D(3, 3)$ <table><tr><td>$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$</td><td>$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$</td><td>Types of Lines</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines			
	$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines				
	2. $A(0, 2), B(5, 4), C(1, 8), D(3, 3)$ <table><tr><td>$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$</td><td>$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$</td><td>Types of Lines</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines			
$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines					
3. $A(-1, 8), B(2, 6), C(-1, 2), D(3, 3)$ <table><tr><td>$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$</td><td>$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$</td><td>Types of Lines</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines				
$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines					
4. $A(2, 3), B(-1, 4), C(-5, 3), D(-4, 6)$ <table><tr><td>$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$</td><td>$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$</td><td>Types of Lines</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines				
$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines					

5. $A(-3, 13)$, $B(4, -15)$, $C(-2, 5)$, $D(1, -7)$

$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines

6. $A(-3, 8)$, $B(3, 2)$, $C(7, 1)$, $D(5, -1)$

$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines

7. $A(5, -8)$, $B(-2, -10)$, $C(-6, -13)$, $D(-2, 1)$

$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines

8. $A(-4, 7)$, $B(-2, 6)$, $C(2, -2)$, $D(-8, 3)$

$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines

9. $A(0, -2)$, $B(0, 7)$, $C(3, -5)$, $D(6, -5)$

$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines

10. $A(3, 1)$, $B(3, -4)$, $C(-4, 1)$, $D(-4, 5)$

$m(\overrightarrow{AB})$	$m(\overrightarrow{CD})$	Types of Lines

11. Given $A(-9, -12)$, $B(-2, 2)$, $C(x, 6)$, and $D(-5, -2)$, find the value of x so that $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$.

12. Given $A(9, 2)$, $B(-1, y)$, $C(-5, 16)$, and $D(-8, 11)$, find the value of y so that $\overrightarrow{AB} \perp \overrightarrow{CD}$.

Name: _____	Date: _____
Topic: _____	Class: _____

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples
SLOPE-INTERCEPT form	Most linear equations are written in slope-intercept form or standard form .
	Slope-Intercept Form: _____ $m =$ _____; $b =$ _____
	Given the graph, write the equation of the line in slope-intercept form.
	1. 2. 3.
	Graph each line.
	4. $y = \frac{5}{4}x - 1$ 5. $y = -x + 6$ 6. $y = 2x$
STANDARD form	Standard Form: _____ Because standard form does not give you slope (m), you must be able to convert them to slope-intercept form.
	Write each equation in slope-intercept form.
	7. $x + y = 6$ 8. $5x + 2y = -2$ 9. $2x - 4y = 28$

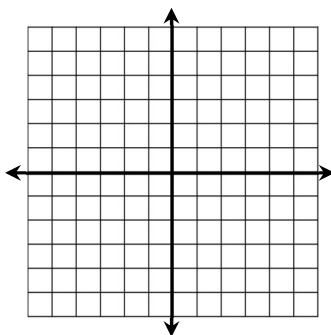
$$10. 3x - y = 5$$

$$11. 6x + 8y = -16$$

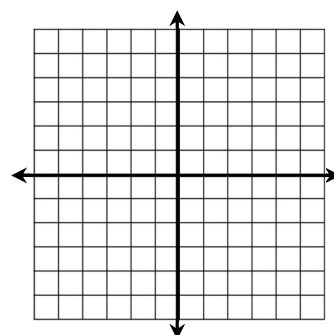
$$12. x - 4y = 0$$

Graph each line.

$$13. x - 2y = 8$$



$$14. 3x + 5y = 5$$

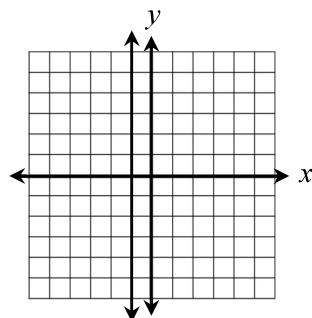


VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL

lines

VERTICAL LINES

A vertical line is written in the form $x = a$, where a represents the line's x -intercept.

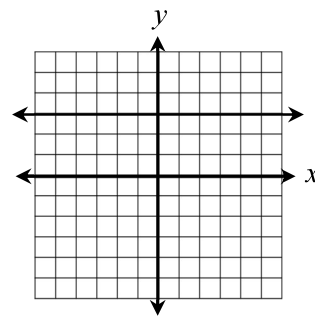


Equation: _____

Slope: _____

HORIZONTAL LINES

A horizontal line is written in the form $y = a$, where a represents the line's y -intercept.

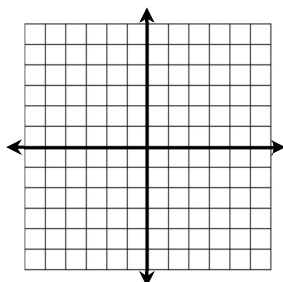


Equation: _____

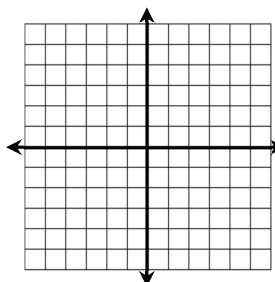
Slope: _____

Graph each line.

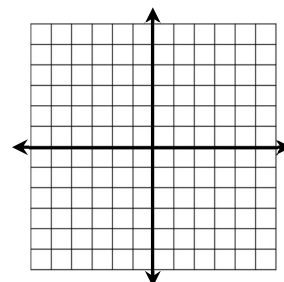
$$15. y = 4$$



$$16. x = -2$$



$$17. y = 0$$



**PARALLEL,
PERPENDICULAR,
or neither?**

Determine whether the equations are parallel, perpendicular, or neither.

18. $y = 5x + 2$ and $y = 5x - 1$

19. $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 4$ and $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 7$

20. $x + 2y = 2$ and $6x - 3y = 21$

21. $x - y = 9$ and $y = x + 4$

22. $3x - y = 2$ and $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 11$

23. $4x - 6y = 12$ and $3x + 2y = 10$

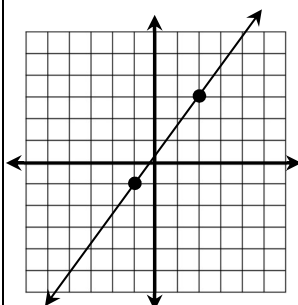
24. $y = -\frac{1}{4}x - 5$ and $2x + 8y = 56$

25. $y = -4x - 2$ and $12x + 3y = 27$

26. $y = -7$ and $x = 2$

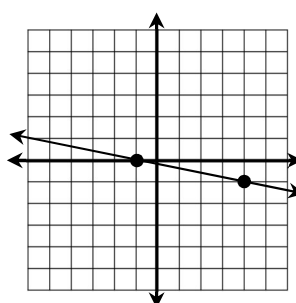
27. $x = 9$ and $x = -5$

28. Which line is parallel to the line shown below?



- A. $3x + 4y = -4$
- B. $3x - 4y = 12$
- C. $4x + 3y = -6$
- D. $4x - 3y = 15$

29. Which line is perpendicular to the line shown below?

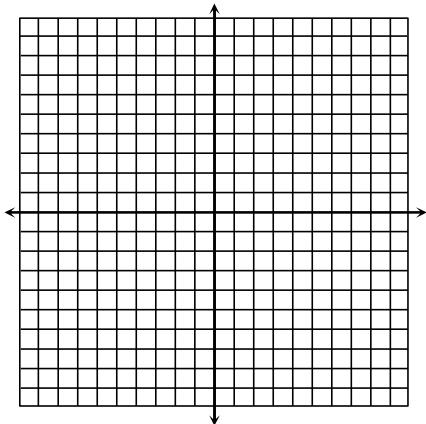


- A. $5x - y = 3$
- B. $5x + y = -7$
- C. $x - 5y = 30$
- D. $x + 5y = -10$

Name:	Date:
Topic:	Class:

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes/Examples	
POINT-SLOPE <i>form</i>	When given a point (x_1, y_1) through which the line passes and the slope of the line (m), we can write the equation in point-slope form: Point-Slope Form: _____ *Distribute and solve for y to write the equation in slope-intercept form.*	
PRACTICE SET 1: Given a Point and Slope	Write the linear equation in slope-intercept form.	
	1. $(4, 1)$; slope = 2	2. $(2, 4)$; slope = $\frac{1}{2}$
	3. $(-6, 0)$; slope = $\frac{2}{3}$	4. $(-8, -1)$; slope = $-\frac{3}{4}$
PRACTICE SET 2: Given Two Points	Write the linear equation in slope-intercept form.	
	5. $(-3, 7)$ and $(1, -1)$	6. $(-6, -7)$ and $(3, -4)$

	7. (2, -1) and (4, -6)	8. (-3, -8) and (2, 7)
PARALLEL <i>lines</i>	9. Write the equation of the line that is parallel to $y = 2x + 4$ and passes through the point (-4, -1).	
	10. Write the equation of the line that is parallel to $x - 3y = 9$ and passes through the point (3, -1).	
	11. Write the equation of the line that is parallel to $6x + 5y = -10$ and passes through the point (-10, 9).	
PERPENDICULAR <i>lines</i>	12. Write the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $y = \frac{3}{4}x - 1$ and passes through the point (3, -3).	

	13. Write the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $x + y = -5$ and passes through the point $(7, 3)$. 14. Write the equation of the line that is perpendicular to $5x + 3y = -21$ and passes through the point $(-5, 1)$.
PERPENDICULAR <i>bisectors</i>	15. $\overline{AB}$ is formed by $A(-1, 4)$ and $B(5, -2)$. If line l is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{AB}$, write a linear equation for l in slope-intercept form. Graph both $\overline{AB}$ and l to confirm your answer graphically.  16. $\overline{XY}$ is formed by $X(-9, -7)$ and $Y(-3, 5)$. If line j is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{XY}$, write a linear equation for j in slope-intercept form. Graph both $\overline{XY}$ and j to confirm your answer graphically. 