

What are the intercepts of the line whose equation is

$$\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{5y}{4} = 1$$

standard? no
 general? no
 symmetric?

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{y}{-\frac{4}{5}} = 1$$

division of fraction

$$x\text{-int} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y\text{-int} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

Example: A line's x -intercept is -10 and its y -intercept is 8 . Determine the equation of the line three ways.

1) Symmetric

$$\frac{x}{-10} + \frac{y}{8} = 1$$

2) Standard
 $y = mx + b$

① $\frac{y}{8} = \frac{x}{10} + 1$

$$y = \frac{8x}{10} + 8$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x + 8$$

② $y = mx + b$
 $m = \frac{-b}{a}$

$$= \frac{-8}{-10} = 0.8 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x + 8$$

$$\frac{x}{-10} + \frac{y}{8} = 1$$

3) General

$$Ax + By + C = 0$$

$$40 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{-10} + \frac{y}{8} - 1 = 0 \right)$$

LCM
 10, 8
 40

$$-4x + 5y - 40 = 0$$

Example: Write the equation $2x - 4y - 5 = 0$ in symmetric form. $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

Intercepts

$$2x - 4y - 5 = 0$$

y-int: $x = 0$

$$-4y - 5 = 0$$

$$-4y = 5$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{4} \text{ or } -1.25$$

x-int $y = 0$

$$2x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

Intercepts

$$y\text{-int: } -\frac{C}{B} = \frac{5}{-4}$$

$$x\text{-int: } -\frac{C}{A} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{y}{-\frac{5}{4}} = 1$$

$$\frac{2x}{5} + \frac{-4y}{5} = 1$$

Example: Find the equation of a line that passes through the point (4, 9) and is

a) parallel to the line $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$

→ same slope

→ $m = -\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{2}{3}$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + b$$

$$9 = -\frac{3}{2}(4) + b$$

$$9 = -6 + b$$

$$15 = b$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 15$$

Example: Find the equation of a line that passes through the point $(4, 9)$ and is

↪ negative reciprocal

b) perpendicular to the line $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{y}{4} = 1$.

$$y = mx + b$$

$$a: 5 \quad b: -4$$

$$m = -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} m = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 9 = -\frac{5}{4}(4) + b$$

$$9 = -5 + b$$

$$14 = b$$

$$y = -\frac{5}{4}x + 14$$

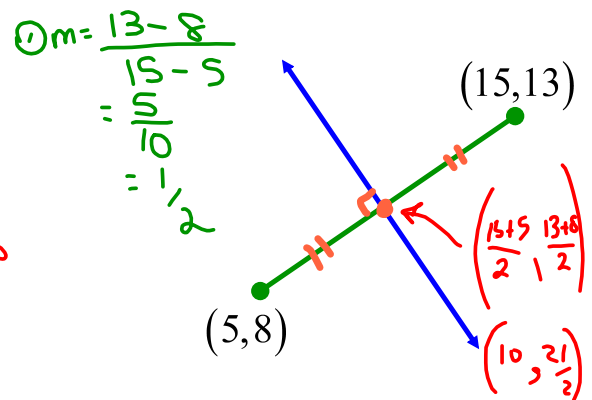
Example: Determine the equation of the **perpendicular bisector** of the line segment that joins points $(5, 8)$ & $(15, 13)$.

$$y = mx + b$$

② $m = -2$

$$y = -2x + b$$

$b =$
using $(10, 10.5)$
 $10.5 = -2(10) + b$
 $10.5 = -20 + b$
 $30.5 = b$



$$y = -2x + 30.5$$