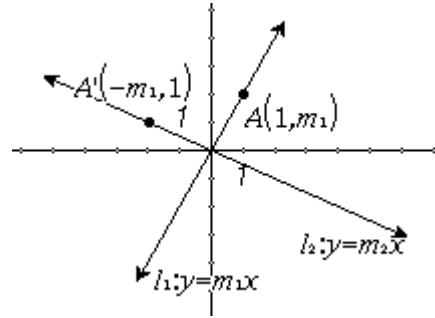


### 8-4: The Slopes of Perpendicular Lines

Let  $l_1$  be a line whose equation is  $y = m_1x$ ,  $m_1 \neq 0$ . Then  $O(0, 0)$  and  $A(1, m_1)$  are two points on the line. The slope of  $l_1 = m_1$ .

- Under a counterclockwise rotation of  $90^\circ$  about the origin, the image of  $A$  is  $A'(-m_1, 1)$ . Since  $\angle AOA'$  is a right angle,
- Let  $l_2$  be the line through the origin and the point  $A'(-m_1, 1)$ , and let the slope of  $l_2 = m_2$ . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} m_2 &= \frac{0 - 1}{0 - (-m_1)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{m_1} \end{aligned}$$



We have shown that when two lines through the origin are perpendicular, the slope of one is the negative reciprocal of the slope of the other. Is the rule true for the slopes of any two perpendicular lines? To show this we need to prove the following theorem.

**Theorem:** Under a translation, slope is preserved, that is, if line  $l$  has slope  $m$ , then under a translation, the image of  $l$  also has slope  $m$ .

*Proof:* Let  $P(x_1, y_1)$  and  $Q(x_2, y_2)$  be two points on line  $l$ . Then:  
slope of  $l =$

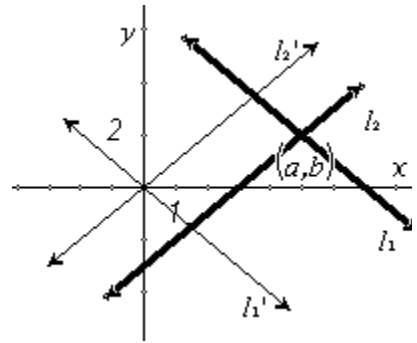
Under a translation  $T_{(a,b)}$  the images of  $P$  and  $Q$  are  $P'(x_1 + a, y_1 + b)$  and  $Q'(x_2 + a, y_2 + b)$ . Therefore the slope of  $l'$ , the image of  $l$  is:

\*\*

- As a simple application of this theorem, we can show that the slopes of any two perpendicular lines are negative reciprocals of each other.

**Theorem:** If two non-vertical lines are perpendicular, then the slope of one is the negative reciprocal of the other.

*Proof:* Let  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  be two lines that intersect at  $(a, b)$ . Under the translation  $(x, y) \rightarrow (x - a, y - b)$ , the image of  $(a, b)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



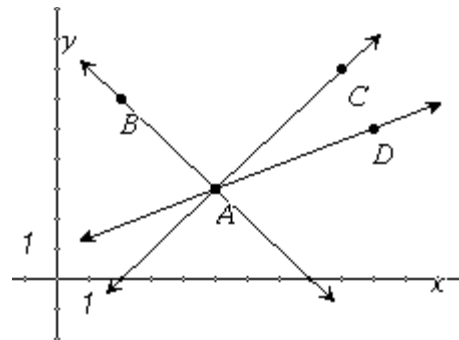
If the slope of  $l_1$  is  $m$ , then by the above theorem, the slope of its image  $l_1'$  is \_\_\_\_\_. Since  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are perpendicular, their images  $l_1'$  and  $l_2'$  are also perpendicular because translations preserve \_\_\_\_\_. Using what we established at the beginning, if the slope of  $l_1'$  is  $m$ , the slope of  $l_2'$  is \_\_\_\_\_. Slope is preserved under translation. Therefore the slope of  $l_2$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

Is the converse true? We will use an **indirect proof**:

**Theorem:** If the slopes of two lines are negative reciprocals, then the two lines are perpendicular.

*Given:* Two lines  $\overline{AB}$  and  $\overline{AC}$  that intersect at  $A$ . The slope of  $\overline{AB}$  is  $m$ , and the slope of  $\overline{AC}$  is  $-\frac{1}{m}$ , the negative reciprocal of  $m$ .

*Prove:*  $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{AC}$



*Proof:*

<i>Statements</i>	<i>Reasons</i>
1. $\overrightarrow{AB}$ is <b>not</b> perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{AC}$	<b>Assumption</b>
2. <b>Construct</b> $\overrightarrow{AD}$ perpendicular to $\overrightarrow{AB}$ at A	At a given point on a given line, one and only one perpendicular line can be drawn.
3. The slope of $\overrightarrow{AB}$ is $m$ ,	
4. The slope of $\overrightarrow{AD}$ is _____	
5.	Given
6. A, C, and D are on the same line, that is $\overrightarrow{AC}$ and $\overrightarrow{AD}$ are the same line.	Three points lie on the same line if and only if:
$\therefore$	<b>Contradiction (steps 1, 6)</b>

- As a biconditional:

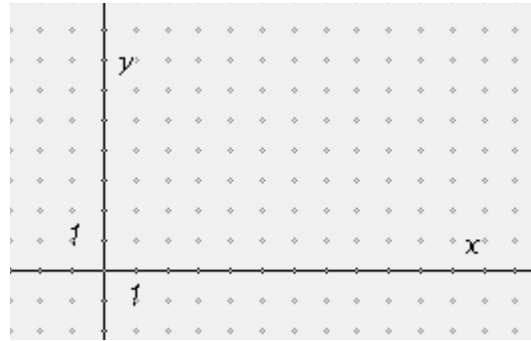
**Theorem:** Two non-vertical lines are perpendicular if and only if the slope of one is the negative reciprocal of the other.

**Example:**

What is the slope of  $l_2$ , the line perpendicular to  $l_1$  if the equation of  $l_1$  is  $x + 2y = 4$ ?

Example:

Show that  $\triangle ABC$  is a right triangle if its vertices are  $A(1, 1)$ ,  $B(4, 3)$ , and  $C(2, 6)$ .



Homework: