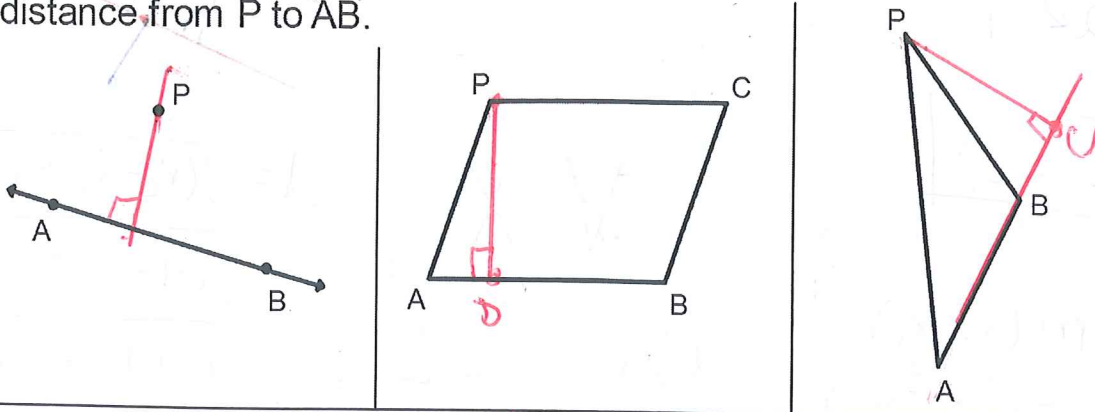


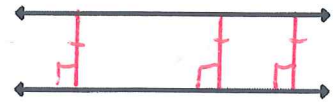
## Geometry - 3.6 - Perpendiculars and Distance

- The distance from a line to a point not on the line is the length of the segment perpendicular to the line from the point.

**Ex 1** - In the pictures below, draw a segment that represents the distance from P to  $\overline{AB}$ .



- Two coplanar lines are parallel if they are equidistant anywhere the two lines are connected with a perpendicular line.

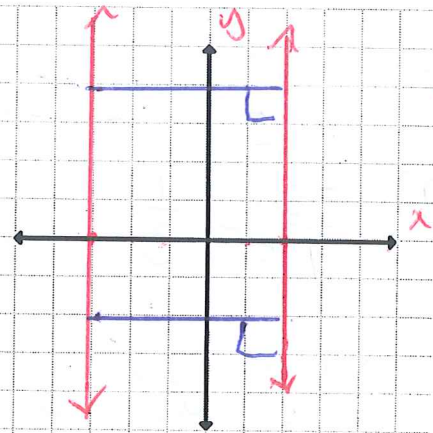


- In a plane, if two lines are equidistant from a third line, then the two lines are parallel to each other. (Thm. 3.9)



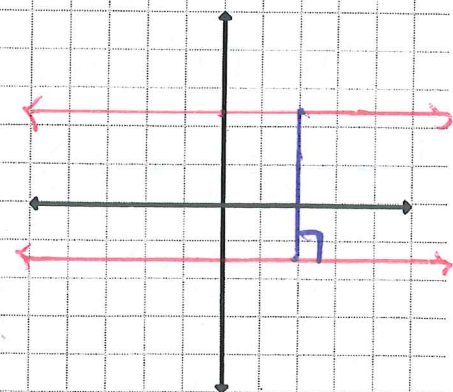
**Ex 2** - Find the distance between the lines  $x = -3$  and  $x = 2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance} &= 2 - (-3) \\ &= 2 + 3 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$



**Ex 3** - Find the distance between the lines  $y = -1.5$  and  $y = 2.3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &2.3 - (-1.5) \\ &2.3 + 1.5 \\ \text{Distance} &= 3.8 \end{aligned}$$



**Ex 4** - Find the distance between the lines  $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 2$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ .

Slope:  $\frac{1}{2}$

Point  $(0, -2)$   
 $x_1$   $y_1$

$m = -\frac{2}{1}$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - (-2) = -2(x - 0)$

$y + 2 = -2x$

$y = -2x - 2$

$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$

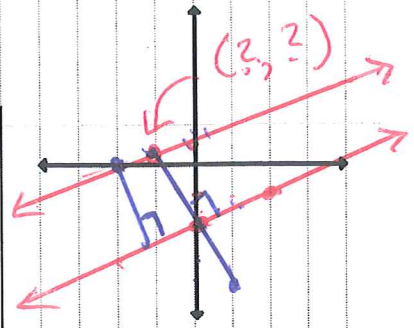
$y = -2x - 2$

$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} = -2x - 2$

$2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$x = -1$

$y = -2(-1) - 2$   
 $y = 2 - 2$   
 $y = 0$



$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(-1 - 0)^2 + (0 + 2)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{1 + 4}$   
 $= \sqrt{5} \approx 2.23$

Point  $(-1, 0)$   
 $x_2$   $y_2$

**Ex 5** - Find the distance between the lines  $y = -3x - 3$  and  $y = -3x + \frac{3}{2}$ .

$m = -3$

Point  $(0, -3)$   
 $x_1$   $y_1$

$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

$y - (-3) = -3(x - 0)$

$y + 3 = -3x$

$y = -3x - 3$

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

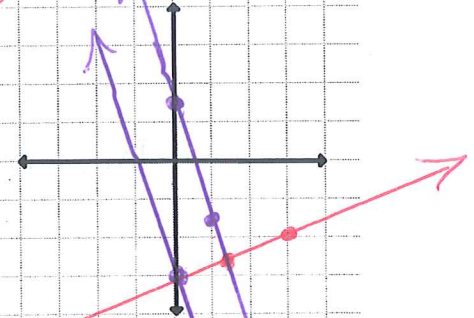
$-3x + \frac{3}{2} = -3x - 3$

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

$\frac{3}{2} + 3 = -3 + 3$

$\frac{9}{2} = 0$

$x = \frac{27}{20}$   
 $(1.35, 2.57)$   
 $(\frac{27}{20}, \frac{51}{20})$



$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{(1.35 - 0)^2 + (2.25 + 3)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{1.35^2 + (5.25)^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{1.8 + 27.5} = \sqrt{29.3}$

$y = -3(\frac{27}{20}) + \frac{3}{2} = 5.42$

$y = -\frac{81}{20} + \frac{30}{20} = -\frac{51}{20}$