Practice A

In Exercises 1 and 2, determine which of the lines, if any, are parallel. Explain.

1. Line *a* passes through (-1, 1) and (1, 3). **2.** Line *a*: 2y = x + 12

Line
$$b$$
 passes through $(3, 4)$ and $(0, 2)$.

Line c passes through (0, 1) and (3, 3).

Line b:
$$2y - x = 5$$

Line *c*: 2v + x = 4

In Exercises 3 and 4, write an equation of the line that passes through the given point and is parallel to the given line.

3.
$$(1, 3); y = 2x - 5$$

4.
$$(-2, 1)$$
; $y = -4x + 3$

In Exercises 5 and 6, determine which of the lines, if any, are parallel or perpendicular. Explain.

5. Line *a* passes through (-2, 3) and (1, -1). **6.** Line *a*: y = -4x + 7

Line b passes through (-3, 1) and (1, 4). Line b: x = 4y + 2Line c passes through (0, 2) and (3, -2).

Line c: -4y + x = 3

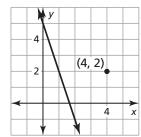
In Exercises 7 and 8, write an equation of the line that passes through the given point and is perpendicular to the given line.

7.
$$(2, -3)$$
; $y = \frac{1}{3}x - 5$

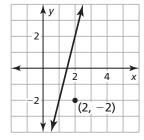
8.
$$(6, 1)$$
; $y = -\frac{3}{5}x - 5$

In Exercises 9 and 10, write an equation of the line that passes through the given point and is (a) parallel and (b) perpendicular to the given line.

9.



10.



In Exercises 11–13, determine whether the statement is sometimes, always, or never true. Explain your reasoning.

- **11.** A line with a positive slope and a line with a negative slope are parallel.
- **12.** A vertical line is perpendicular to the *x*-axis.
- **13.** Two lines with the same x-intercept are perpendicular.