1. Find the slope of $(0,4)$ and $(-3,5)$
2. Find the slope of $(3,-2)$ and $(6,-3)$
3. Are the lines through each set of points parallel?
4. How do you know?
5. Find the slope of $(0,0)$ and $(2,3)$
6. Find the slope of $(1,1)$ and $(4,-1)$
7. Are the lines through each set of points perpendicular?
8. How do you know?

### 10.1 Slope and Parallel Lines

10.2 Slope and Perpendicular Lines

Review:
-The slope $m$ of a line between two points $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right)$ and $\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$ where $x_{1} \neq x_{2}$ is $m=\frac{y_{2}-y_{1}}{x_{2}-x_{1}}$.

- The slope of a horizontal line is 0 .
- The slope of vertical line is undefined.

-Two lines with slope $m_{1} \& m_{2}$ are parallel if and only if $m_{1}=m_{2}$.
-Two lines with slope $m_{1} \& m_{2}$ are perpendicular if and only if $m_{1} \times m_{2}=-1$. (opposite reciprocals)


## Using Slope to Classify Quadrilaterals by Sides and Diagonals

To show a quadrilateral is a parallelogram, both pairs of opposite sides must be parallel.

To show a quadrilateral is a trapezoid, one pair of opposite sides must be parallel.

To show a quadrilateral is a rectangle, all pairs of consecutive sides must be perpendicular.

To show a parallelogram is a rhombus, the diagonals must be perpendicular.

