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5. Parallel lines

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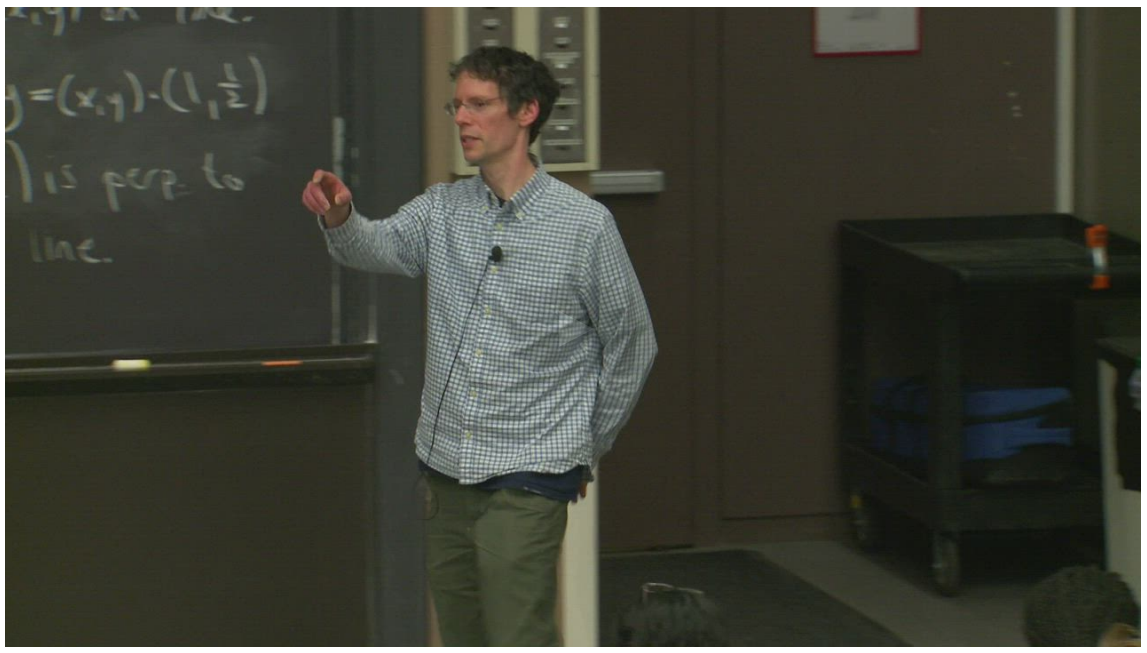
Perpendicular vectors to parallel lines



0:00 / 0:00 2.0x

Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

PROFESSOR: So any questions or comments?

Yeah.

STUDENT: What if we don't have a line that's exactly equal to 0?

PROFESSOR: OK.

Good.

So the question is, what if we don't have a line that's

exactly equal to 0?

In other words, instead of x plus 1/2

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What if the line is not equal to zero? For example, what if it was $x + \frac{1}{2}y = 1$?

POLL
Let l_0 be the line $x + y/2 = 0$ and let l_1 be the line $x + y/2 = 1$. /n What is the relationship between the lines l_0 and l_1?

RESULTS

They are parallel.	**97%**
They are perpendicular.	**2%**
I do not know how to think about this yet	**1%**

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Results gathered from 578 respondents.

FEEDBACK
Your response has been recorded

Reasoning

Start of transcript. Skip to the end.

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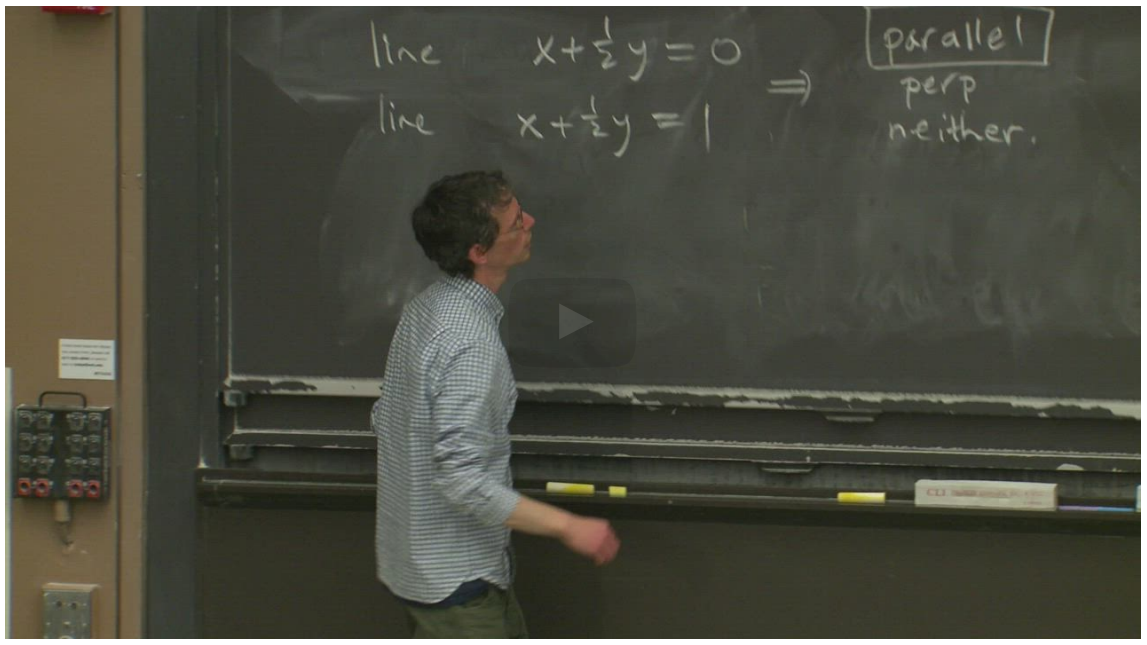

PROFESSOR: So how can we see that they're parallel?

Go back here where there actually was a picture of them.

All right.

OK, let me declutter this screen for a second.

OK, so what is this a picture of up here?

0:00 / 0:00 2.0x

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More explanation, or a hint to the problem above

Because the lines l_0 and l_1 are parallel, the vector $\langle 1, 1/2 \rangle$ will also be perpendicular to the line l_1. In other words, the same procedure we used for an equation like $x + 1/2y = 0$ will also work for $x + 1/2y = 1$.

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5. Parallel lines

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