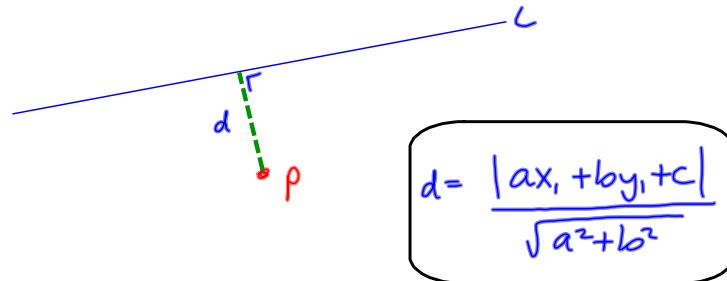


Coordinate Geometry: The Line

Chapter
1

Section 1.6 Perpendicular distance from a point to a line



PROJECT MATHS – STRAND 2

Text & Tests
LEAVING CERTIFICATE
HIGHER LEVEL

4

$$d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

Example 1

- Find the perpendicular distance from the point $(1, -4)$ to the line $3x - y - 2 = 0$.
- Find the distance between the parallel lines $3x - 4y + 12 = 0$ and $3x - 4y - 1 = 0$.

$L: 3x - y - 2 = 0$ $a=3, b=-1, c=-2$ pt $(1, -4)$ $x_1 = 1, y_1 = -4$	$d = \frac{ 3(1) - (-4) - 2 }{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (-1)^2}}$ $= \frac{ 5 }{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$
to get distance between // lines we need a pt. on one of them distance between $(0,3)$ and K ?	$L: 3x - 4y + 12 = 0$ $x=0 \Rightarrow 3(0) - 4y + 12 = 0$ $-4y = -12 \Rightarrow y = 3 \Rightarrow (0,3) \in L$ $K: 3x - 4y - 1 = 0$ $d = \frac{ 3(0) - 4(3) - 1 }{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{ -12 - 1 }{5} = \frac{13}{5}$

Example 3

Find the equations of the two lines which are parallel to the line $3x - 4y - 1 = 0$ and 3 units from it.

① All lines // to $3x - 4y - 1 = 0$ have the equation
 $3x - 4y + k = 0$

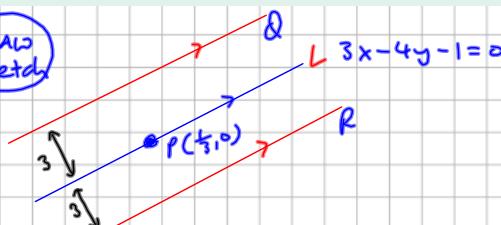
② Pick a point on L
 $y = 0$
 $3x - 1 = 0$
 $x = 1/3$
pt $(\frac{1}{3}, 0)$

③ Use distance formula

$$d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

④ Parallel lines with distance 3 units

DRAW sketch



$$3 = \frac{|3(\frac{1}{3}) - 4(0) + k|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}}$$

$$3 = \frac{|1 + k|}{5} \Rightarrow 15 = |1 + k|$$

either : $1 + k = 15 \Rightarrow k_L = 14$
or : $1 + k = -15 \Rightarrow k_R = -16$

Q : $3x - 4y + 14 = 0$
R : $3x - 4y - 16 = 0$

Exercise 1.6

1. Find the perpendicular distance from $(2, -4)$ to $3x - 4y - 17 = 0$.

$$d = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 3 \\ b &= -4 \\ c &= -17 \\ x_1 &= 2 \\ y_1 &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{|3(2) - 4(-4) - 17|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} \\ &= \frac{|6 + 16 - 17|}{\sqrt{9 + 16}} \\ &= \frac{|5|}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{5}{5} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$