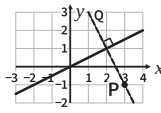
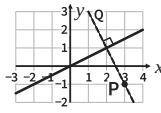


a Find the equation of the line parallel to $2x - 3y = 6$ through $(3, -1)$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 3$ parallel to $ax + by = c$	b Find the line through $(-1, 2)$ and $(3, 4)$ in the form $ax + by = c$ $x - 2y = -5$ two points into $ax + by = c$	c Find Q's equation  $y = -2x + 5$ a perpendicular from a drawn line	d Find where $2x + 3y = 12$ and $x - y = 1$ meet $(3, 2)$ where two lines meet
e $A(1, 2)$, $B(5, 4)$, $C(3, 8)$. Show that angle ABC is a right angle. $\frac{1}{2} \times -2 = -1$ proving a right angle with gradients	f $A(1, 1)$, $B(3, 5)$ and $C(7, 3)$ are corners of rectangle ABCD. Find D. $(5, -1)$ the fourth corner of a rectangle	g Find the point on $y = 2x$ closest to $(5, 0)$ $(1, 2)$ the foot of a perpendicular	h Find the shortest distance from $(0, 5)$ to $y = x + 1$. Give your answer as a surd. $2\sqrt{2}$ the shortest distance, exact
i $3x + ky = 6$ is parallel to $y = 2x - 1$. Find k . $k = -\frac{3}{2}$ parallel: k in the y coefficient	j Where does the perpendicular bisector of $(0, 0)$ and $(6, 2)$ meet $y = x$? $(2.5, 2.5)$ a perpendicular bisector meets a line	k Find the line through $(p, 0)$ perpendicular to $y = 2x$, in terms of p $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{p}{2}$ a perpendicular in terms of a letter	l Show that $ax + by = c$ and $bx - ay = d$ are perpendicular $-\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{b}{a} = -1$ proving perpendicular in letters

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