



Normal Form of a Line

- Objectives:**
1. Define and graph the general form of a line and the vector form of a line.
 2. Show the line's relationship to its general, vector, and normal forms.

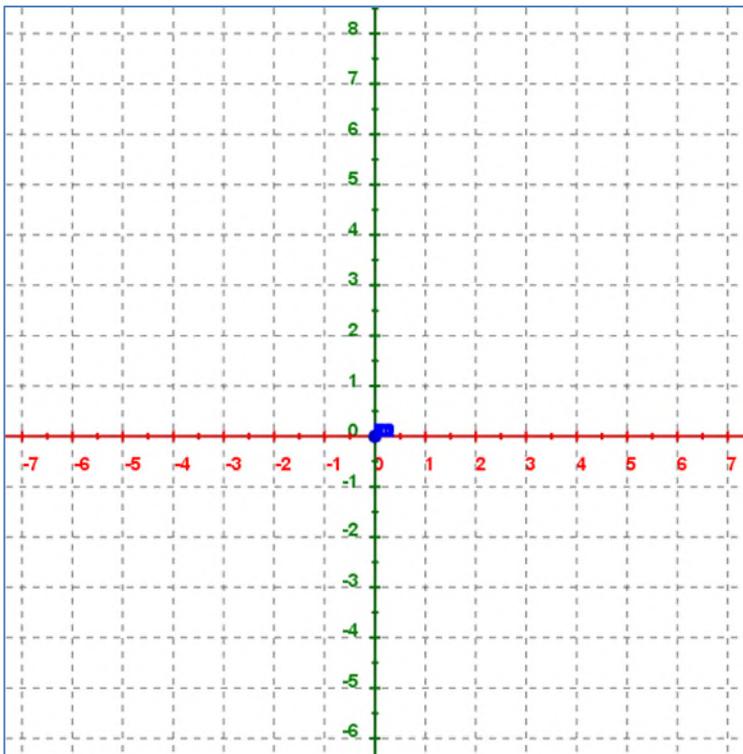
Equations of a line in \mathbb{R}^2

Algebraic Forms: \vec{p} is the vector form of the point $p = (p_1, p_2)$; \vec{x} is the vector form of any point $x = (x_1, x_2)$

<u>General form</u>	<u>Vector form</u>	<u>Normal Form</u>
$ax + by = c$	$\vec{x} = \vec{p} + t \cdot \vec{d}, -\infty < t < \infty$ $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}$ $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{p})$

Review: Line – Vector Form

1. On the coordinate grid, plot and label the points (1, 1) and (2,-1). Graph the line **L** defined by these points. Determine the equation of **L** and put it into the general form of a line.



2. Define the vector form of this line

$$\vec{x} = \vec{p} + t \cdot \vec{d}, -\infty < t < \infty,$$

For line **L**, $\vec{p} =$

$$\vec{d} =$$

Draw and label these vectors.

State the vector form of line **L**. _____

Calculate the vector \vec{x} , draw and label it for the following t values :

$$t = 1 \rightarrow \vec{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$t = -1 \rightarrow \vec{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$t = 3 \rightarrow \vec{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$t = -2 \rightarrow \vec{x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



State the vector form of line L determined above. _____

Here: $\vec{p} =$ _____ $\vec{d} =$ _____

Normal Form of a Line – two forms

<p><u>Normal Form</u></p> $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}$ $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{p}) = 0$
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If \vec{n} is a normal vector to \vec{d} , then $\vec{n} =$ _____

Using \vec{n} state each Normal Form of L .

$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{p}$ becomes _____

$\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{p}) = 0$ becomes _____

Draw the line, graphing and labeling \vec{n} , \vec{x} , and \vec{p}

Explain how your results relate to the

a) General Form of L .

b) Vector Form of L .

