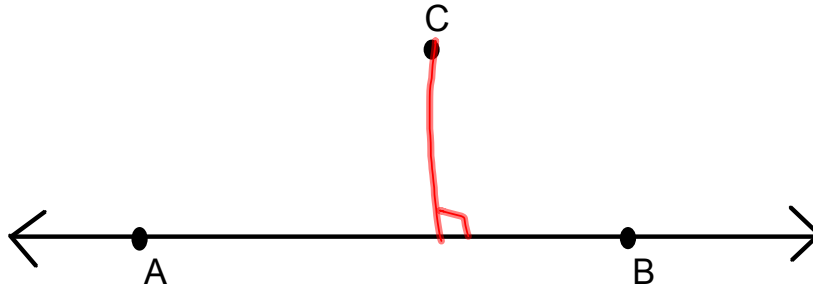
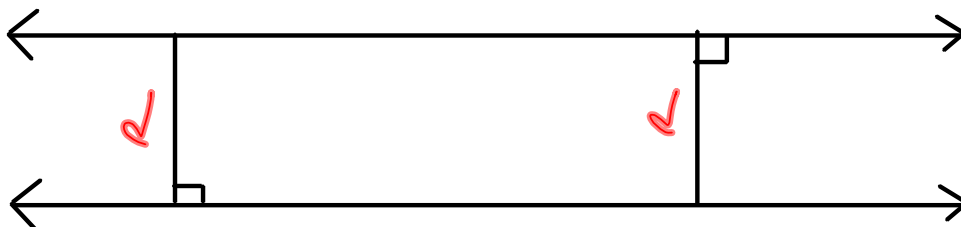


**Distance Between a Point & a Line:**

- \* The distance from a line to a point not on the line is the length of the segment perpendicular to the line from the point.

**Equidistant:**

- \* When the distance between two lines, measured along the perpendicular line, is always the same.

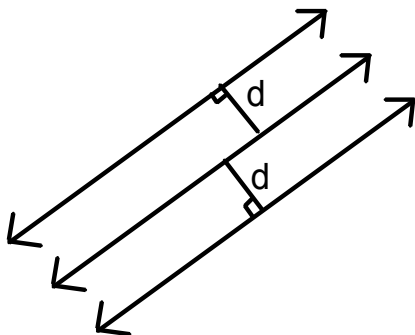


**Distance Between Parallel Lines:**

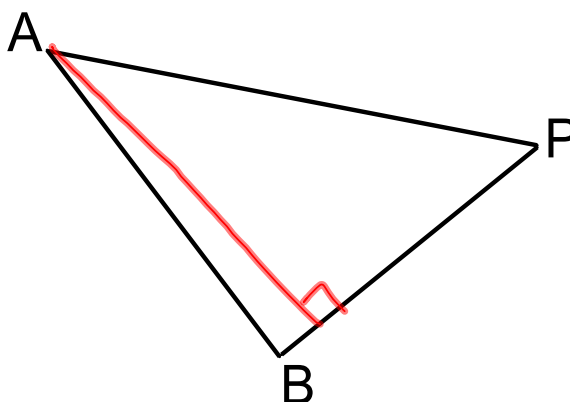
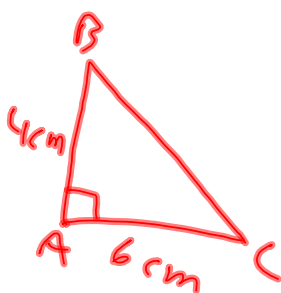
- \* The distance between two parallel lines is the distance between one of the lines and any point on the other line.
- \* Always look for the perpendicular distance.

**Theorem:**

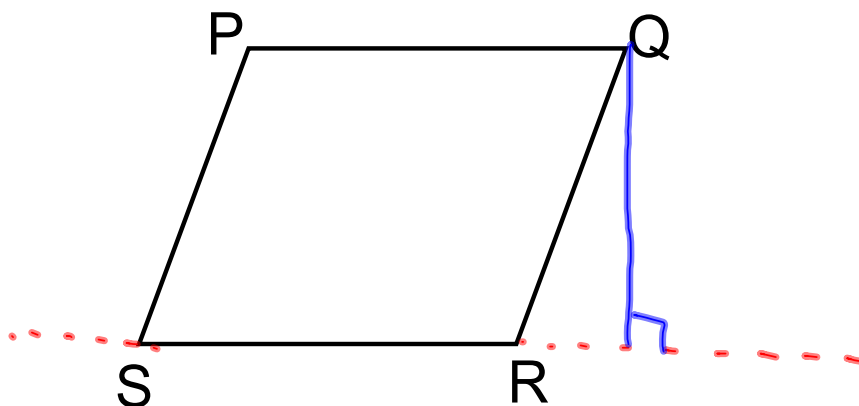
- \* In a plane, if two lines are equidistant from a third line, then the two lines are parallel to each other.



1. Draw the segment that represents the distance from A to line BP.



2. Draw the segment that represents the distance from Q to line RS.



3. Construct a line perpendicular to a line  $s$  through  $V(1, 5)$  not on  $s$ . Then find the distance from  $V$  to  $s$ .

