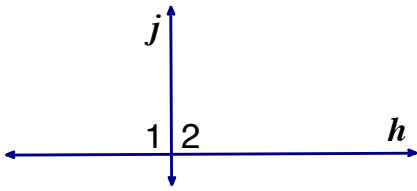
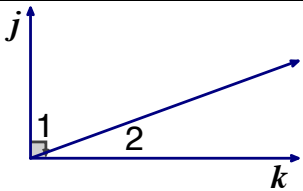
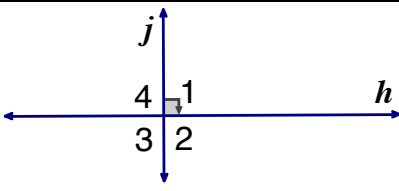
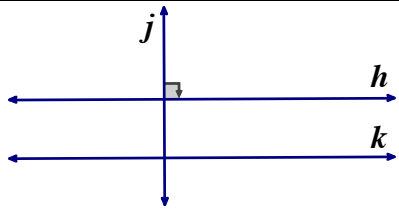


### 3-4 Perpendicular Lines

<p><b>Linear Pair Congruent Angles Theorem</b></p> <p>If two lines intersect to form a linear pair of congruent angles, then the lines are perpendicular.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">If _____, then _____</p>
<p><b>Perpendicular Complements Theorem</b></p> <p>If two sides of two adjacent acute angles are perpendicular, then the angles are complementary.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">If _____, then _____</p>
<p><b>Perpendicular Lines Theorem</b></p> <p>If two lines are perpendicular, then they intersect to form four right angles.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">If _____, then _____</p>
<p><b>Perpendicular Transversal Theorem</b> (from 3-2 notes)</p>	
<p>If a transversal is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines, then it is perpendicular to the other.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">If _____, then _____</p>

The shortest distance from a point to a line is a segment perpendicular to the line. We can use this to define the distance from a point to a line.

EX 1) Name the shortest distance from P to  $\overline{AC}$ . Then write an inequality to solve for x.

