

## C1 Perpendicular Bisector

1. Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the following points in the form  $y = mx + c$ .

(a)  $(-1, 2)$  and  $(3, 6)$ .

$$y = -x + 5$$

(b)  $(0, 1)$  and  $(2, 5)$ .

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{7}{2}$$

(c)  $(4, 5)$  and  $(1, -1)$ .

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{13}{4}$$

(d)  $(-2, 1)$  and  $(7, 2)$ .

$$y = -9x + 24$$

(e)  $(-1, 3)$  and  $(-1, 4)$ .

$$y = \frac{7}{2}$$

(f)  $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$  and  $(2, \frac{2}{3})$ .

$$y = -\frac{9}{10}x + \frac{23}{24}$$

(g)  $(2, p)$  and  $(4, 0)$ .

$$y = \frac{2}{p}x + \frac{p^2 - 12}{2p}$$

2. Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the following points in the form  $0 = ax + by + c$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are integers.

(a)  $(-1, 3)$  and  $(2, 5)$ . □

3. Find the intersection of the **perpendicular bisectors** of the following pairs of points.

(a)  $(1, 1) \& (-1, -1)$  and  $(-1, 1) \& (1, -1)$ .

$$(0, 0)$$

(b)  $(3, 1) \& (-1, -1)$  and  $(2, 1) \& (2, 0)$ .

$$(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$$

(c)  $(1, 2) \& (1, 0)$  and  $(3, 0) \& (0, 1)$ .

$$(\frac{5}{3}, 1)$$

(d)  $(-1, -1) \& (1, 2)$  and  $(3, 0) \& (2, 1)$ .

$$(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$$

(e)  $(-1, 3) \& (0, 1)$  and  $(1, 4) \& (5, 2)$ .

$$(\frac{7}{2}, 4)$$

(f)  $(-1, 3) \& (1, 1)$  and  $(1, 2) \& (5, 3)$ .

$$(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{9}{2})$$

(g)  $(-1, 0) \& (-1, 2)$  and  $(0, 4) \& (5, 2)$ .

$$(\frac{17}{10}, 1)$$

(h)  $(0, \frac{1}{2}) \& (-1, -1)$  and  $(3, 0) \& (2, 1)$ .

$$(\frac{17}{20}, -\frac{23}{20})$$

(i)  $(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}) \& (0, \frac{3}{2})$  and  $(-\frac{4}{3}, -2) \& (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3})$ .

$$(-\frac{2675}{1866}, -\frac{359}{7464})$$

(j)  $(0, a) \& (\frac{a}{2}, 1)$  and  $(\frac{1}{2}, a) \& (1, -\frac{a}{3})$ .

$$\frac{32a^3 - 68a^2 - 27a + 75}{12(a+3)}$$