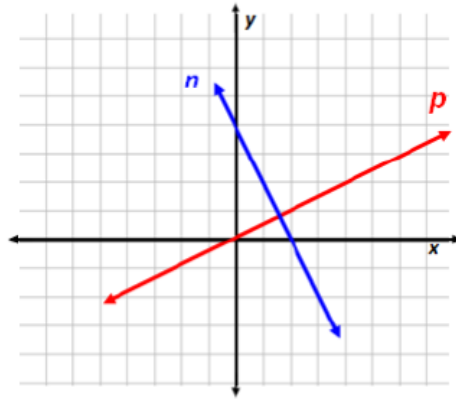# Perpendicular Lines

Lines that intersect to form a right angle

Perpendicular lines (not parallel to either of the axes) have slopes whose product is -1.

Example:

The slope of line *n* = -2. The slope of line *p* = $\frac{1}{2}$.

-2 $\cdot \frac{1}{2}$ = -1, therefore, *n* is perpendicular to *p*.