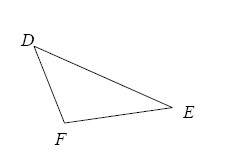
**2-54.** Graph the line *y* = *3/4x*on graph paper.

1. Draw a slope triangle.
2. Rotate your slope triangle 90° around the origin to get a new slope triangle. What is the new slope?
3. Find the equation of a line perpendicular to *y* = *4/3x*.

 **2-63.** **Examine** the triangle below.

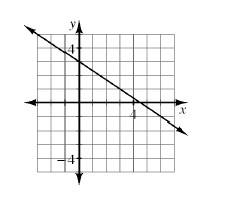


1. If *mangleD* = 48° and *mangleF* = 117°, then what is *mangleE*?
2. Solve for *x* if *mangleD* = 4*x* + 2°, *mangleF* = 7*x* − 8°, and *mangleE* = 4*x* + 6°. Then find *mangleD*.
3. If *mangleD* = *mangleF* = *mangleE*, what type of triangle is Δ*FED*?

 **2-64.** Plot Δ*ABC* on graph paper if *A* (6, 3), *B* (2, 1), and *C* (5, 7).

1. Δ*ABC* is rotated about the origin 180° to become Δ*A′B′C*′. Name the coordinates of *A*′, *B*′, and *C*′.
2. This time Δ*ABC* is rotated 180° about point *C* to form Δ*A″B″C*″. Name the coordinates of *B*″.
3. If Δ*ABC* is rotated 90° clockwise (http://textbooks.cpm.org/images/gc/chap01/GC-caround.jpg) about the origin to form Δ*A′″B′″C′″*, what are the coordinates of point *A*′″?

 **2-65.** **Examine** the graph below.



1. Find the equation of the line.
2. Is the line *y* = *3/2*+ 1 perpendicular to this line? How do you know?