

# Important Line Formulas PDF



**Formulas  
Examples  
with Units**

**List of 15  
Important Line Formulas**

## 1) Number of Straight Lines using Non Collinear Points Formula

Formula

$$N_{\text{Lines}} = C(N_{\text{Non Collinear}}, 2)$$

Example

$$36 = C(9, 2)$$

Evaluate Formula 

## 2) Shortest Distance of Arbitrary Point from Line Formula

Formula

$$d = \text{mod}_{us} \left( \frac{(L_x \cdot x_a) + (L_y \cdot y_a) + c_{\text{Line}}}{\sqrt{(L_x^2) + (L_y^2)}} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 

Example

$$9.8387 = \text{mod}_{us} \left( \frac{(6 \cdot 5) + (-3 \cdot -2) + 30}{\sqrt{(6^2) + (-3^2)}} \right)$$

## 3) Shortest Distance of Line from Origin Formula

Formula

$$d_{\text{Origin}} = \text{mod}_{us} \left( \frac{c_{\text{Line}}}{\sqrt{(L_x^2) + (L_y^2)}} \right)$$

Example

$$4.4721 = \text{mod}_{us} \left( \frac{30}{\sqrt{(6^2) + (-3^2)}} \right)$$

Evaluate Formula 

## 4) X Coefficient of Line given Slope Formula

Formula

$$L_x = - (L_y \cdot m)$$

Example

$$6 = - (-3 \cdot 2)$$

Evaluate Formula 



## 5) Pair of Lines Formulas ↻

### 5.1) Acute Angle between Pair of Lines Formula ↻

Formula

$$\angle_{\text{Acute}} = \arctan \left( \left| \frac{m_2 - (m_1)}{1 + (m_1) \cdot m_2} \right| \right)$$

Example with Units

$$22.6199^\circ = \arctan \left( \left| \frac{-0.2 - (0.2)}{1 + (0.2) \cdot -0.2} \right| \right)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

### 5.2) Obtuse Angle between Pair of Lines Formula ↻

Formula

$$\angle_{\text{Obtuse}} = \pi - \arctan \left( \left| \frac{m_2 - (m_1)}{1 + (m_1) \cdot m_2} \right| \right)$$

Example with Units

$$157.3801^\circ = 3.1416 - \arctan \left( \left| \frac{-0.2 - (0.2)}{1 + (0.2) \cdot -0.2} \right| \right)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

### 5.3) Shortest Distance between Parallel Lines Formula ↻

Formula

$$d_{\text{Parallel Lines}} = \text{mod us } \frac{c_1 - (c_2)}{\sqrt{(L_x^2) + (L_y^2)}}$$

Example

$$14.9071 = \text{mod us } \frac{-50 - (50)}{\sqrt{(6^2) + (-3^2)}}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

## 6) Slope Formulas ↻

### 6.1) Slope of Line Formulas ↻

#### 6.1.1) Slope of Line Formula ↻

Formula

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Example

$$2 = \frac{-25 - 45}{-20 - 15}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

#### 6.1.2) Slope of Line given Angle with X-Axis Formula ↻

Formula

$$m = \tan(\angle_{\text{Inclination}})$$

Example with Units

$$2.1445 = \tan(65^\circ)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

#### 6.1.3) Slope of Line given Numerical Coefficients Formula ↻

Formula

$$m = -\frac{L_x}{L_y}$$

Example

$$2 = -\frac{6}{-3}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻



## 6.1.4) Slope of Line given Slope of Perpendicular Formula

Formula

$$m = -\frac{1}{m_{\perp}}$$

Example

$$2 = -\frac{1}{-0.5}$$

Evaluate Formula 

## 6.2) Slope of Perpendicular of Line Formulas

### 6.2.1) Slope of Perpendicular of Line Formula

Formula

$$m_{\perp} = -\frac{1}{m}$$

Example

$$-0.5 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Evaluate Formula 

### 6.2.2) Slope of Perpendicular of Line given Angle of Line with X-Axis Formula

Formula

$$m_{\perp} = -\frac{1}{\tan(\angle_{\text{Inclination}})}$$

Example with Units

$$-0.4663 = -\frac{1}{\tan(65^{\circ})}$$

Evaluate Formula 

### 6.2.3) Slope of Perpendicular of Line given Numerical Coefficients of Line Formula

Formula

$$m_{\perp} = \frac{L_y}{L_x}$$

Example

$$-0.5 = \frac{-3}{6}$$

Evaluate Formula 

### 6.2.4) Slope of Perpendicular of Line given Two Points on Line Formula

Formula

$$m_{\perp} = -\frac{x_2 - x_1}{y_2 - y_1}$$

Example

$$-0.5 = -\frac{-20 - 15}{-25 - 45}$$


Evaluate Formula 



## Variables used in list of Line Formulas above

- $\angle$  **Acute** Acute Angle between Pair of Lines (Degree)
- $\angle$  **Inclination** Angle of Inclination of Line (Degree)
- $\angle$  **Obtuse** Obtuse Angle between Pair of Lines (Degree)
- $C_1$  Constant Term of First Line
- $C_2$  Constant Term of Second Line
- $C_{\text{Line}}$  Constant Term of Line
- $d$  Shortest Distance of a Point from Line
- $d_{\text{Origin}}$  Shortest Distance of Line from Origin
- $d_{\text{Parallel Lines}}$  Shortest Distance of Parallel Lines
- $L_x$  X Coefficient of Line
- $L_y$  Y Coefficient of Line
- $m$  Slope of Line
- $m_{\perp}$  Slope of Perpendicular of a Line
- $m_1$  Slope of First Line
- $m_2$  Slope of Second Line
- $N_{\text{Lines}}$  Number of Straight Lines
- $N_{\text{Non Collinear}}$  Number of Non Collinear Points
- $x_1$  X Coordinate of First Point in Line
- $x_2$  X Coordinate of Second Point in Line
- $x_a$  X Coordinate of Arbitrary Point
- $y_1$  Y Coordinate of First Point in Line
- $y_2$  Y Coordinate of Second Point in Line
- $y_a$  Y Coordinate of Arbitrary Point


## Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Line Formulas above

- **constant(s):**  $\pi$ , 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288  
*Archimedes' constant*
- **Functions: abs**, abs(Number)  
*The absolute value of a number is its distance from zero on the number line. It's always a positive value, as it represents the magnitude of a number without considering its direction.*
- **Functions: arctan**, arctan(Number)  
*Inverse trigonometric functions are usually accompanied by the prefix - arc. Mathematically, we represent arctan or the inverse tangent function as  $\tan^{-1} x$  or  $\arctan(x)$ .*
- **Functions: C**, C(n,k)  
*In combinatorics, the binomial coefficient is a way to represent the number of ways to choose a subset of objects from a larger set. It is also known as the "n choose k" tool.*
- **Functions: ctan**, ctan(Angle)  
*Cotangent is a trigonometric function that is defined as the ratio of the adjacent side to the opposite side in a right triangle.*
- **Functions: modulus**, modulus  
*Modulus of a number is the remainder when that number is divided by another number.*
- **Functions: sqrt**, sqrt(Number)  
*A square root function is a function that takes a non-negative number as an input and returns the square root of the given input number.*
- **Functions: tan**, tan(Angle)  
*The tangent of an angle is a trigonometric ratio of the length of the side opposite an angle to the length of the side adjacent to an angle in a right triangle.*
- **Measurement: Angle** in Degree ( $^{\circ}$ )  
*Angle Unit Conversion* 




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