I. Equation Forms of a Line: Summary (p.158)

1. \( y = mx + b \)  
   slope-intercept form
2. \( Ax + By = C \)  
   standard form
3. \( y = b \)  
   horizontal line form
4. \( x = a \)  
   vertical line form
5. \( y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \)  
   point-slope form
   \( P_1(x_1, y_1) \) is any point on the line

II. Examples (p.163): Exercises #14,16

III. Parallel & Perpendicular Lines (pp.160-161):

1. Parallel lines have the same slope...
   \( i.e., \ m_1 = m_2 \)
2. Perpendicular lines have slopes which are negative reciprocals of each other...
   \( i.e., \ m_1 = -1/m_2 \)  
   \( or \ m_1 \cdot m_2 = -1 \)
   also, can be a horizontal & vertical line
IV. Example (p.163): Exercise #34,46

HW: pp.163-164 / Exercises #3,9,13,19,29,35,45, 47,49,53

Exam I: Chapters 1 & 2 covered
approx. 10-12 problems...
Order of operations, exponents & scientific notation
Solve an equation (one variable)
% application problems
Graph an equation/function
Function notation, arithmetic (±, × or ÷), Domain & Range
Slope (m) formula
Find x- and y-intercepts of a linear function
Find equation of a line:  \( y = mx + b \) or  \( Ax + By = C \)
Parallel (\( m_1 = m_2 \)) vs Perpendicular (\( m_1 = -1/m_2 \))
Calculator, pencil, eraser, straight-edge needed!