

6-134.

- a. infinitely many solutions
- b. $(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{3}{2})$
- c. $(1, 2)$
- d. $(8, 7)$

6-135.

- a. It is a line. It can be written in $y = mx + b$ form.
- b. Answers will vary. Possible solutions: $(0, 2), (1, 5), (2, 8), \dots$
- c. $y = 3x + 2$; Yes, because the points are the same.

6-136.

- a. $p : y = 2x + 8$; $q : y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$
- b. Yes, because $(-2, 4)$ is the point of intersection.
- c. The slopes indicate that the lines are perpendicular.
- d. $(-2, 4)$

6-137.

- a. $5, -10, 20, -40, 80$
- b. $a_n = -\frac{5}{2}(-2)^n$

6-138.

- a. $x^2 + 9x + 20$
- b. $2y^2 + 6y$

6-139.

- a. $M'(-3, 3), J'(-1, 1), N'(-1, 6)$
- b. $M''(3, 3), J''(1, 1), N''(1, 6)$

c. 5 square units