1. Consider the line given by \( y = 2x + 3 \).
   (a) Find five points on the line and arrange them in a table.
   (b) Graph the line.
   (c) Find the \( x \)-intercept and the \( y \)-intercept.

2. Find the slope-intercept form of the equation of the line through the points \((-1, 4)\) and \((2, 7)\).

3. Consider the line passing through the point \((3, 4)\) with slope \(-1\).
   (a) Write down the equation of the line in point-slope form.
   (b) Write down the equation of the line in slope-intercept form.
   (c) Find all intercepts.

4. Consider the line \( y = 3x - 1 \).
   (a) Find the equation of a parallel line through \((-2, 5)\).
   (b) Find the equation of a perpendicular line through \((2, 4)\).

5. Consider the line \(3x - 2y = 6\).
   (a) Find the slope and intercepts of the line.
   (b) Find a point on the line and a point not on the line.
   (c) Write the equation of the line in slope-intercept form.

6. Find the point of intersection of the graphs of \( -x + 3y = -24 \) and \( x + y = -8 \).

7. Solve:
   \[
   \begin{align*}
   y &= 3x + 2 \\
   3x + 6y &= 12
   \end{align*}
   \]

8. Write down a system of two linear equations that has
   (a) Exactly one solution
   (b) No solution
   (c) Infinitely many solutions

9. Derive the point-slope form of the equation for a line by following these steps.
   Step 1: Let \( L \) be the line passing through the fixed point \((x_1, y_1)\) and an arbitrary point \((x, y)\).
   Step 2: Manipulate the general formula for the slope of \( L \).