1. Find the equation of a line that is PARALLEL to $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ and goes through the point $(-4, 5)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = \frac{1}{2}x + 7}$$

2. Find the equation of a line that is PARALLEL to $y = 3x + 8$ and goes through the point $(9, -17)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = 3x - 44}$$

3. Find the equation of a line that is PARALLEL to $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6$ and goes through the point $(-8, -3)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = -\frac{3}{4}x - 9}$$

4. Find the equation of a line that is PARALLEL to $y = -5x - 9$ and goes through the point $(2,\ 1)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = -5x + 11}$$

5. Find the equation of a line that is PARALLEL to $y = 7$ and goes through the point $(3, 2)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = 2}$$

6. Find the equation of a line that is PERPENDICULAR to $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 1$ and goes through the point $(1, 4)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = -2x + 6}$$

7. Find the equation of a line that is PERPENDICULAR to $y = 3x + 8$ and goes through the point $(6, 2)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = -\frac{1}{3}x + 4}$$

8. Find the equation of a line that is PERPENDICULAR to $y = -\frac{3}{4}x + 6$ and goes through the point $(-9, 3)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = \frac{4}{3}x + 15}$$

9. Find the equation of a line that is PERPENDICULAR to $y = -5x - 9$ and goes through the point $(10, -4)$.

$$\boldsymbol{y = \frac{1}{5}x - 6}$$

10. Find the equation of a line that is PERPENDICULAR to $y = -2$ and goes through the point $(6, 3)$.

$$\boldsymbol{x = 6}$$