

$y + 2 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 1)$	$y - 3 = 2(x - 1)$	$y + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$	$2x - 3y = 7$
$y - 1 = 2(x + 3)$	$y - 1 = \frac{3}{2}(x + 2)$	$2x - y = -1$	$y + 1 = \frac{3}{2}(x - 2)$
$y + 3 = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$	$3x - 2y = 7$	$y + 2 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$	$y - 2 = \frac{2}{3}(x + 1)$
$y + 1 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 2)$	$y - 1 = \frac{2}{3}(x + 2)$	$x - 2y = -5$	$2x - y = -4$

$3x - 2y = 8$	$y - 1 = 1/2(x + 3)$	$2x - 3y = -8$	$y - 2 = 3/2(x + 1)$
$2x - y = 1$	$y - 3 = 1/2(x - 1)$	$2x - 3y = -7$	$2x - 3y = 8$
$3x - 2y = -10$	$x - 2y = 5$	$x - 2y = -5$	$2x - y = -7$
$3x - 2y = -7$	$y + 3 = 2(x + 1)$	$y + 1 = 2(x - 3)$	$x - 2y = 5$