2-31. $f(x) = 4x + 4$

2-32. See below:

    a. Line *a*: $y = 2x - 2$, Line *b*: $y = 2x + 3$

    b. It would lie between lines *a* and *b*, because its *y*-intercept is at (0, 1).

    c. It would travel downward but would have the same *y*-intercept as the line from part (b).

2-33. $y = \frac{4}{3}x - 4$

2-34. Answers vary.

2-35. $x \neq -5$ because the denominator cannot be 0.