	Division	wuitipiicatin		Addition	Subtraction	
PEMDAS = Parentheses	Exponent	Multiplication	Division	Addition	Subtraction	* = multiplication
PEMDAS = Please	Excuse	My	Dear	Aunt	Sally	
JUST FOLLOW THE NEHA-K	OMAL METHOD	OF FOLLOWING TH	E COLORS			
The equation for	a straight .	line can be w	ritten as	5		
У	= ((m)x + (b)				(1)
y	=(slo	$\frac{pe}{x} + (int)$	tercept	on $y - c$	axis)	(1b)
EXAMPLE#1·						
<i>EXAMPLE#1:</i> <i>Therefore, y</i> <i>can also be writte</i>	= on as	5x + 3				(2)
<i>EXAMPLE#1:</i> Therefore, y can also be writte v	= en as =	5x + 3 (5) $x + (3)$.				(2) (2b)
<i>EXAMPLE#1:</i> Therefore, y can also be writte y The above	= en as = equation	5x + 3 (5) $x + (3)$ has the form	at of equ	nation (1		(2) (2b)
<i>EXAMPLE#1:</i> Therefore, y can also be writte y The above ⇔ y	= en as = equation =	5x + 3 $(5)x + (3)$ has the form $(m)x + (b)$	at of equ	nation (1)	(2) (2b) (1)

Comparing equation (2b) with (1) & (1b), we can see that the slope is = 5

and the intercept is = 3

BODMAS = Brackets of	Division	Multiplicatin		Addition	Subtraction	
PEMDAS = Parentheses	Exponent	Multiplication	Division	Addition	Subtraction	* = multiplication
PEMDAS = Please	Excuse	My	Dear	Aunt	Sally	

JUST FOLLOW THE NEHA-KOMAL METHOD OF FOLLOWING THE COLORS

The equation for a s	straight line ca	an be written as	
У	= $(m)x$	+(b)	l)
У	=(slope)x	+ (intercept on $y - axis$)	!b)

We need to re-arrange the above equation, such that it is of the form (1).i.e.We need to re-arrange the above equation, such that we end up with only "y" on the LHS(Left Hand Side).To do that, we will multiply both sides of the equation with " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".Multiplying both sides of the equation with the same number does not change the equation.

⇔		$2y \times$	$\frac{1}{2} =$	{(<mark>5</mark>) <i>x</i>	$+(3) \times \frac{1}{2}$
⇒		$2y \times$	$\frac{1}{2} =$	{(<mark>5</mark>) <i>x</i>	$+(3)\}\times\frac{1}{2}$
⇒		$2y \times$	$\frac{1}{2} =$	$\left\{\left(5\times\frac{1}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$c + \left(3 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)$
⇒		$1y \times$	$(\frac{1}{1})$	$\left\{\left(5\times\frac{1}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$c + \left(3 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)$
⇔		$1y \times$	$\frac{1}{1} =$	$\left\{\left(\frac{5\times 1}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$+\left(\frac{3\times 1}{2}\right)$
⇒		У	=	$\left\{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$+\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
⇒		У	=	$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x$	$+\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
⇒		у	=	$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x$	$+\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
	Now	the abo	ove equa	ation has th	e format of equation (1)
⇒		у	=	(m)x	+(b)
⇒		у	= (<mark>s</mark>	lope)x	+ (intercept on y – axis) (1b)
Compa	aring e	equatic	on (3b) u	with (1) & (<i>(1b), we see that</i>
	the	slope	e is	$=\frac{5}{2}$	
and	the	inter	cept is	$=\frac{3}{2}$	

BODMAS = Brackets of	Division	Multiplicatin		Addition	Subtraction	
PEMDAS = Parentheses	Exponent	Multiplication	Division	Addition	Subtraction	* = multiplication
PEMDAS = Please	Excuse	My	Dear	Aunt	Sally	

JUST FOLLOW THE NEHA-KOMAL METHOD OF FOLLOWING THE COLORS

The equation for a s	straight line ca	an be written as	
У	= $(m)x$	+(b)	
у	=(slope)x	+ (intercept on $y - axis$)(1)	

We need to re-arrange the above equation, such that it is of the form (1).i.e.We need to re-arrange the above equation, such that we end up with only "y" on the LHS(Left Hand Side).To do that, we will multiply both sides of the equation with " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".Multiplying both sides of the equation with the same number does not change the equation.

⇔	$2y \times \frac{1}{2} =$	{(<mark>5</mark>) <i>x</i>	$-(3)\}\times\frac{1}{2}$
⇔	$2y \times \frac{1}{2} =$	{(5) <i>x</i>	$-(3)\}\times\frac{1}{2}$
⇔	$2y \times \frac{1}{2} =$	$\left\{\left(5 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$\left\{-\left(3\times\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}$
⇔	$1y \times \frac{1}{1} =$	$\left\{\left(5 \times \frac{1}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$\left\{-\left(3\times\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}$
⇔	$1y \times \frac{1}{1} =$	$\left\{\left(\frac{5\times 1}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$-\left(\frac{3\times 1}{2}\right)$
⇔	<i>y</i> =	$\left\{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x\right\}$	$-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
⇔	<i>y</i> =	$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x$	$-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
⇔	<i>y</i> =	$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x$	$-\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$
⇔	<i>y</i> =	$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x$	$+\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$
	Now the above e	quation has the	e format of equation (1)
⇒	<i>y</i> =	(m)x	+(b)
⇒	<i>y</i> =	(<mark>slope</mark>)x	+ $(intercept on y - axis)$ $(1b)$

Comparing equation (4b) with (1) & (1b), we see that

	the	slope is	$=\frac{5}{2}$
and	the	<i>intercept is</i>	$=-\frac{3}{2}$