

### Representing a line in the Cartesian plane

Let  $l$  be a line in the  $x - y$  plane. If  $l$  is a vertical line, its equation is  $x = a$  for some real number  $a$ . Suppose  $l$  is not a vertical line, and its slope is  $m$ . The equation of  $l$  is  $y = mx + b$  where  $b$  is the  $y$ -intercept. If  $l$  passes through the point  $(x_0, y_0)$ , the equation of  $l$  can be written as  $y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$ . If  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  are two points in the  $x - y$  plane, and  $x_1 \neq x_2$ , the slope of the line passing through these points is  $m = (y_2 - y_1)/(x_2 - x_1)$ . Write a program that prompts the user two points in the  $x - y$  plane. The program outputs the equation of the line, and uses `if` statements to determine and output whether the line is vertical, horizontal, increasing, or decreasing. If  $l$  is a non-vertical line, output its equation in the form  $y = mx + b$ .

Use the command `script` to capture your interaction compiling and running the program as shown below:

```
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ script hw02.scr
Script started, file is hw02.scr
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ date
...
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ ls -l
...
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ g++ hw02.cpp -o hw02
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ ls -l
...
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ ./hw02
// interact with the program
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ ls -l
...
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ exit
Script done, file is hw02.scr
drb@nest:~/cs1b/hw/02$ tar cf hw02.tar hw02.h hw02.cpp hw02.scr
```

Submit the tar package file `hw02.tar` to canvas by the due date on top of this page.