

1. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y -axis. Therefore the new line is vertical and has the form $x = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(-9, 6)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $x = -9$.
2. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y -axis. Therefore the new line is vertical and has the form $x = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(1, -2)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $x = 1$.
3. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y -axis. Therefore the new line is vertical and has the form $x = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(8, 7)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $x = 8$.
4. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y -axis. Therefore the new line is vertical and has the form $x = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(-9, 10)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $x = -9$.
5. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y -axis. Therefore the new line is vertical and has the form $x = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(-4, -1)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $x = -4$.