1. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y-axis. Therefore the line perpendicular to it will be horizontal with equation of the form $y = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(7, -4)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $y = -4$.

2. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y-axis. Therefore the line perpendicular to it will be horizontal with equation of the form $y = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(3, 3)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $y = 3$.

3. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y-axis. Therefore the line perpendicular to it will be horizontal with equation of the form $y = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(7, 5)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $y = 5$.

4. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y-axis. Therefore the line perpendicular to it will be horizontal with equation of the form $y = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(-9, -8)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $y = -8$.

5. The original line has an infinite gradient; it is vertical and parallel to the y-axis. Therefore the line perpendicular to it will be horizontal with equation of the form $y = c$, where c is a constant.
The point $(-4, 3)$ lies on the new line, so the equation of the new line is $y = 3$.