



(iii) We are given,

$$-x + y = 6$$

We get,

$$y = 6 + x$$

Now, substituting  $x = 0$  in  $y = 6 + x$ , we get

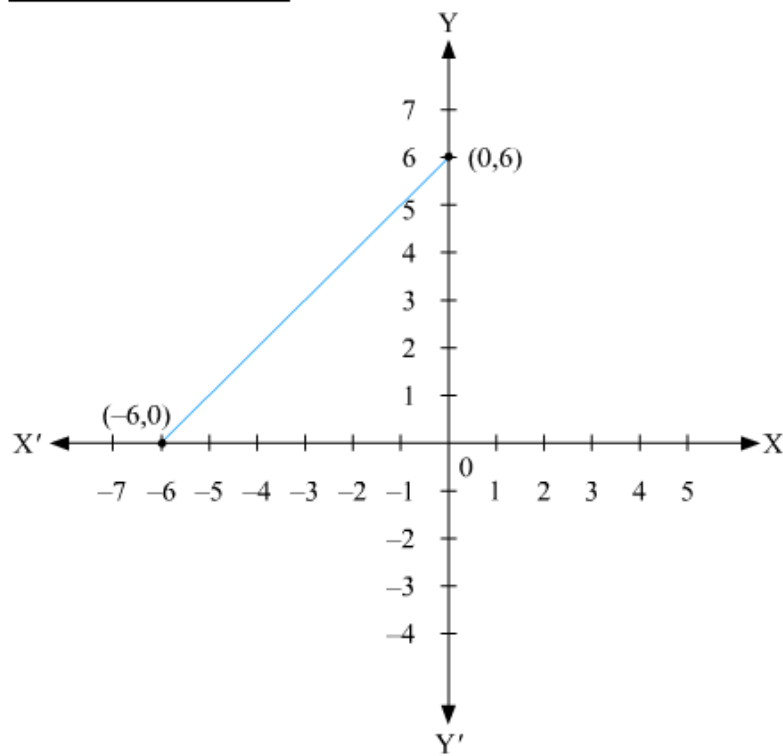
$$y = 6$$

Substituting  $x = -6$  in  $y = 6 + x$ , we get

$$y = 0$$

Thus, we have the following table exhibiting the abscissa and ordinates of points on the line represented by the given equation

$x$	0	-6
$y$	6	0



(iv) We are given,

$$y = 2x$$

Now, substituting  $x = 1$  in  $y = 2x$ , we get

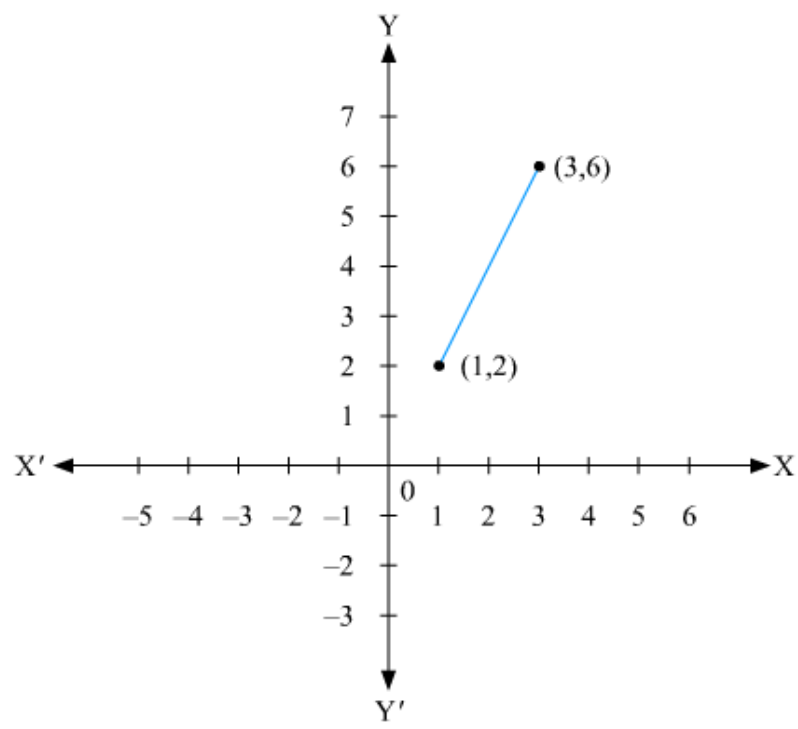
$$y = 2$$

Substituting  $x = 3$  in  $y = 2x$ , we get

$$y = 6$$

Thus, we have the following table exhibiting the abscissa and ordinates of points on the line represented by the given equation

$x$	1	3
$y$	2	6



\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*