(vii) We are given,

$\frac{x-2}{3}=y-3$

We get,

$y=\frac{x-2}{3}+3$

$y=\frac{x+7}{3}$

Now, substituting x = 5 in $y=\frac{x+7}{3}$,we get

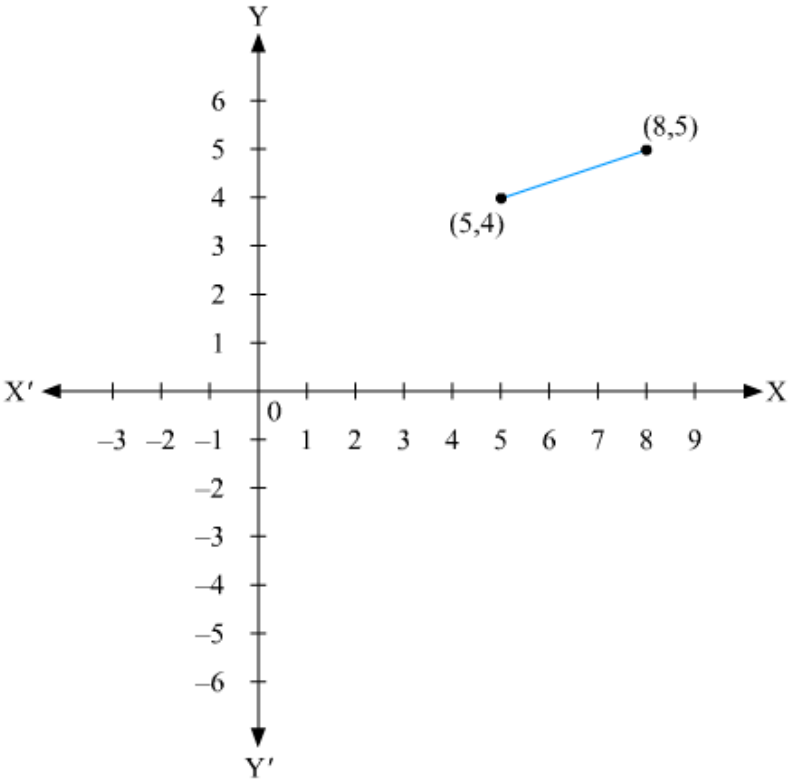
$y=4$

Substituting x = 8 in $y=\frac{x+7}{3}$,we get

$y=5$

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

x	5	8
y	4	5



(viii) We are given,

$2y=-x+1$

We get,

$y=\frac{-x+1}{2}$

Now, substituting x = 1 in $y=\frac{-x+1}{2}$,we get

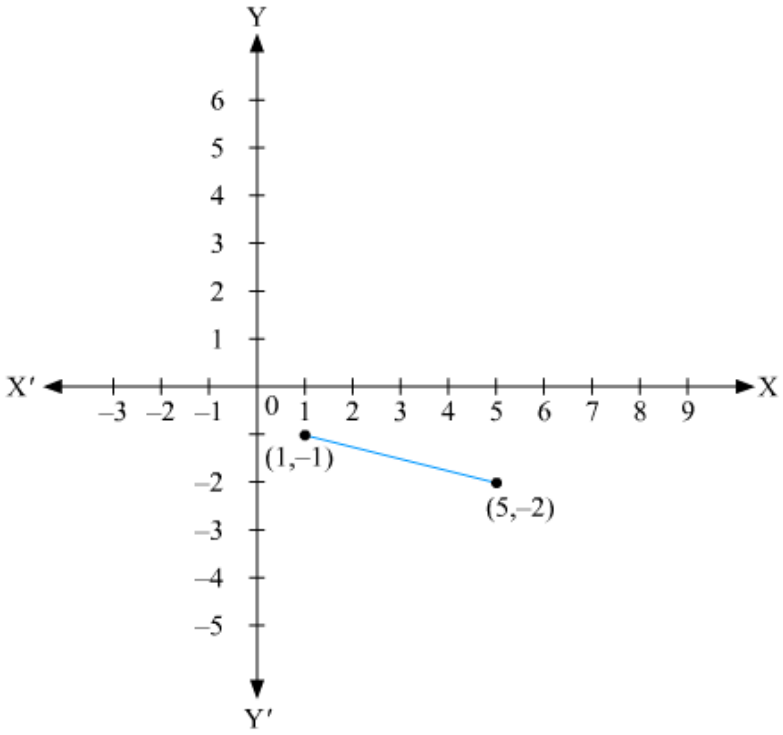
$y=-1$

Substituting x = 5 in $y=\frac{-x+1}{2}$,we get

$y=-2$

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

x	1	5
y	–1	–2



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