(v) We are given,

$3x+5y=15$

We get,

$y=\frac{15-3x}{5}$

Now, substituting x = 0 in $y=\frac{15-3x}{5}$, we get

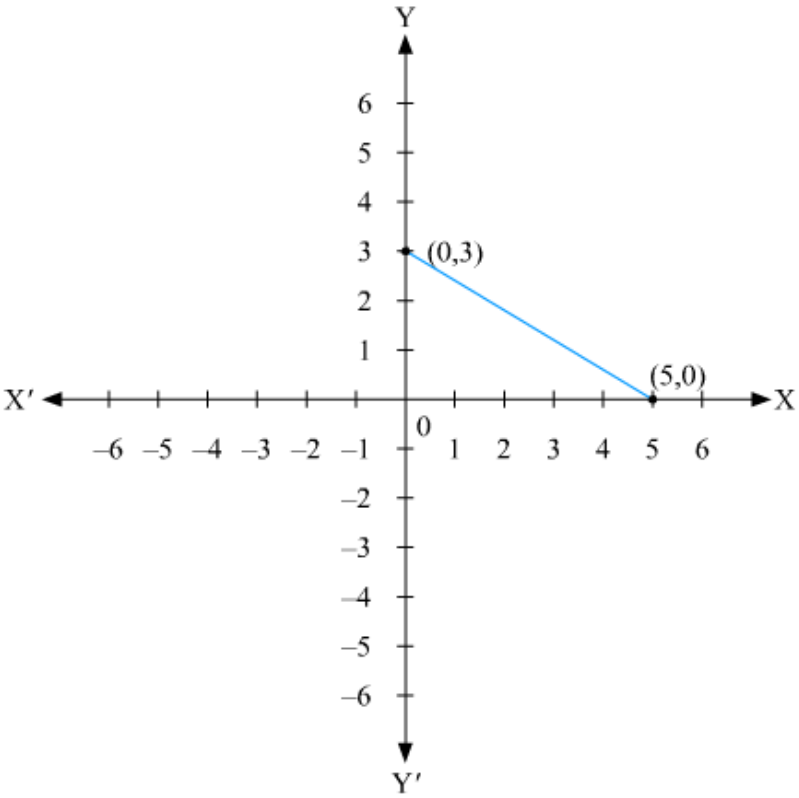
$y=3$

Substituting x = 5 in $y=\frac{15-3x}{5}$, 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	5
y	3	0



(vi) We are given,

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

$3x-2y=12$

We get,

$y=\frac{3x-12}{2}$

Now, substituting x = 0 in $y=\frac{3x-12}{2}$, we get

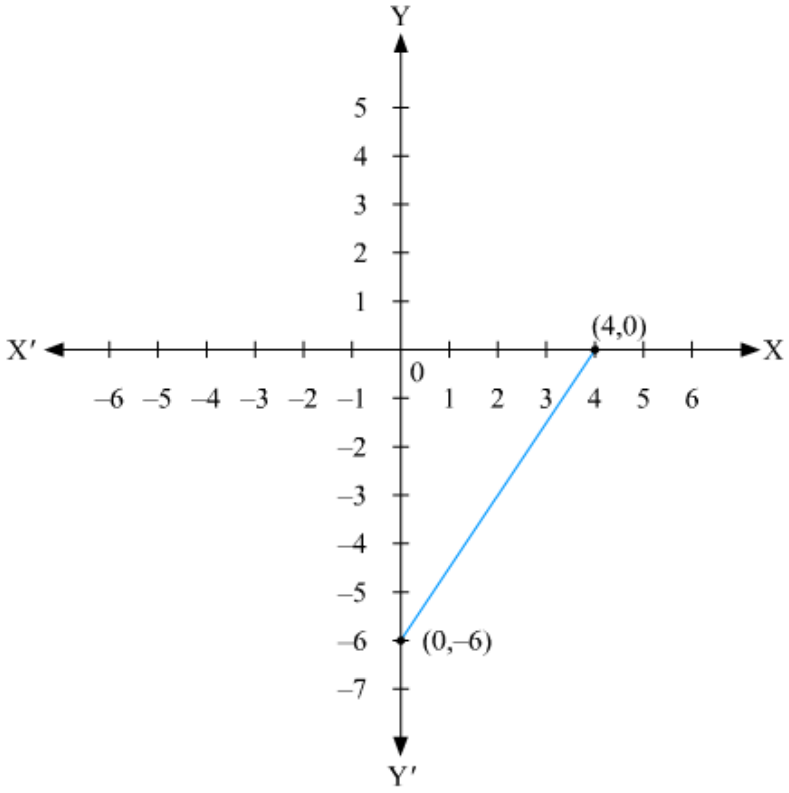
$y=-6$

Substituting x = 4 in $y=\frac{3x-12}{2}$, 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	4
y	–6	0



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