(iii) We are given,

$-x+y=6$

We get,

$y=6+x$

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

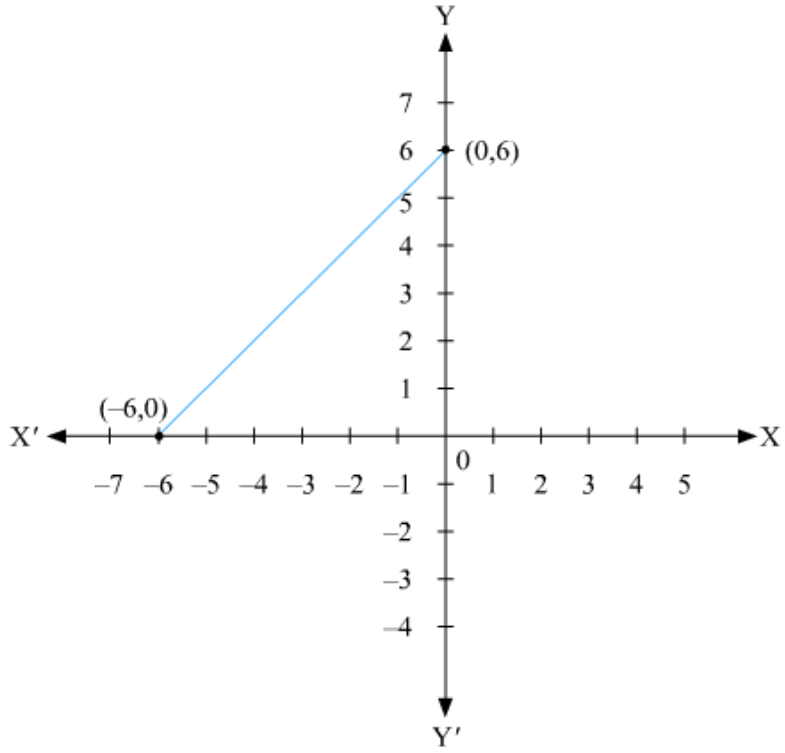
$y=6$

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

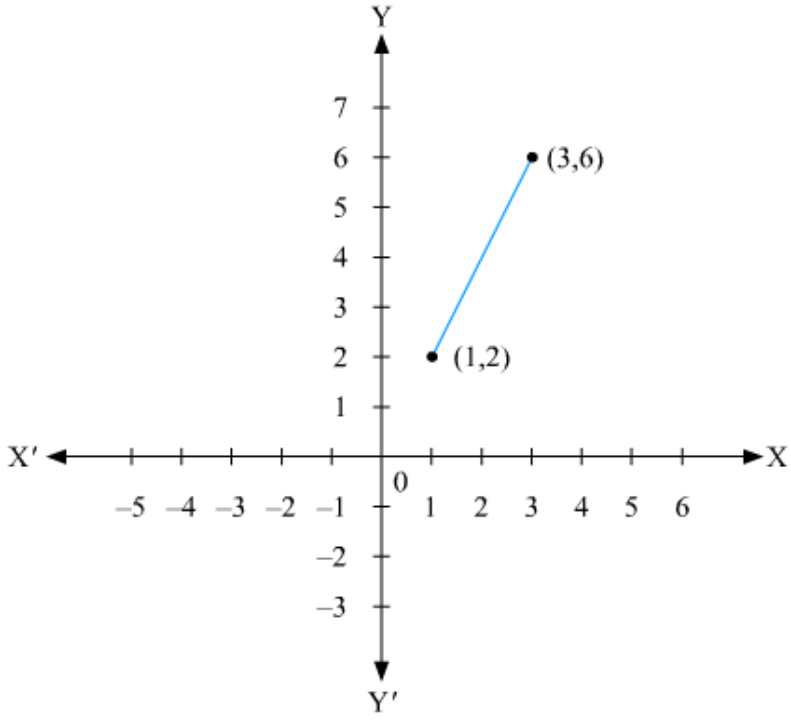
$y=2$

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



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