



(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

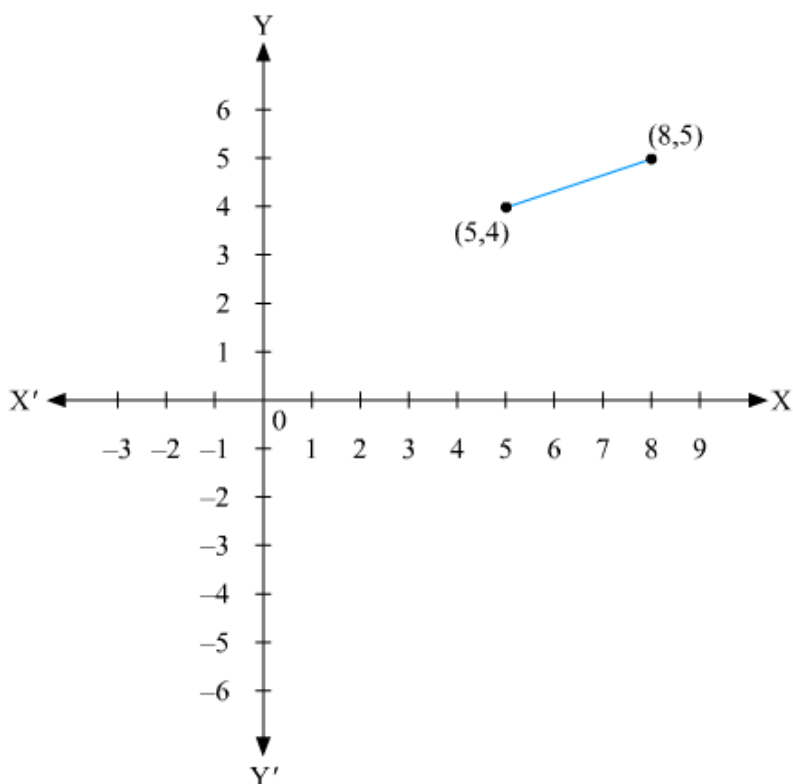
$$y = 4$$

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

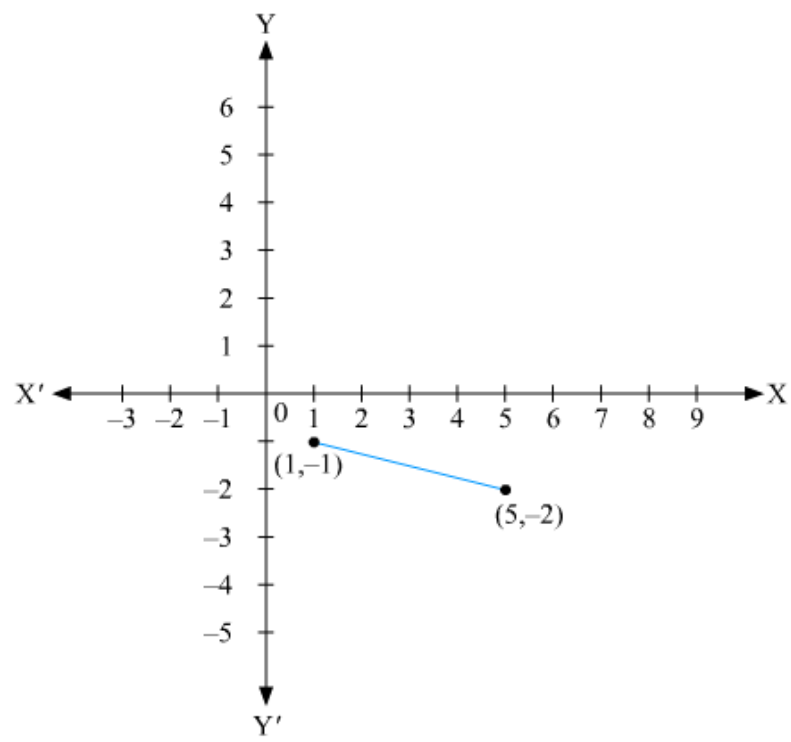
$$y = -1$$

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



***** END *****