So, $x_E = -2$

Thus, $E(-2, 0)$

F is the y-intercept of (d).

So, $x_F = 0$

& Coordinates of F satisfy eqn of (d).

then, $y_F = 2x_F + 4$

$y_F = 4.$

Thus, $F(0, 4)$

b) E & A belongs to x-axis (given & proved)

So $AO = x_A - x_O$

$AO = 3\text{cm}$

& $EA = x_A - x_E.$

$= 3 - (-2)$

$= 5\text{cm}$

c) Let $R(x_R, y_R)$ be the midpt of [EF]

So, $x_R = \dfrac{x_E + x_F}{2}$ | $y_R = \dfrac{y_E + y_F}{2}$

$= \dfrac{-2 + 0}{2}$ | $= \dfrac{0 + 4}{2}$

$x_R = -1$ | $y_R = 2$

but $B(-1, 2)$ which are coordinates of R.

Thus, B is the midpoint of [EF].

4a) $(AB): \dfrac{y - y_A}{x - x_A} = \dfrac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A}.$

$\dfrac{y - 0}{x - 3} = \dfrac{2 - 0}{-1 - 3}$

$\dfrac{y}{x - 3} = \dfrac{2}{-4}$

$\dfrac{y}{x - 3} = -\dfrac{1}{2}$

then, $y = \dfrac{-1}{2}(x - 3)$

Thus, $(AB): y = -\dfrac{x}{2} + \dfrac{3}{2}.$