

**PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLES
INTRODUCTION**
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS
CHAPTER NO:3
CHAPTER NAME: LINEAR EQUATION IN TWO VARIABLES

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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LEARNING OUTCOME

1. Students will be able to define linear equations in two variables ,
2. Students will be able to **express** linear equations in two variables **in general form.**
3. Students will be able to represent graphically linear equations in two variables.

General form of a Linear Equation in Two Variables

The general form of a linear equation in two variables is $ax + by + c = 0$, where a and b cannot be zero simultaneously. The graph of a linear equation is a straight line.

Two linear equations in the same two variables are called a pair of linear equations in two variables. The most general form of a pair of linear equations is: $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$; $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

where a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1 and c_2 are real numbers, such that $a_1^2 + b_1^2 \neq 0$, $a_2^2 + b_2^2 \neq 0$.

- A pair of values of variables 'x' and 'y' which satisfy both the equations in the given system of equations is said to be a solution of the simultaneous pair of linear equations.
- A pair of linear equations in two variables can be represented and solved, by
 - (i) Graphical method
 - (ii) Algebraic method

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 - (i) Graphical method
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Types of algebraic method;

- 1.Substitution method
- 2.Elimination method
- 3.Cross-multiplication method.

Introduction to linear equation in two variables

<https://youtu.be/NJU6gClTInI>

1. Aftab tells his daughter, “Seven years ago, I was seven times as old as you were then. Also, three years from now, I shall be three times as old as you will be.” (Isn’t this interesting?) Represent this situation algebraically and graphically

<https://youtu.be/TDe64q-xuY4> (10.2)

1 Aftab tells his daughter, "seven years ago, I was seven times as old as you were then. Also, three years from now, I shall be three times as old as you will be. Represent this situation algebraically and graphically." [NCERT]

Solution. Let the present age of the daughter = x years

$$7 \text{ years ago daughter's age} = (x - 7) \text{ years}$$

$$3 \text{ years from now, daughter's age} = (x + 3) \text{ years}$$

Let the present age of father = y years

$$7 \text{ years ago father's age} = (y - 7) \text{ years}$$

$$3 \text{ years from now father's age} = (y + 3) \text{ years}$$

$$\text{Seven years ago, Aftab's age} = 7 \times \text{daughter's age} \Rightarrow y - 7 = 7(x - 7)$$

$$\text{Three years later, Aftab's age} = 3 \times \text{daughter's age} \Rightarrow y + 3 = 3(x + 3)$$

or $y = 7x - 42$...*(i)*

and $y = 3x + 6$...*(ii)*

Equations *(i)* and *(ii)* are the algebraic representations of the given situations.

For graphical representations, we find atleast two solutions of each equation.

Table : Solutions of $y = 7x - 42$

x	12	18
$y = 7x - 42$	$7 \times 12 - 42 = 42$	$7 \times 18 - 42 = 84$

We plot the points $A(12, 42)$ and $B(18, 84)$ on a graph paper.

The line AB is a graphical representation of $y = 7x - 42$.

Table : Solutions of $y = 3x + 6$

x	6	12
$y = 3x + 6$	$3 \times 6 + 6 = 24$	$3 \times 12 + 6 = 42$

We plot the point $C(6, 24)$ on the same graph paper. Point $A(12, 42)$ is already plotted.

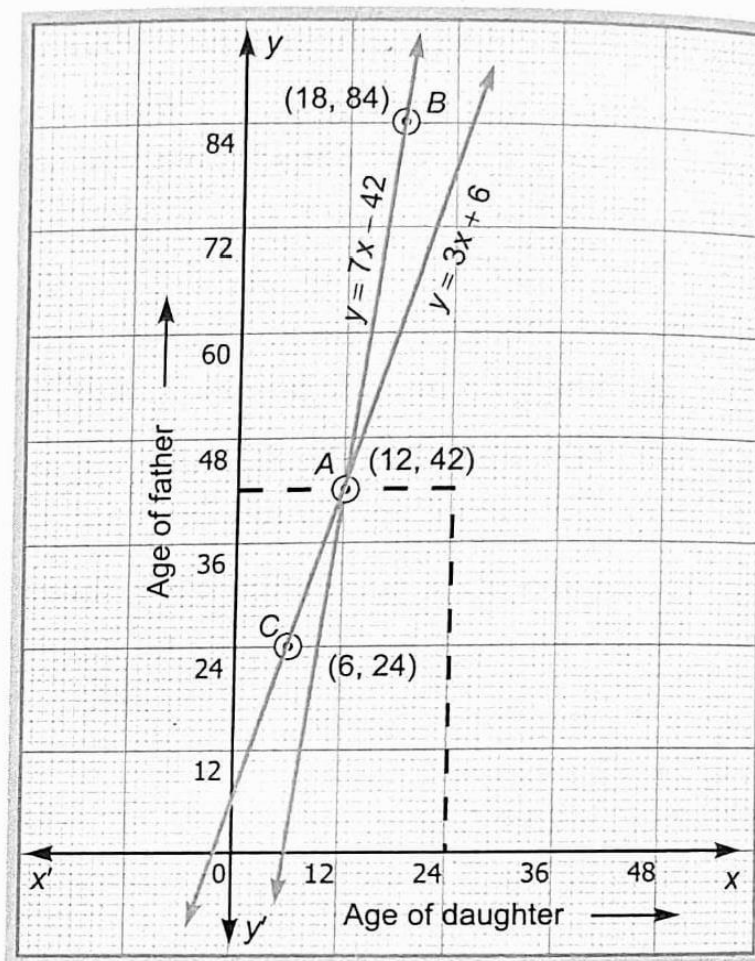
The line BC is a graphical representation of $y = 3x + 6$.

NOTE From the graph, the two lines intersect at the point $(12, 42)$.

$\therefore x = 12$ and $y = 42$ is the solution of equations (i) and (ii).

Present age of daughter = $x = 12$ years

Present age of father = $y = 42$ years



2 The coach of cricket team buys 3 bats and 6 balls for ₹3900. Later, she buys another bat and 3 more balls of same kind for ₹1500. Represent this situation algebraically and geometrically.

Solution. Let the cost of one bat be ₹ x and the cost of one ball be ₹ y

Then according to given condition, we have

$$3x + 6y = 3900 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 1300 \quad \dots(i)$$

also $x + 3y = 1500 \Rightarrow x + 3y = 1500 \quad \dots(ii)$

Equations (i) and (ii) are the algebraic representations of the given situation.

For graphical representations, we find two solutions of each equation.

Table : Solutions of $x + 2y = 1300$

x	1300	0
$y = \frac{1300 - x}{2}$	$\frac{1300 - 1300}{2} = 0$	$\frac{1300 - 0}{2} = 650$

We plot points $A(1300, 0)$ and $B(0, 650)$ on a graph paper.

The line AB is the graph of $x + 2y = 1300$

Table : Solutions of $x + 3y = 1500$

x	1500	0
$y = \frac{1500 - x}{3}$	$\frac{1500 - 1500}{3} = 0$	$\frac{1500 - 0}{3} = 500$

We plot the points $P(1500, 0)$ and $Q(0, 500)$ on a graph paper.

The line PQ is the graph of $x + 3y = 1500$.

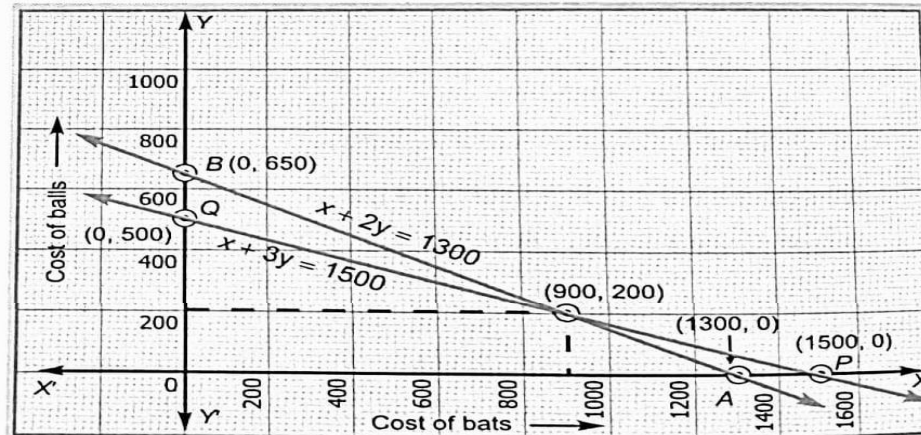


FIGURE 3.4

NOTE From the graph, the two lines intersect at the point $(900, 200)$.

$\therefore x = 900$ and $y = 200$ is a solution of the equations (i) and (ii).

Cost of a bat = $x = ₹ 900$ and cost of a ball = $y = ₹ 200$

HOME ASSIGNMENT; Ex. 3.1 & AHA

- 1 Solve the system of equation $2x + y = -4$ and $5x - 3y = 1$ by the method of elimination
2. . Solve the system of equation $2x + 3y = 11$, $x + 2y = 7$ by the method of elimination

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