

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.1

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.

Solutions:

Let the present age of Aftab be ‘x’.

And, the present age of his daughter be ‘y’.

Now, we can write, seven years ago,

Age of Aftab = $x - 7$

Age of his daughter = $y - 7$

According to the question,

$$x - 7 = 7(y - 7)$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 7 = 7y - 49$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 7y = -42 \quad \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

Also, three years from now or after three years,

Age of Aftab will become = $x + 3$.

Age of his daughter will become = $y + 3$

According to the situation given,

$$x + 3 = 3(y + 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 3 = 3y + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 3y = 6 \quad \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Subtracting equation (i) from equation (ii) we have

$$(x - 3y) - (x - 7y) = 6 - (-42)$$

$$\Rightarrow -3y + 7y = 6 + 42$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y = 48$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 12$$

The algebraic equation is represented by

$$x - 7y = -42$$

$$x - 3y = 6$$

For, $x - 7y = -42$ or $x = -42 + 7y$

The solution table is

X	-7	0	7
Y	5	6	7

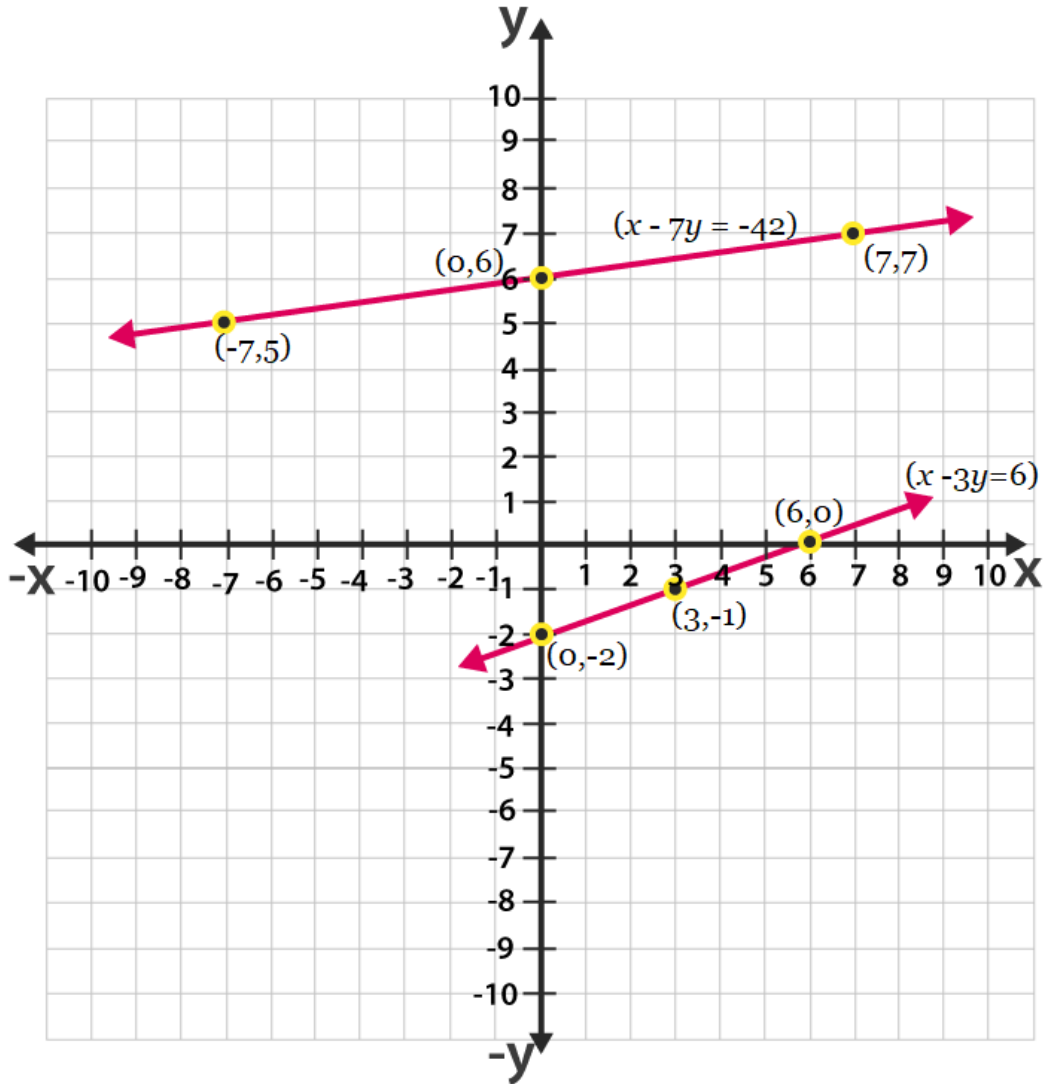
For, $x - 3y = 6$ or $x = 6 + 3y$

The solution table is

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

X	6	4	0
Y	0	-1	-2

The graphical representation is:



2. The coach of a cricket team buys 3 bats and 6 balls for Rs.3900. Later, she buys another bat and 3 more balls of the same kind for Rs.1300. Represent this situation algebraically and geometrically.

Solutions:

Let us assume that the cost of a bat be 'Rs x'

And, the cost of a ball be 'Rs y'

According to the question, the algebraic representation is

$$3x + 6y = 3900$$

$$\text{and } x + 2y = 1300$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

For, $3x+6y=3900$

Or $x = (3900 - 6y)/3$

The solution table is

x	300	100	-100
y	500	600	700

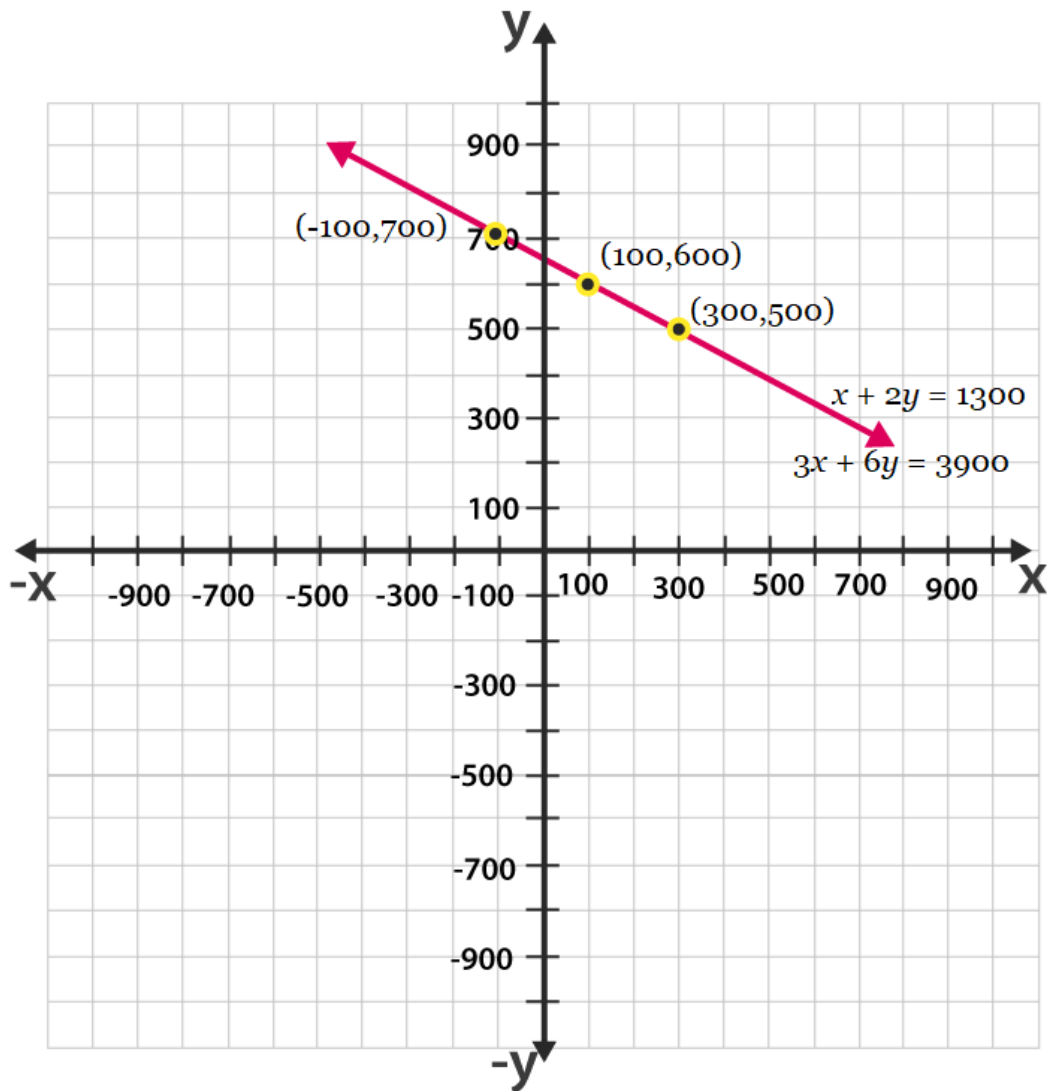
For, $x+2y=1300$

Or $x=1300-2y$

The solution table is

x	300	100	-100
y	500	600	700

The graphical representation is as follows.



NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

3. The cost of 2 kg of apples and 1kg of grapes on a day was found to be Rs.160. After a month, the cost of 4 kg of apples and 2 kg of grapes is Rs.300. Represent the situation algebraically and geometrically.

Solutions:

Let the cost of 1 kg of apples be 'Rs. x '

And, cost of 1 kg of grapes be 'Rs. y '

According to the question, the algebraic representation is

$$2x + y = 160$$

$$\text{And } 4x + 2y = 300$$

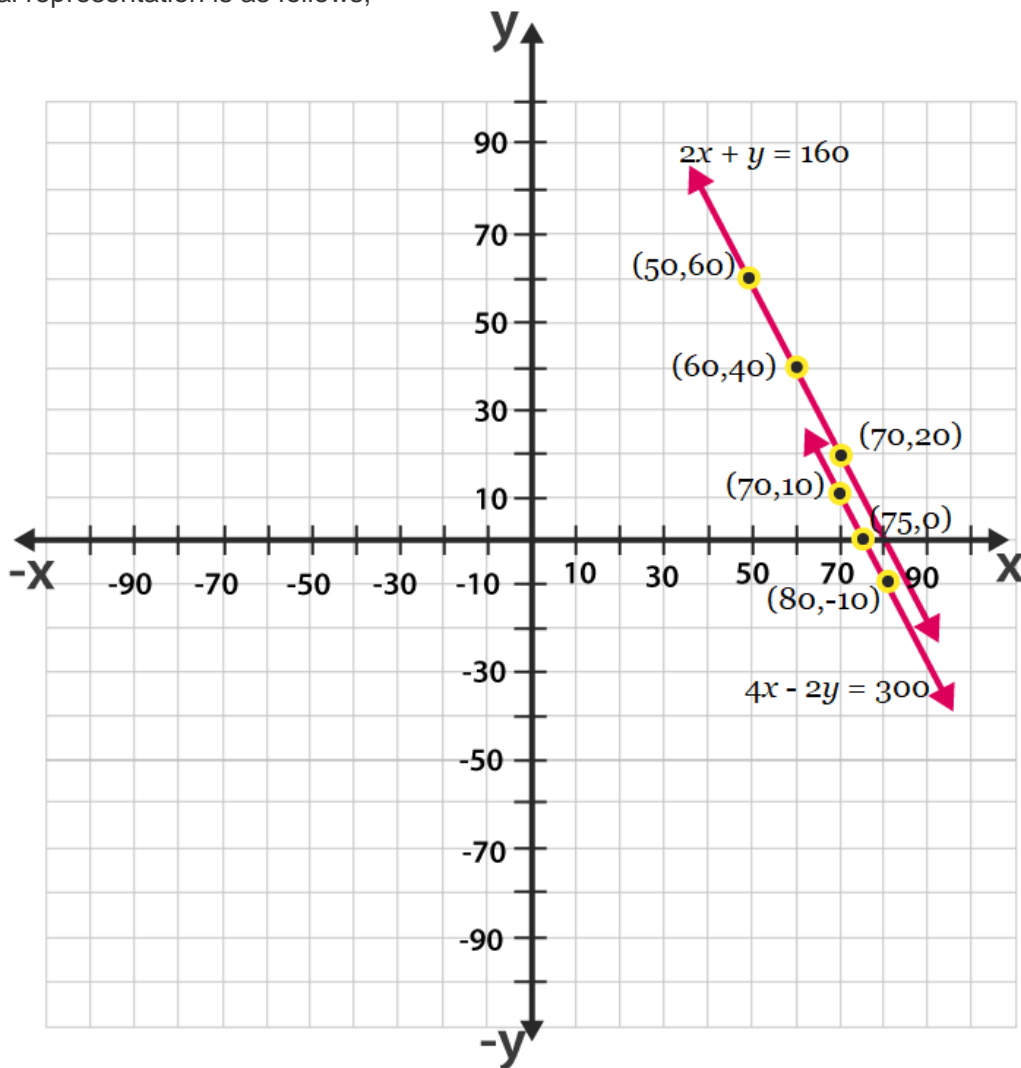
For, $2x + y = 160$ or $y = 160 - 2x$, the solution table is;

x	50	60	70
y	60	40	20

For $4x + 2y = 300$ or $y = (300 - 4x)/2$, the solution table is;

x	70	80	75
y	10	-10	0

The graphical representation is as follows;



**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.2

1. Form the pair of linear equations in the following problems, and find their solutions graphically.

(i) 10 students of Class X took part in a Mathematics quiz. If the number of girls is 4 more than the number of boys, find the number of boys and girls who took part in the quiz.

(ii) 5 pencils and 7 pens together cost ₹ 50, whereas 7 pencils and 5 pens together cost ₹ 46. Find the cost of one pencil and that of one pen.

Solution:

(i) Let there be x number of girls and y number of boys. As per the given question, the algebraic expression can be represented as follows.

$$x + y = 10$$

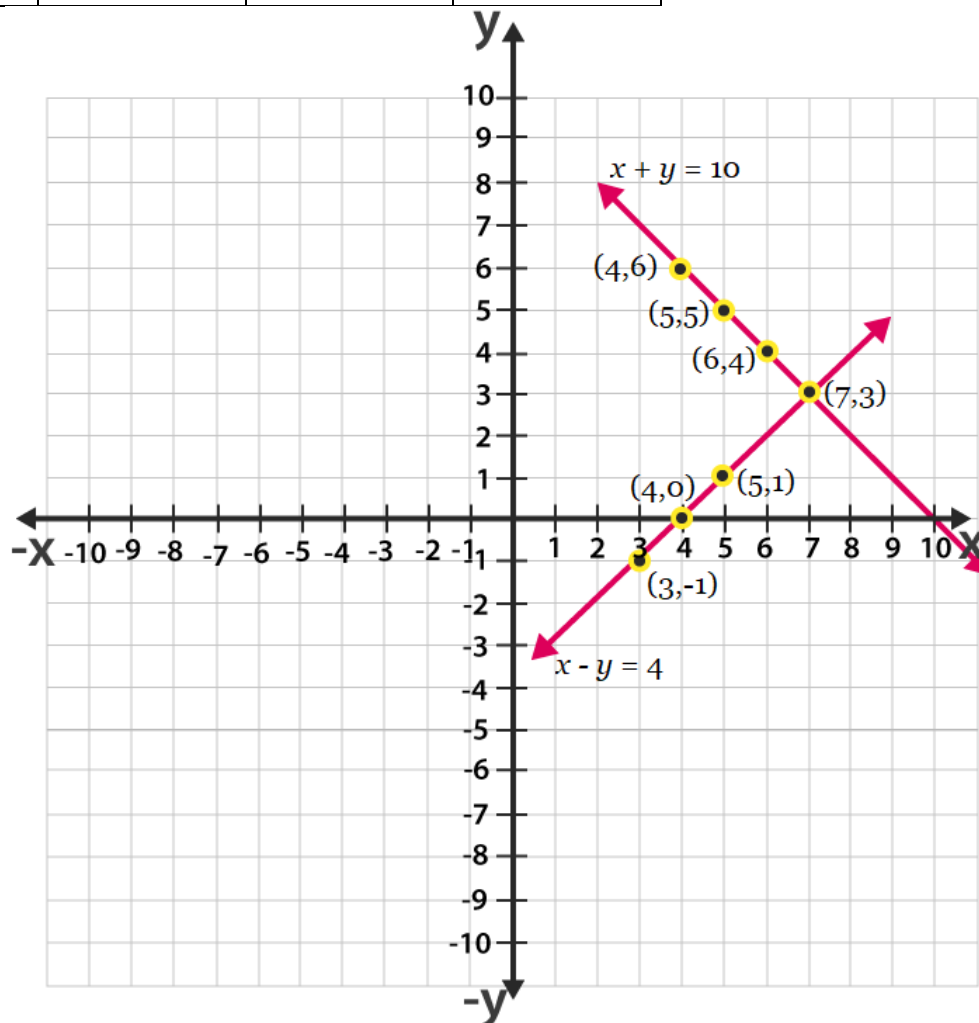
$$x - y = 4$$

Now, for $x + y = 10$ or $x = 10 - y$, the solutions are;

x	5	4	6
y	5	6	4

For $x - y = 4$ or $x = 4 + y$, the solutions are;

x	4	5	3
y	0	1	-1



NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

From the graph, it can be seen that the given lines cross each other at point (7, 3). Therefore, there are 7 girls and 3 boys in the class.

(ii) Let 1 pencil costs Rs.x and 1 pen costs Rs.y.

According to the question, the algebraic expression can be represented as;

$$5x + 7y = 50$$

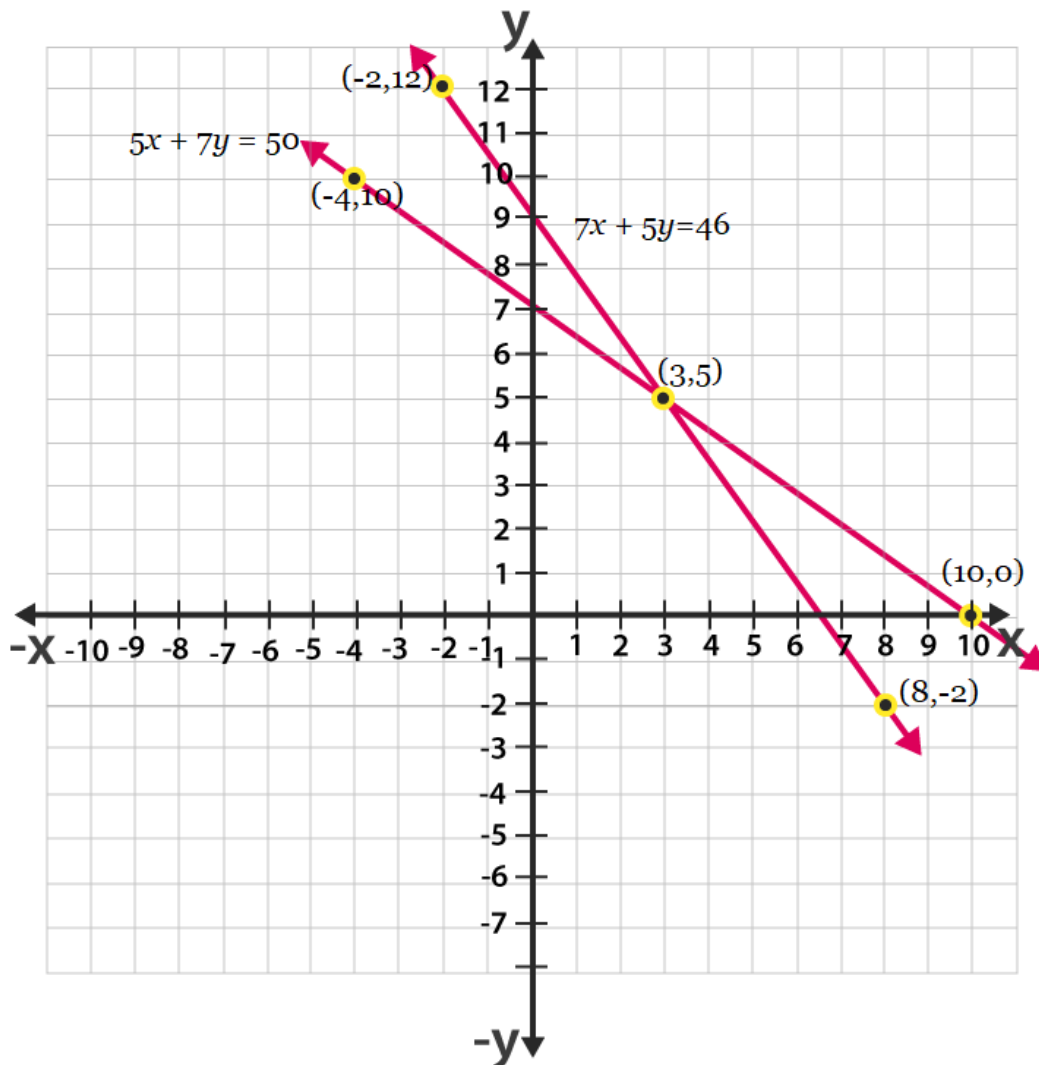
$$7x + 5y = 46$$

For, $5x + 7y = 50$ or $x = (50 - 7y)/5$, the solutions are;

x	3	10	-4
y	5	0	10

For $7x + 5y = 46$ or $x = (46 - 5y)/7$, the solutions are;

x	8	3	-2
y	-2	5	12



From the graph, it is can be seen that the given lines cross each other at point (3, 5).

So, the cost of a eraser is 3/- and cost of a chocolate is 5/-.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

2. On comparing the ratios a_1/a_2 , b_1/b_2 and c_1/c_2 , find out whether the lines representing the following pairs of linear equations intersect at a point, are parallel or coincident:

(i) $5x - 4y + 8 = 0$

$7x + 6y - 9 = 0$

(ii) $9x + 3y + 12 = 0$

$18x + 6y + 24 = 0$

(iii) $6x - 3y + 10 = 0$

$2x - y + 9 = 0$

Solutions:

(i) Given expressions;

$5x - 4y + 8 = 0$

$7x + 6y - 9 = 0$

Comparing these equations with $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$

And $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

We get,

$a_1 = 5, b_1 = -4, c_1 = 8$

$a_2 = 7, b_2 = 6, c_2 = -9$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{5}{7}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = -\frac{4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{8}{-9}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

So, the pairs of equations given in the question have a unique solution and the lines cross each other at exactly one point.

(ii) Given expressions;

$9x + 3y + 12 = 0$

$18x + 6y + 24 = 0$

Comparing these equations with $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$

And $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

We get,

$a_1 = 9, b_1 = 3, c_1 = 12$

$a_2 = 18, b_2 = 6, c_2 = 24$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{9}{18} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

So, the pairs of equations given in the question have infinite possible solutions and the lines are coincident.

(iii) Given Expressions;

$6x - 3y + 10 = 0$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$2x - y + 9 = 0$$

Comparing these equations with $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$

And $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

We get,

$$a_1 = 6, b_1 = -3, c_1 = 10$$

$$a_2 = 2, b_2 = -1, c_2 = 9$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{1}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-3}{-1} = \frac{3}{1}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{10}{9}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

So, the pairs of equations given in the question are parallel to each other and the lines never intersect each other at any point and there is no possible solution for the given pair of equations.

3. On comparing the ratios $\frac{a_1}{a_2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2}$, and $\frac{c_1}{c_2}$, find out whether the following pair of linear equations are consistent, or inconsistent.

(i) $3x + 2y = 5$; $2x - 3y = 7$

(ii) $2x - 3y = 8$; $4x - 6y = 9$

(iii) $\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{3}y = 7$; $9x - 10y = 14$

(iv) $5x - 3y = 11$; $-10x + 6y = -22$

(v) $\frac{4}{3}x + 2y = 8$; $2x + 3y = 12$

Solutions:

(i) **Given :** $3x + 2y = 5$ or $3x + 2y - 5 = 0$
and $2x - 3y = 7$ or $2x - 3y - 7 = 0$

Comparing these equations with $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$

And $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

We get,

$$a_1 = 3, b_1 = 2, c_1 = -5$$

$$a_2 = 2, b_2 = -3, c_2 = -7$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{2}{-3}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-5}{-7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

So, the given equations intersect each other at one point and they have only one possible solution. The equations are consistent.

(ii) **Given** $2x - 3y = 8$ and $4x - 6y = 9$

Therefore,

$$a_1 = 2, b_1 = -3, c_1 = -8$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

$$a_2 = 4, b_2 = -6, c_2 = -9$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{-6} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{8}{-9}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

So, the equations are parallel to each other and they have no possible solution. Hence, the equations are inconsistent.

(iii) Given $\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{3}y = 7$ and $9x - 10y = 14$

Therefore,

$$a_1 = \frac{3}{2}, b_1 = \frac{5}{3}, c_1 = -7$$

$$a_2 = 9, b_2 = -10, c_2 = 14$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{6}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{5}{3 \cdot (-10)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-7}{14} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$

So, the equations are intersecting each other at one point and they have only one possible solution. Hence, the equations are consistent.

(iv) Given, $5x - 3y = 11$ and $-10x + 6y = -22$

Therefore,

$$a_1 = 5, b_1 = -3, c_1 = 11$$

$$a_2 = -10, b_2 = 6, c_2 = -22$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{5}{-10} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{11}{-22} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

These linear equations are coincident lines and have infinite number of possible solutions. Hence, the equations are consistent.

(v) Given, $\frac{4}{3}x + 2y = 8$ and $2x + 3y = 12$

$$a_1 = \frac{4}{3}, b_1 = 2, c_1 = 8$$

$$a_2 = 2, b_2 = 3, c_2 = 12$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{4}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

These linear equations are coincident lines and have infinite number of possible solutions. Hence, the equations are consistent.

4. Which of the following pairs of linear equations are consistent/inconsistent? If consistent, obtain the solution graphically:

(i) $x + y = 5$, $2x + 2y = 10$

(ii) $x - y = 8$, $3x - 3y = 16$

(iii) $2x + y - 6 = 0$, $4x - 2y - 4 = 0$

(iv) $2x - 2y - 2 = 0$, $4x - 4y - 5 = 0$

Solutions:

(i) Given, $x + y = 5$ and $2x + 2y = 10$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

∴ The equations are coincident and they have infinite number of possible solutions.

So, the equations are consistent.

For, $x + y = 5$ or $x = 5 - y$

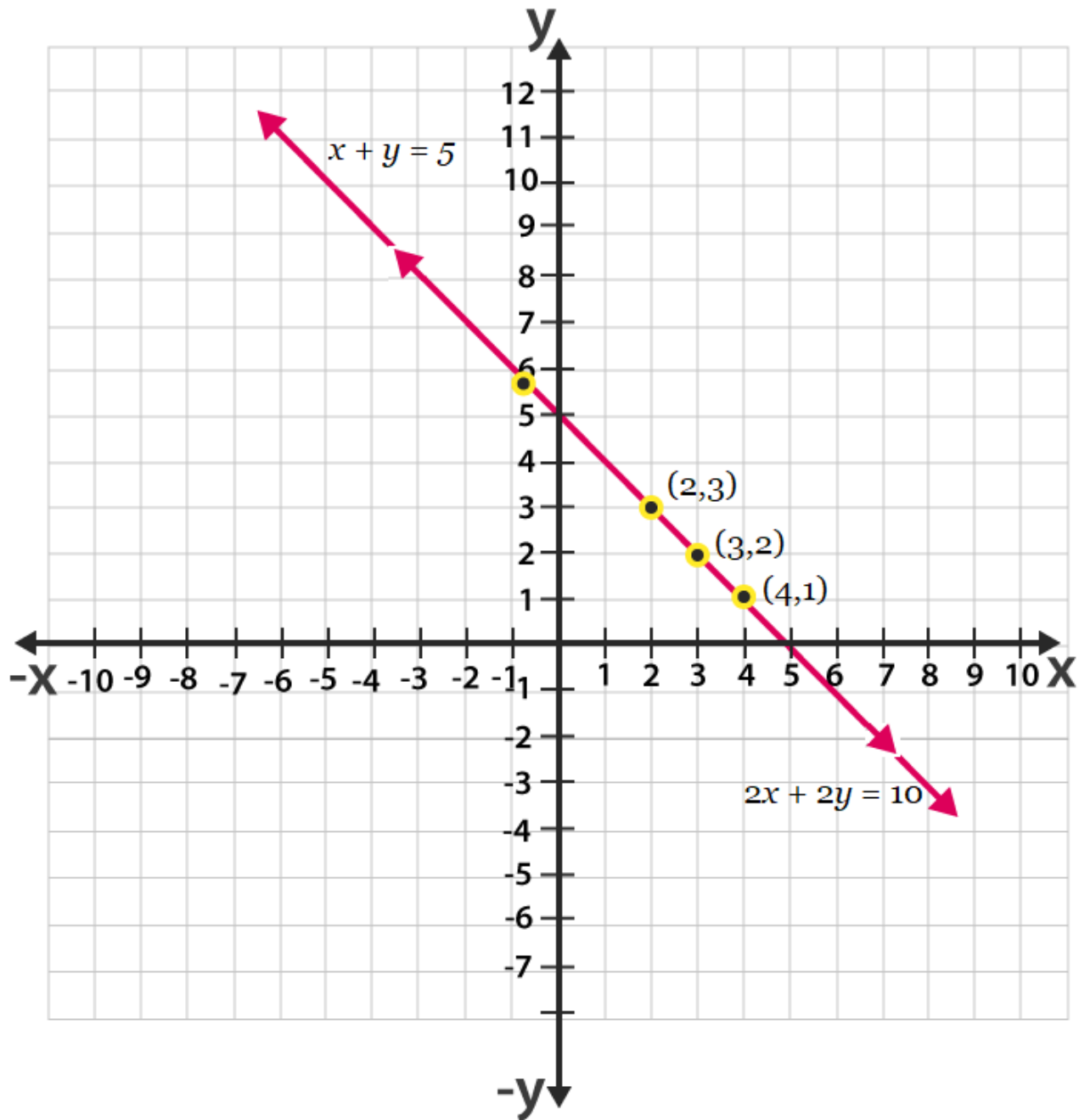
x	4	3	2
y	1	2	3

For $2x + 2y = 10$ or $x = \frac{10-2y}{2}$

x	4	3	2
y	1	2	3

So, the equations are represented in graphs as follows:

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables



From the figure, we can see, that the lines are overlapping each other.

Therefore, the equations have infinite possible solutions.

(ii) Given, $x - y = 8$ and $3x - 3y = 16$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-1}{-3} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$\text{Since, } \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

The equations are parallel to each other and have no solutions. Hence, the pair of linear equations is inconsistent.

(iii) Given, $2x + y - 6 = 0$ and $4x - 2y - 4 = 0$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{1}{-2}, \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-6}{-4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{Since, } \frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

The given linear equations are intersecting each other at one point and have only one solution. Hence, the pair of linear equations is consistent.

Now, for $2x + y - 6 = 0$ or $y = 6 - 2x$

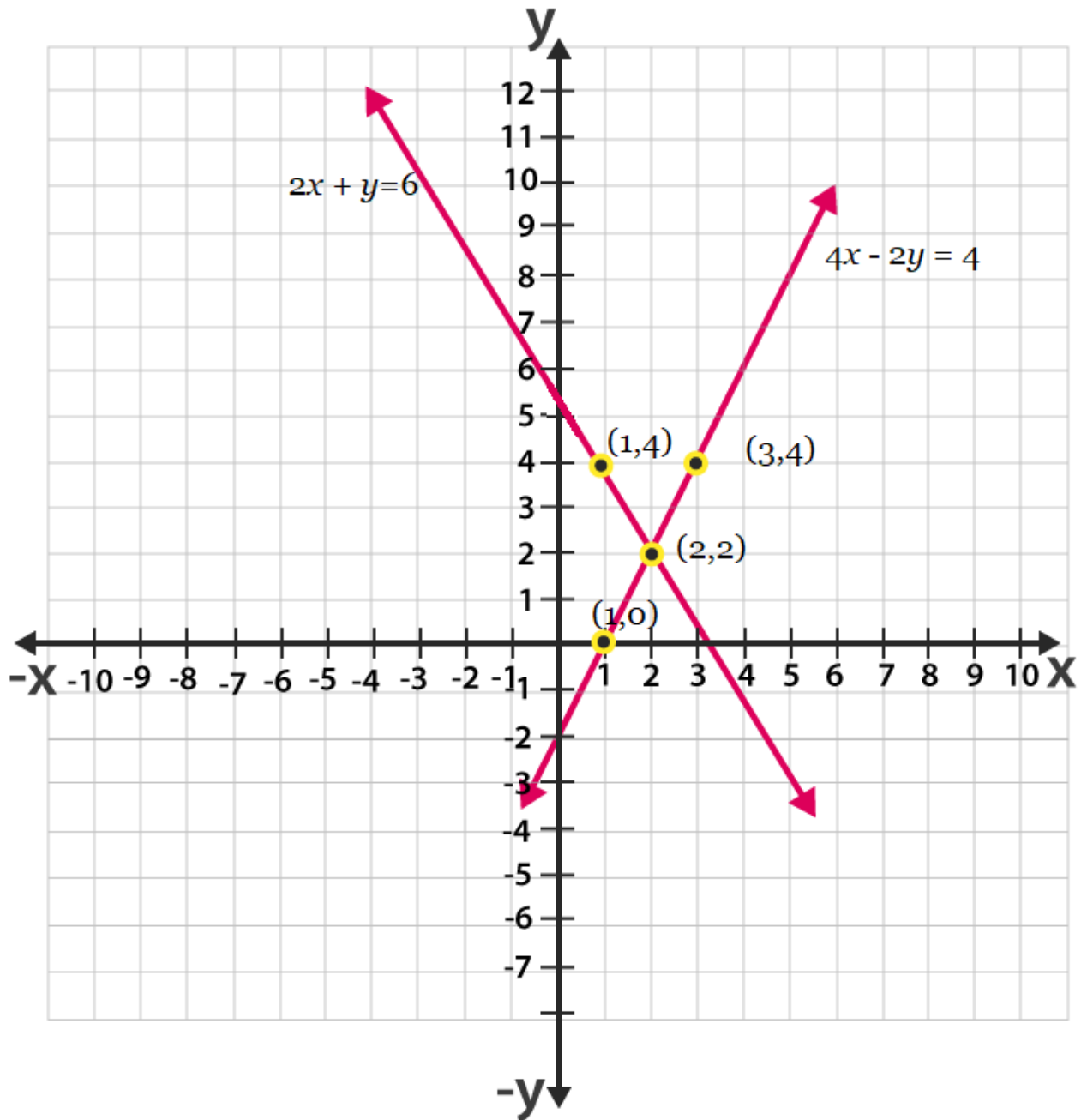
x	0	1	2
y	0	4	2

And for $4x - 2y - 4 = 0$ or $y = \frac{4x-4}{2}$

x	1	2	3
y	0	2	4

So, the equations are represented in graphs as follows:

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables



From the graph, it can be seen that these lines are intersecting each other at only one point, $(2, 2)$.

(iv) Given, $2x - 2y - 2 = 0$ and $4x - 4y - 5 = 0$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-2}{-4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Since, $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Thus, these linear equations have parallel and have no possible solutions. Hence, the pair of linear equations are inconsistent.

5. Half the perimeter of a rectangular garden, whose length is 4 m more than its width, is 36 m. Find the dimensions of the garden.

Solutions: Let us consider.

The width of the garden is x and length is y .

Now, according to the question, we can express the given condition as;

$$y - x = 4$$

and

$$y + x = 36$$

Now, taking $y - x = 4$ or $y = x + 4$

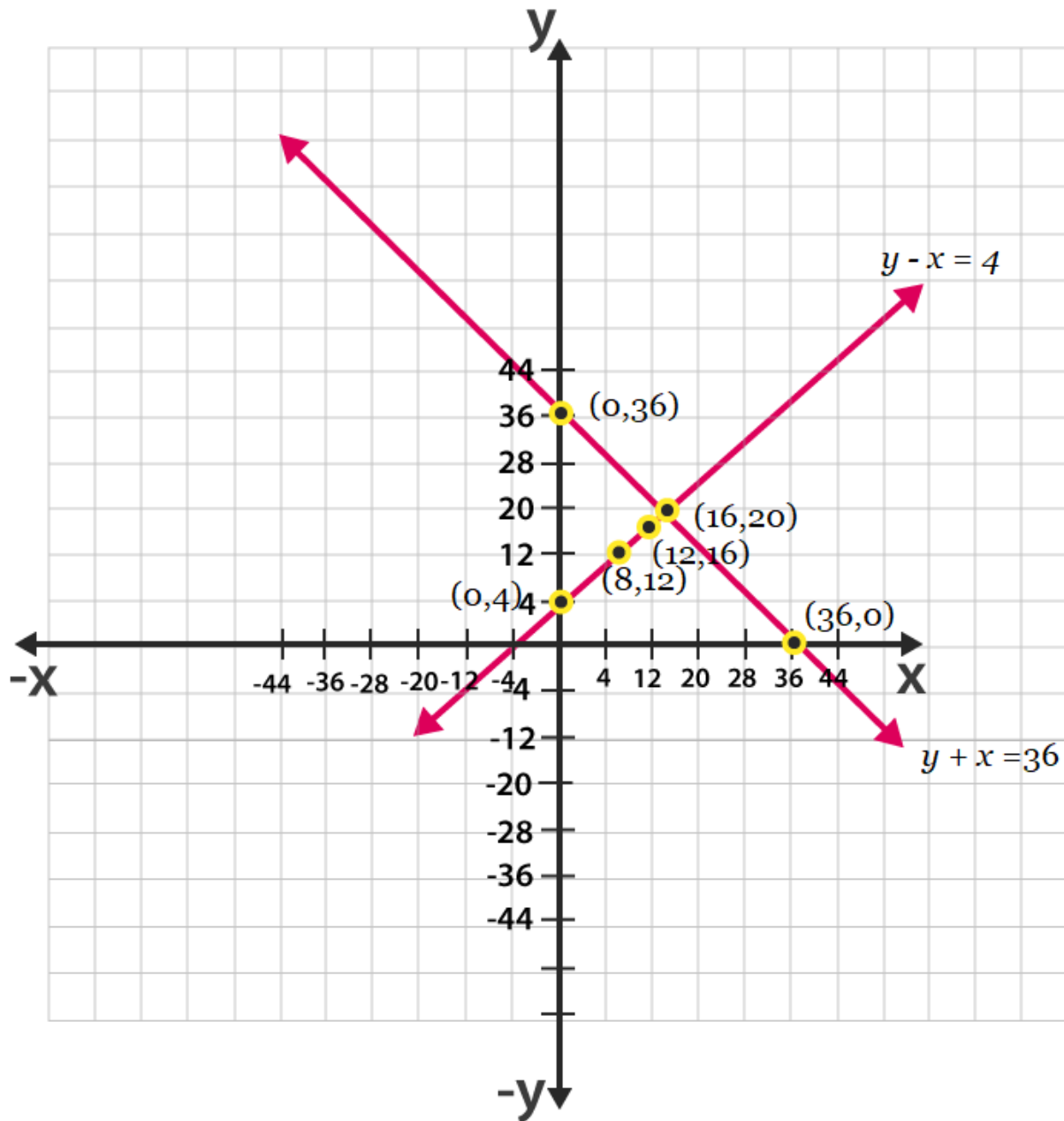
x	0	8	12
y	4	12	16

For $y + x = 36$, $y = 36 - x$

x	0	36	36
y	36	0	20

The graphical representation of both the equation is as follows;

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables



From the graph you can see, the lines intersect each other at a point $(16, 20)$. Hence, the width of the garden is 16 and length is 20.

6. Given the linear equation $2x + 3y - 8 = 0$, write another linear equation in two variables such that the geometrical representation of the pair so formed is:

- (i) Intersecting lines
- (ii) Parallel lines
- (iii) Coincident lines

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Solutions:

(i) Given the linear equation $2x + 3y - 8 = 0$.

To find another linear equation in two variables such that the geometrical representation of the pair so formed is intersecting lines, it should satisfy below condition;

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

Thus, another equation could be $2x - 7y + 9 = 0$, such that;

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \text{ and } \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{-7}$$

Clearly, you can see another equation satisfies the condition.

(ii) Given the linear equation $2x + 3y - 8 = 0$.

To find another linear equation in two variables such that the geometrical representation of the pair so formed is parallel lines, it should satisfy below condition;

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

Thus, another equation could be $6x + 9y + 9 = 0$, such that;

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-8}{9}$$

Clearly, you can see another equation satisfies the condition.

(iii) Given the linear equation $2x + 3y - 8 = 0$.

To find another linear equation in two variables such that the geometrical representation of the pair so formed is coincident lines, it should satisfy below condition;

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

Thus, another equation could be $4x + 6y - 16 = 0$, such that;

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{-8}{-16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Clearly, you can see another equation satisfies the condition.

7. Draw the graphs of the equations $x - y + 1 = 0$ and $3x + 2y - 12 = 0$. Determine the coordinates of the vertices of the triangle formed by these lines and the x-axis, and shade the triangular region.

Solution: Given, the equations for graphs are $x - y + 1 = 0$ and $3x + 2y - 12 = 0$.

For, $x - y + 1 = 0$ or $x = 1 + y$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

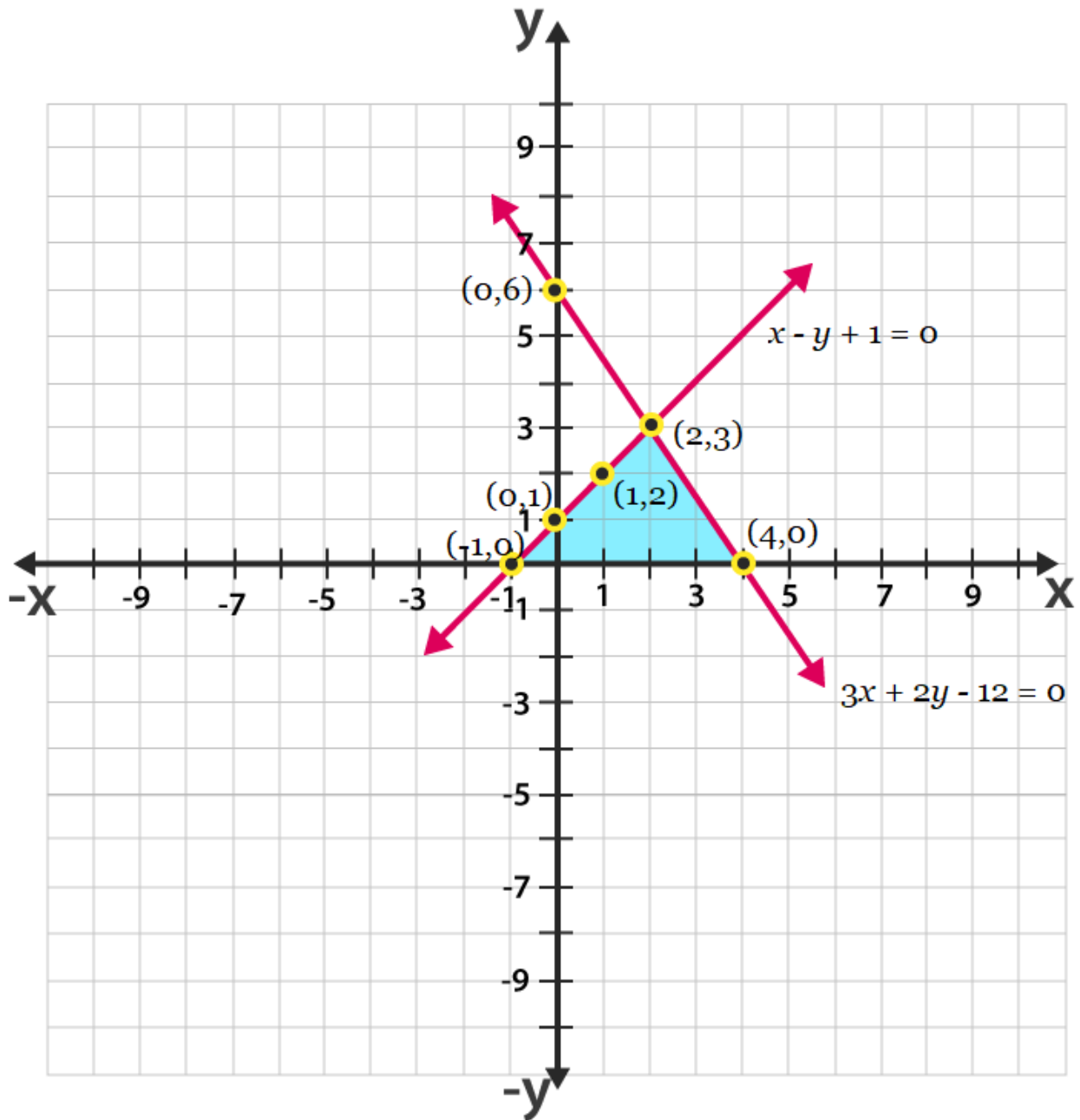
x	0	1	2
y	1	2	3

For, $3x + 2y - 12 = 0$ or $x = \frac{12-2y}{3}$

x	4	2	0
y	0	3	6

Hence, the graphical representation of these equations is as follows;

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables



From the figure, it can be seen that these lines are intersecting each other at point $(2, 3)$ and x-axis at $(-1, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$. Therefore, the vertices of the triangle are $(2, 3)$, $(-1, 0)$, and $(4, 0)$.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.3

1. Solve the following pair of linear equations by the substitution method

(i) $x + y = 14$

$$x - y = 4$$

(ii) $s - t = 3$

$$(s/3) + (t/2) = 6$$

(iii) $3x - y = 3$

$$9x - 3y = 9$$

(iv) $0.2x + 0.3y = 1.3$

$$0.4x + 0.5y = 2.3$$

(v) $\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3}y = 0$

$$\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{8}y = 0$$

(vi) $(3x/2) - (5y/3) = -2$

$$(x/3) + (y/2) = (13/6)$$

Solutions:

(i) Given,

$x + y = 14$ and $x - y = 4$ are the two equations.

From 1st equation, we get,

$$x = 14 - y$$

Now, substitute the value of x in second equation to get,

$$(14 - y) - y = 4$$

$$14 - 2y = 4$$

$$2y = 10$$

$$\text{Or } y = 5$$

By the value of y , we can now find the exact value of x ;

$$\because x = 14 - y$$

$$\therefore x = 14 - 5$$

$$\text{Or } x = 9$$

Hence, $x = 9$ and $y = 5$.

(ii) Given,

$s - t = 3$ and $(s/3) + (t/2) = 6$ are the two equations.

From 1st equation, we get,

$$s = 3 + t \quad (1)$$

Now, substitute the value of s in second equation to get,

$$(3+t)/3 + (t/2) = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (2(3+t) + 3t)/6 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (6+2t+3t)/6 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow (6+5t) = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow 5t = 30$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

$$\Rightarrow t = 6$$

Now, substitute the value of t in equation (1)

$$s = 3 + 6 = 9$$

Therefore, $s = 9$ and $t = 6$.

(iii) Given,

$3x - y = 3$ and $9x - 3y = 9$ are the two equations.

From 1st equation, we get,

$$x = (3+y)/3$$

Now, substitute the value of x in the given second equation to get,

$$9(3+y)/3 - 3y = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 + 3y - 3y = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 = 9$$

Therefore, y has infinite values and since, $x = (3+y) / 3$, so x also has infinite values.

(iv) Given,

$0.2x + 0.3y = 1.3$ and $0.4x + 0.5y = 2.3$ are the two equations.

From 1st equation, we get,

$$x = (1.3 - 0.3y)/0.2 \text{ _____(1)}$$

Now, substitute the value of x in the given second equation to get,

$$0.4(1.3 - 0.3y)/0.2 + 0.5y = 2.3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(1.3 - 0.3y) + 0.5y = 2.3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2.6 - 0.6y + 0.5y = 2.3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2.6 - 0.1y = 2.3$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.1y = 0.3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3$$

Now, substitute the value of y in equation (1), we get,

$$x = (1.3 - 0.3(3))/0.2 = (1.3 - 0.9)/0.2 = 0.4/0.2 = 2$$

Therefore, $x = 2$ and $y = 3$.

(v) Given,

$\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{3}y = 0$ and $\sqrt{3}x - \sqrt{8}y = 0$

are the two equations.

From 1st equation, we get,

$$x = -(\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{2})y \text{ _____(1)}$$

Putting the value of x in the given second equation to get,

$$\sqrt{3}(-\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{2})y - \sqrt{8}y = 0 \Rightarrow (-3/\sqrt{2})y - \sqrt{8}y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 0$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Now, substitute the value of y in equation (1), we get,
 $x = 0$

Therefore, $x = 0$ and $y = 0$.

(vi) Given,

$(3x/2) - (5y/3) = -2$ and $(x/3) + (y/2) = 13/6$ are the two equations.

From 1st equation, we get,

$$(3/2)x = -2 + (5y/3)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2(-6+5y)/9 = (-12+10y)/9 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Putting the value of x in the given second equation to get,

$$((-12+10y)/9)/3 + y/2 = 13/6$$

$$\Rightarrow y/2 = 13/6 - ((-12+10y)/27) + y/2 = 13/6$$

$$\frac{-12+10y}{9} + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{13}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{-12+10y}{27} + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{2} = \frac{13}{6} - \frac{-12+10y}{27} \Rightarrow \frac{y}{2} = \frac{117}{54} - \frac{-24+20y}{54}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{2} = \frac{117+24-20y}{54}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3$$

Now, substitute the value of y in equation (1), we get,

$$(3x/2) - 5(3)/3 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x/2) - 5 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

Therefore, $x = 2$ and $y = 3$.

2. Solve $2x + 3y = 11$ and $2x - 4y = -24$ and hence find the value of 'm' for which $y = mx + 3$.

Solution:

$$2x + 3y = 11 \dots\dots\dots(I)$$

$$2x - 4y = -24 \dots\dots\dots(II)$$

From equation (II), we get

$$x = (11-3y)/2 \dots\dots\dots(III)$$

Substituting the value of x in equation (II), we get

$$2(11-3y)/2 - 4y = -24$$

$$11 - 3y - 4y = -24$$

$$-7y = -35$$

$$y = 5 \dots\dots\dots(IV)$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Putting the value of y in equation (III), we get

$$x = (11 - 3 \times 5) / 2 = -4 / 2 = -2$$

Hence, $x = -2, y = 5$

Also,

$$y = mx + 3$$

$$5 = -2m + 3$$

$$-2m = 2$$

$$m = -1$$

Therefore the value of m is -1 .

3. Form the pair of linear equations for the following problems and find their solution by substitution method.

(i) The difference between two numbers is 26 and one number is three times the other. Find them.

Solution:

Let the two numbers be x and y respectively, such that $y > x$.

According to the question,

$$y = 3x \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$y - x = 26 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Substituting the value of (1) into (2), we get

$$3x - x = 26$$

$$x = 13 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Substituting (3) in (1), we get $y = 39$

Hence, the numbers are 13 and 39.

(ii) The larger of two supplementary angles exceeds the smaller by 18 degrees. Find them.

Solution:

Let the larger angle be x° and smaller angle be y° .

We know that the sum of two supplementary pair of angles is always 180° .

According to the question,

$$x + y = 180^\circ \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$x - y = 18^\circ \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

From (1), we get $x = 180^\circ - y \dots\dots\dots (3)$

Substituting (3) in (2), we get

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$180^\circ - y - y = 18^\circ$$

$$162^\circ = 2y$$

$$y = 81^\circ \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Using the value of y in (3), we get

$$x = 180^\circ - 81^\circ$$

$$= 99^\circ$$

Hence, the angles are 99° and 81° .

(iii) The coach of a cricket team buys 7 bats and 6 balls for Rs.3800. Later, she buys 3 bats and 5 balls for Rs.1750. Find the cost of each bat and each ball.

Solution:

Let the cost a bat be x and cost of a ball be y.

According to the question,

$$7x + 6y = 3800 \dots\dots\dots (I)$$

$$3x + 5y = 1750 \dots\dots\dots (II)$$

From (I), we get

$$y = (3800-7x)/6 \dots\dots\dots (III)$$

Substituting (III) in (II). we get,

$$3x + 5(3800-7x)/6 = 1750$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 9500/3 - 35x/6 = 1750$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 35x/6 = 1750 - 9500/3$$

$$\Rightarrow (18x-35x)/6 = (5250 - 9500)/3$$

$$\Rightarrow -17x/6 = -4250/3$$

$$\Rightarrow -17x = -8500$$

$$x = 500 \dots\dots\dots (IV)$$

Substituting the value of x in (III), we get

$$y = (3800-7 \times 500)/6 = 300/6 = 50$$

Hence, the cost of a bat is Rs 500 and cost of a ball is Rs 50.

(iv) The taxi charges in a city consist of a fixed charge together with the charge for the distance covered. For a distance of 10 km, the charge paid is Rs 105 and for a journey of 15 km, the charge paid is Rs 155. What are the fixed charges and the charge per km? How much does a person have to pay for travelling a distance of 25 km?

Solution:

Let the fixed charge be Rs x and per km charge be Rs y.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

According to the question,

$$x + 10y = 105 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$x + 15y = 155 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{From (1), we get } x = 105 - 10y \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Substituting the value of x in (2), we get

$$105 - 10y + 15y = 155$$

$$5y = 50$$

$$y = 10 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Putting the value of y in (3), we get

$$x = 105 - 10 \times 10 = 5$$

Hence, fixed charge is Rs 5 and per km charge = Rs 10

$$\text{Charge for 25 km} = x + 25y = 5 + 250 = \text{Rs } 255$$

(v) A fraction becomes $\frac{9}{11}$, if 2 is added to both the numerator and the denominator. If, 3 is added to both the numerator and the denominator it becomes $\frac{5}{6}$. Find the fraction.

Solution:

Let the fraction be $\frac{x}{y}$.

According to the question,

$$\frac{(x+2)}{(y+2)} = \frac{9}{11}$$

$$11x + 22 = 9y + 18$$

$$11x - 9y = -4 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\frac{(x+3)}{(y+3)} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$6x + 18 = 5y + 15$$

$$6x - 5y = -3 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{From (1), we get } x = \frac{(-4+9y)}{11} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Substituting the value of x in (2), we get

$$6\frac{(-4+9y)}{11} - 5y = -3$$

$$-24 + 54y - 55y = -33$$

$$-y = -9$$

$$y = 9 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Substituting the value of y in (3), we get

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$x = (-4+9 \times 9)/11 = 7$$

Hence the fraction is 7/9.

(vi) Five years hence, the age of Jacob will be three times that of his son. Five years ago, Jacob's age was seven times that of his son. What are their present ages?

Solutions:

Let the age of Jacob and his son be x and y respectively.

According to the question,

$$(x + 5) = 3(y + 5)$$

$$x - 3y = 10 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$(x - 5) = 7(y - 5)$$

$$x - 7y = -30 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{From (1), we get } x = 3y + 10 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Substituting the value of x in (2), we get

$$3y + 10 - 7y = -30$$

$$-4y = -40$$

$$y = 10 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Substituting the value of y in (3), we get

$$x = 3 \times 10 + 10 = 40$$

Hence, the present age of Jacob's and his son is 40 years and 10 years respectively.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.4

1. Solve the following pair of linear equations by the elimination method and the substitution method:

(i) $x + y = 5$ and $2x - 3y = 4$

(ii) $3x + 4y = 10$ and $2x - 2y = 2$

(iii) $3x - 5y - 4 = 0$ and $9x = 2y + 7$

(iv) $x/2 + 2y/3 = -1$ and $x - y/3 = 3$

Solutions:

(i) $x + y = 5$ and $2x - 3y = 4$

By the method of elimination.

$x + y = 5$ (i)

$2x - 3y = 4$ (ii)

When the equation (i) is multiplied by 2, we get

$2x + 2y = 10$ (iii)

When the equation (ii) is subtracted from (iii) we get,

$5y = 6$

$y = 6/5$ (iv)

Substituting the value of y in eq. (i) we get,

$x = 5 - 6/5 = 19/5$

$\therefore x = 19/5, y = 6/5$

By the method of substitution.

From the equation (i), we get:

$x = 5 - y$ (v)

When the value is put in equation (ii) we get,

$2(5 - y) - 3y = 4$

$-5y = -6$

$y = 6/5$

When the values are substituted in equation (v), we get:

$x = 5 - 6/5 = 19/5$

$\therefore x = 19/5, y = 6/5$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

(ii) $3x + 4y = 10$ and $2x - 2y = 2$

By the method of elimination.

$$3x + 4y = 10 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$2x - 2y = 2 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

When the equation (i) and (ii) is multiplied by 2, we get:

$$4x - 4y = 4 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

When the Equation (i) and (iii) are added, we get:

$$7x = 14$$

$$x = 2 \dots\dots\dots(iv)$$

Substituting equation (iv) in (i) we get,

$$6 + 4y = 10$$

$$4y = 4$$

$$y = 1$$

Hence, $x = 2$ and $y = 1$

By the method of Substitution

From equation (ii) we get,

$$x = 1 + y \dots\dots\dots(v)$$

Substituting equation (v) in equation (i) we get,

$$3(1 + y) + 4y = 10$$

$$7y = 7$$

$$y = 1$$

When $y = 1$ is substituted in equation (v) we get,

$$x = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Therefore, $x = 2$ and $y = 1$

(iii) $3x - 5y - 4 = 0$ and $9x = 2y + 7$

By the method of elimination:

$$3x - 5y - 4 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$9x = 2y + 7$$

$$9x - 2y - 7 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

When the equation (i) and (iii) is multiplied we get,

$$9x - 15y - 12 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

When the equation (iii) is subtracted from equation (ii) we get,

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$13y = -5$$

$$y = -5/13 \dots\dots\dots(iv)$$

When equation (iv) is substituted in equation (i) we get,

$$3x + 25/13 - 4 = 0$$

$$3x = 27/13$$

$$x = 9/13$$

$$\therefore x = 9/13 \text{ and } y = -5/13$$

By the method of Substitution:

From the equation (i) we get,

$$x = (5y+4)/3 \dots\dots\dots (v)$$

Putting the value (v) in equation (ii) we get,

$$9(5y+4)/3 - 2y - 7 = 0$$

$$13y = -5$$

$$y = -5/13$$

Substituting this value in equation (v) we get,

$$x = (5(-5/13)+4)/3$$

$$x = 9/13$$

$$\therefore x = 9/13, y = -5/13$$

(iv) $x/2 + 2y/3 = -1$ and $x-y/3 = 3$

By the method of Elimination.

$$3x + 4y = -6 \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

$$x - y/3 = 3$$

$$3x - y = 9 \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

When the equation (ii) is subtracted from equation (i) we get,

$$-5y = -15$$

$$y = 3 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

When the equation (iii) is substituted in (i) we get,

$$3x - 12 = -6$$

$$3x = 6$$

$$x = 2$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Hence, $x = 2$, $y = -3$

By the method of Substitution:

From the equation (ii) we get,

$$x = (y+9)/3 \dots\dots\dots(v)$$

Putting the value obtained from equation (v) in equation (i) we get,

$$3(y+9)/3 + 4y = -6$$

$$5y = -15$$

$$y = -3$$

When $y = -3$ is substituted in equation (v) we get,

$$x = (-3+9)/3 = 2$$

Therefore, $x = 2$ and $y = -3$

2. Form the pair of linear equations in the following problems, and find their solutions (if they exist) by the elimination method:

(i) If we add 1 to the numerator and subtract 1 from the denominator, a fraction reduces to 1. It becomes $\frac{1}{2}$ if we only add 1 to the denominator. What is the fraction?

Solution:

Let the fraction be a/b

According to the given information,

$$(a+1)/(b-1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a - b = -2 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$a/(b+1) = 1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a - b = 1 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

When equation (i) is subtracted from equation (ii) we get,

$$a = 3 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

When $a = 3$ is substituted in equation (i) we get,

$$3 - b = -2$$

$$-b = -5$$

$$b = 5$$

Hence, the fraction is $3/5$.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

(ii) Five years ago, Nuri was thrice as old as Sonu. Ten years later, Nuri will be twice as old as Sonu. How old are Nuri and Sonu?

Solution:

Let us assume, present age of Nuri is x

And present age of Sonu is y .

According to the given condition, we can write as;

$$x - 5 = 3(y - 5)$$

$$x - 3y = -10 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Now,

$$x + 10 = 2(y + 10)$$

$$x - 2y = 10 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Subtract eq. 1 from 2, to get,

$$y = 20 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Substituting the value of y in eq.1, we get,

$$x - 3 \cdot 20 = -10$$

$$x - 60 = -10$$

$$x = 50$$

Therefore,

Age of Nuri is 50 years

Age of Sonu is 20 years.

(iii) The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9. Also, nine times this number is twice the number obtained by reversing the order of the digits. Find the number.

Solution:

Let the unit digit and tens digit of a number be x and y respectively.

Then, Number $(n) = 10B + A$

N after reversing order of the digits = $10A + B$

According to the given information, $A + B = 9 \dots\dots\dots(i)$

$$9(10B + A) = 2(10A + B)$$

$$88B - 11A = 0$$

$$-A + 8B = 0 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Adding the equations (i) and (ii) we get,

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$9B = 9$$

$$B = 1 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Substituting this value of B, in the equation (i) we get $A = 8$

Hence the number (N) is $10B + A = 10 \times 1 + 8 = 18$

(iv) Meena went to a bank to withdraw Rs.2000. She asked the cashier to give her Rs.50 and Rs.100 notes only. Meena got 25 notes in all. Find how many notes of Rs.50 and Rs.100 she received.

Solution:

Let the number of Rs.50 notes be A and the number of Rs.100 notes be B

According to the given information,

$$A + B = 25 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$50A + 100B = 2000 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

When equation (i) is multiplied with (ii) we get,

$$50A + 50B = 1250 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

Subtracting the equation (iii) from the equation (ii) we get,

$$50B = 750$$

$$B = 15$$

Substituting in the equation (i) we get,

$$A = 10$$

Hence, Manna has 10 notes of Rs.50 and 15 notes of Rs.100.

(v) A lending library has a fixed charge for the first three days and an additional charge for each day thereafter. Saritha paid Rs.27 for a book kept for seven days, while Susy paid Rs.21 for the book she kept for five days. Find the fixed charge and the charge for each extra day.

Solution:

Let the fixed charge for the first three days be Rs.A and the charge for each day extra be Rs.B.

According to the information given,

$$A + 4B = 27 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$A + 2B = 21 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

When equation (ii) is subtracted from equation (i) we get,

$$2B = 6$$

$$B = 3 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

Substituting $B = 3$ in equation (i) we get,

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$A + 12 = 27$$

$$A = 15$$

Hence, the fixed charge is Rs.15

And the Charge per day is Rs.3

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.5

1. Which of the following pairs of linear equations has unique solution, no solution, or infinitely many solutions. In case there is a unique solution, find it by using cross multiplication method.

(i) $x - 3y - 3 = 0$ and $3x - 9y - 2 = 0$

(iii) $3x - 5y = 20$ and $6x - 10y = 40$

(ii) $2x + y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 8$

(iv) $x - 3y - 7 = 0$ and $3x - 3y - 15 = 0$

Solutions:

(i) Given, $x - 3y - 3 = 0$ and $3x - 9y - 2 = 0$

$$a_1/a_2 = 1/3, \quad b_1/b_2 = -3/-9 = 1/3, \quad c_1/c_2 = -3/-2 = 3/2$$

$$(a_1/a_2) = (b_1/b_2) \neq (c_1/c_2)$$

Since, the given set of lines are parallel to each other they will not intersect each other and therefore there is no solution for these equations.

(ii) Given, $2x + y = 5$ and $3x + 2y = 8$

$$a_1/a_2 = 2/3, \quad b_1/b_2 = 1/2, \quad c_1/c_2 = -5/-8$$

$$(a_1/a_2) \neq (b_1/b_2)$$

Since they intersect at a unique point these equations will have a unique solution by cross multiplication method:

$$x/(b_1c_2 - c_1b_2) = y/(c_1a_2 - c_2a_1) = 1/(a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)$$

$$x/(-8 - (-10)) = y/(15 + 16) = 1/(4 - 3)$$

$$x/2 = y/1 = 1$$

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ and } y = 1$$

(iii) Given, $3x - 5y = 20$ and $6x - 10y = 40$

$$(a_1/a_2) = 3/6 = 1/2$$

$$(b_1/b_2) = -5/-10 = 1/2$$

$$(c_1/c_2) = 20/40 = 1/2$$

$$a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2 = c_1/c_2$$

Since the given sets of lines are overlapping each other there will be infinite number of solutions for this pair of equation.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

(iv) Given, $x - 3y - 7 = 0$ and $3x - 3y - 15 = 0$

$$(a_1/a_2) = 1/3$$

$$(b_1/b_2) = -3/-3 = 1$$

$$(c_1/c_2) = -7/-15$$

$$a_1/a_2 \neq b_1/b_2$$

Since this pair of lines are intersecting each other at a unique point, there will be a unique solution.

By cross multiplication,

$$x/(45-21) = y/(-21+15) = 1/(-3+9)$$

$$x/24 = y/-6 = 1/6$$

$$x/24 = 1/6 \text{ and } y/-6 = 1/6$$

$$\therefore x = 4 \text{ and } y = 1.$$

2. (i) For which values of a and b does the following pair of linear equations have an infinite number of solutions?

$$2x + 3y = 7$$

$$(a - b)x + (a + b)y = 3a + b - 2$$

(ii) For which value of k will the following pair of linear equations have no solution?

$$3x + y = 1$$

$$(2k - 1)x + (k - 1)y = 2k + 1$$

Solution:

$$(i) 3y + 2x - 7 = 0$$

$$(a + b)y + (a - b)x - (3a + b - 2) = 0$$

$$a_1/a_2 = 2/(a - b), \quad b_1/b_2 = 3/(a + b), \quad c_1/c_2 = -7/-(3a + b - 2)$$

For infinitely many solutions,

$$a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2 = c_1/c_2$$

$$\text{Thus } 2/(a - b) = 7/(3a + b - 2)$$

$$6a + 2b - 4 = 7a - 7b$$

$$a - 9b = -4 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$2/(a - b) = 3/(a + b)$$

$$2a + 2b = 3a - 3b$$

$$a - 5b = 0 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Subtracting (i) from (ii), we get

$$4b = 4$$

$$b = 1$$

Substituting this eq. in (ii), we get

$$a - 5 \times 1 = 0$$

$$a = 5$$

Thus at $a = 5$ and $b = 1$ the given equations will have infinite solutions.

$$(ii) 3x + y - 1 = 0$$

$$(2k - 1)x + (k - 1)y - 2k - 1 = 0$$

$$a_1/a_2 = 3/(2k - 1), \quad b_1/b_2 = 1/(k - 1), \quad c_1/c_2 = -1/(-2k - 1) = 1/(2k + 1)$$

For no solutions

$$a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2 \neq c_1/c_2$$

$$3/(2k - 1) = 1/(k - 1) \neq 1/(2k + 1)$$

$$3/(2k - 1) = 1/(k - 1)$$

$$3k - 3 = 2k - 1$$

$$k = 2$$

Therefore, for $k = 2$ the given pair of linear equations will have no solution.

3. Solve the following pair of linear equations by the substitution and cross-multiplication methods:

$$8x + 5y = 9$$

$$3x + 2y = 4$$

Solution:

$$8x + 5y = 9 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$3x + 2y = 4 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

From equation (2) we get

$$x = (4 - 2y) / 3 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Using this value in equation 1, we get

$$8(4 - 2y) / 3 + 5y = 9$$

$$32 - 16y + 15y = 27$$

$$-y = -5$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

$$y = 5 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Using this value in equation (2), we get

$$3x + 10 = 4$$

$$x = -2$$

Thus, $x = -2$ and $y = 5$.

Now, Using Cross Multiplication method:

$$8x + 5y - 9 = 0$$

$$3x + 2y - 4 = 0$$

$$x/(-20+18) = y/(-27 + 32) = 1/(16-15)$$

$$-x/2 = y/5 = 1/1$$

$$\therefore x = -2 \text{ and } y = 5.$$

4. Form the pair of linear equations in the following problems and find their solutions (if they exist) by any algebraic method:

(i) A part of monthly hostel charges is fixed and the remaining depends on the number of days one has taken food in the mess. When a student A takes food for 20 days she has to pay Rs.1000 as hostel charges whereas a student B, who takes food for 26 days, pays Rs.1180 as hostel charges. Find the fixed charges and the cost of food per day.

(ii) A fraction becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ when 1 is subtracted from the numerator and it becomes $\frac{1}{4}$ when 8 is added to its denominator. Find the fraction.

(iii) Yash scored 40 marks in a test, getting 3 marks for each right answer and losing 1 mark for each wrong answer. Had 4 marks been awarded for each correct answer and 2 marks been deducted for each incorrect answer, then Yash would have scored 50 marks. How many questions were there in the test?

(iv) Places A and B are 100 km apart on a highway. One car starts from A and another from B at the same time. If the cars travel in the same direction at different speeds, they meet in 5 hours. If they travel towards each other, they meet in 1 hour. What are the speeds of the two cars?

(v) The area of a rectangle gets reduced by 9 square units, if its length is reduced by 5 units and breadth is increased by 3 units. If we increase the length by 3 units and the breadth by 2 units, the area increases by 67 square units. Find the dimensions of the rectangle.

Solutions:

(i) Let x be the fixed charge and y be the charge of food per day.

According to the question,

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$x + 20y = 1000 \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

$$x + 26y = 1180 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Subtracting (i) from (ii) we get

$$6y = 180$$

$$y = \text{Rs.}30$$

Using this value in equation (ii) we get

$$x = 1180 - 26 \times 30$$

$$x = \text{Rs.}400.$$

Therefore, fixed charges is Rs.400 and charge per day is Rs.30.

(ii) Let the fraction be x/y .

So, as per the question given,

$$(x - 1)/y = 1/3 \Rightarrow 3x - y = 3 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$x/(y + 8) = 1/4 \Rightarrow 4x - y = 8 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Subtracting equation (1) from (2) , we get

$$x = 5 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Using this value in equation (2), we get,

$$(4 \times 5) - y = 8$$

$$y = 12$$

Therefore, the fraction is $5/12$.

(iii) Let the number of right answers is x and number of wrong answers be y

According to the given question;

$$3x - y = 40 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$4x - 2y = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x - y = 25 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Subtracting equation (2) from equation (1), we get;

$$x = 15 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Putting this in equation (2), we obtain;

$$30 - y = 25$$

$$\text{Or } y = 5$$

Therefore, number of right answers = 15 and number of wrong answers = 5

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Hence, total number of questions = 20

(iv) Let x be the number of correct numbers and y be the number of incorrect answers.

According to the question given,

$$3x - y = 40 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$4x - 2y = 50$$

$$\text{And } 2x - y = 25 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Subtracting equation (ii) from (i), we get

$$x = 15 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

Using this in equation (i), we get,

$$3(15) - 40 = y$$

$$y = 5$$

Therefore, the number of correct answers = 15

And the number of incorrect answers = 5

The total number of questions = 20

(v) Let,

The length of rectangle = x unit

And breadth of the rectangle = y unit

Now, as per the question given,

$$(x - 5)(y + 3) = xy - 9$$

$$3x - 5y - 6 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$(x + 3)(y + 2) = xy + 67$$

$$2x + 3y - 61 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Using cross multiplication method, we get,

$$x/(305 + 18) = y/(-12 + 183) = 1/(9 + 10)$$

$$x/323 = y/171 = 1/19$$

Therefore, $x = 17$ and $y = 9$.

Hence, the length of rectangle = 17 units

And breadth of the rectangle = 9 units

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.6

1. Solve the following pairs of equations by reducing them to a pair of linear equations:

(i) $1/2x + 1/3y = 2$

$1/3x + 1/2y = 13/6$

Solution:

Let us assume $1/x = m$ and $1/y = n$, then the equation will change as follows.

$m/2 + n/3 = 2$

$\Rightarrow 3m+2n-12 = 0$(1)

$m/3 + n/2 = 13/6$

$\Rightarrow 2m+3n-13 = 0$(2)

Now, using cross-multiplication method, we get,

$m/(-26-(-36)) = n/(-24-(-39)) = 1/(9-4)$

$m/10 = n/15 = 1/5$

$m/10 = 1/5$ and $n/15 = 1/5$

So, $m = 2$ and $n = 3$

$1/x = 2$ and $1/y = 3$

$x = 1/2$ and $y = 1/3$

(ii) $2/\sqrt{x} + 3/\sqrt{y} = 2$

$4/\sqrt{x} + 9/\sqrt{y} = -1$

Solution:

Substituting $1/\sqrt{x} = m$ and $1/\sqrt{y} = n$ in the given equations, we get

$2m + 3n = 2$ (i)

$4m - 9n = -1$ (ii)

Multiplying equation (i) by 3, we get

$6m + 9n = 6$ (iii)

Adding equation (ii) and (iii), we get

$10m = 5$

$m = 1/2$(iv)

Now by putting the value of 'm' in equation (i), we get

$2 \times 1/2 + 3n = 2$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$\begin{aligned}3n &= 1 \\n &= 1/3 \\m &= 1/\sqrt{x} \\1/2 &= 1/\sqrt{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 4 \\n &= 1/\sqrt{y} \\1/3 &= 1/\sqrt{y} \\y &= 9\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x = 4$ and $y = 9$

(iii) $4/x + 3y = 14$

$3/x - 4y = 23$

Solution:

Putting $\frac{1}{x} = m$ in the given equation we get,
So, $4m + 3y = 14 \Rightarrow 4m + 3y - 14 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(1)$
 $3m - 4y = 23 \Rightarrow 3m - 4y - 23 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$

By cross-multiplication, we get,
 $m/(-69-56) = y/(-42-(-92)) = 1/(-16-9)$
 $-m/125 = y/50 = -1/25$
 $-m/125 = -1/25$ and $y/50 = -1/25$
 $m = 5$ and $b = -2$
 $m = 1/x = 5$
So, $x = 1/5$
 $y = -2$

(iv) $5/(x-1) + 1/(y-2) = 2$

$6/(x-1) - 3/(y-2) = 1$

Solution:

Substituting $1/(x-1) = m$ and $1/(y-2) = n$ in the given equations, we get,
 $5m + n = 2 \dots\dots\dots(i)$
 $6m - 3n = 1 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$
Multiplying equation (i) by 3, we get
 $15m + 3n = 6 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Adding (ii) and (iii) we get

$$21m = 7$$

$$m = 1/3$$

Putting this value in equation (i), we get

$$5 \times 1/3 + n = 2$$

$$n = 2 - 5/3 = 1/3$$

$$m = 1/(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/3 = 1/(x-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 4$$

$$n = 1/(y-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1/3 = 1/(y-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5$$

Hence, $x = 4$ and $y = 5$

$$(v) (7x-2y)/xy = 5$$

$$(8x + 7y)/xy = 15$$

Solution:

$$(7x-2y)/xy = 5$$

$$7/y - 2/x = 5 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$(8x + 7y)/xy = 15$$

$$8/y + 7/x = 15 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Substituting $1/x = m$ in the given equation we get,

$$-2m + 7n = 5 \Rightarrow -2 + 7n - 5 = 0 \dots\dots(iii)$$

$$7m + 8n = 15 \Rightarrow 7m + 8n - 15 = 0 \dots\dots(iv)$$

By cross-multiplication method, we get,

$$m/(-105 - (-40)) = n/(-35 - 30) = 1/(-16 - 49)$$

$$m/(-65) = n/(-65) = 1/(-65)$$

$$m/-65 = 1/-65$$

$$m = 1$$

$$n/(-65) = 1/(-65)$$

$$n = 1$$

$$m = 1 \text{ and } n = 1$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$m = 1/x = 1 \quad n = 1/y = 1$$

Therefore, $x = 1$ and $y = 1$

(vi) $6x + 3y = 6xy$

$2x + 4y = 5xy$

Solution:

$6x + 3y = 6xy$

$$6/y + 3/x = 6$$

Let $1/x = m$ and $1/y = n$

$$\Rightarrow 6n + 3m = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 3m + 6n - 6 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$2x + 4y = 5xy$

$$\Rightarrow 2/y + 4/x = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n + 4m = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m + 2n - 5 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

$$3m + 6n - 6 = 0$$

$$4m + 2n - 5 = 0$$

By cross-multiplication method, we get

$$m/(-30 - (-12)) = n/(-24 - (-15)) = 1/(6-24)$$

$$m/-18 = n/-9 = 1/-18$$

$$m/-18 = 1/-18$$

$$m = 1$$

$$n/-9 = 1/-18$$

$$n = 1/2$$

$$m = 1 \text{ and } n = 1/2$$

$$m = 1/x = 1 \text{ and } n = 1/y = 1/2$$

$$x = 1 \text{ and } y = 2$$

Hence, $x = 1$ and $y = 2$

(vii) $10/(x+y) + 2/(x-y) = 4$

$15/(x+y) - 5/(x-y) = -2$

Solution:

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Substituting $1/x+y = m$ and $1/x-y = n$ in the given equations, we get,

$$10m + 2n = 4 \Rightarrow 10m + 2n - 4 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$15m - 5n = -2 \Rightarrow 15m - 5n + 2 = 0 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Using cross-multiplication method, we get,

$$m/(4-20) = n/(-60-(20)) = 1/(-50 -30)$$

$$m/-16 = n/-80 = 1/-80$$

$$m/-16 = 1/-80 \text{ and } n/-80 = 1/-80$$

$$m = 1/5 \text{ and } n = 1$$

$$m = 1/(x+y) = 1/5$$

$$x+y = 5 \dots\dots\dots(iii)$$

$$n = 1/(x-y) = 1$$

$$x-y = 1 \dots\dots\dots(iv)$$

Adding equation (iii) and (iv), we get

$$2x = 6 \Rightarrow x = 3 \dots\dots(v)$$

Putting the value of $x = 3$ in equation (3), we get

$$y = 2$$

Hence, $x = 3$ and $y = 2$

$$(viii) \frac{1}{3x+y} + \frac{1}{3x-y} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2(3x+y)} - \frac{1}{2(3x-y)} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

Solution:

Substituting $1/(3x+y) = m$ and $1/(3x-y) = n$ in the given equations, we get,

$$m + n = 3/4 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$m/2 - n/2 = -1/8$$

$$m - n = -1/4 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Adding (1) and (2), we get

$$2m = 3/4 - 1/4$$

$$2m = 1/2$$

Putting in (2), we get

$$1/4 - n = -1/4$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$n = 1/4 + 1/4 = 1/2$$

$$m = 1/(3x+y) = 1/4$$

$$3x + y = 4 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$n = 1/(3x-y) = 1/2$$

$$3x - y = 2 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Adding equations (3) and (4), we get

$$6x = 6$$

$$x = 1 \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

Putting in (3), we get

$$3(1) + y = 4$$

$$y = 1$$

Hence, $x = 1$ and $y = 1$

2. Formulate the following problems as a pair of equations, and hence find their solutions:

(i) Ritu can row downstream 20 km in 2 hours, and upstream 4 km in 2 hours. Find her speed of rowing in still water and the speed of the current.

(ii) 2 women and 5 men can together finish an embroidery work in 4 days, while 3 women and 6 men can finish it in 3 days. Find the time taken by 1 woman alone to finish the work, and also that taken by 1 man alone.

(iii) Roohi travels 300 km to her home partly by train and partly by bus. She takes 4 hours if she travels 60 km by train and the remaining by bus. If she travels 100 km by train and the remaining by bus, she takes 10 minutes longer. Find the speed of the train and the bus separately.

Solutions:

(i) Let us consider,

Speed of Ritu in still water = x km/hr

Speed of Stream = y km/hr

Now, speed of Ritu during,

Downstream = $x + y$ km/h

Upstream = $x - y$ km/h

As per the question given,

$$2(x+y) = 20$$

$$\text{Or } x + y = 10 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$\text{And, } 2(x-y) = 4$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Or $x - y = 2$(2)

Adding both the eq.1 and 2, we get,

$$2x = 12$$

$$x = 6$$

Putting the value of x in eq.1, we get,

$$y = 4$$

Therefore,

Speed of Ritu rowing in still water = 6 km/hr

Speed of Stream = 4 km/hr

(ii) Let us consider,

Number of days taken by women to finish the work = x

Number of days taken by men to finish the work = y

Work done by women in one day = $1/x$

Work done by men in one day = $1/y$

As per the question given,

$$4(2/x + 5/y) = 1$$

$$(2/x + 5/y) = 1/4$$

And, $3(3/x + 6/y) = 1$

$$(3/x + 6/y) = 1/3$$

Now, put $1/x=m$ and $1/y=n$, we get,

$$2m + 5n = 1/4 \Rightarrow 8m + 20n = 1$$
.....(1)

$$3m + 6n = 1/3 \Rightarrow 9m + 18n = 1$$
.....(2)

Now, by cross multiplication method, we get here,

$$m/(20-18) = n/(9-8) = 1/(180-144)$$

$$m/2 = n/1 = 1/36$$

$$m/2 = 1/36$$

$$m = 1/18$$

$$m = 1/x = 1/18$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

or $x = 18$

$n = 1/y = 1/36$

$y = 36$

Therefore,

Number of days taken by women to finish the work = 18

Number of days taken by men to finish the work = 36.

(iii) Let us consider,

Speed of the train = x km/h

Speed of the bus = y km/h

According to the given question,

$60/x + 240/y = 4$ (1)

$100/x + 200/y = 25/6$ (2)

Put $1/x=m$ and $1/y=n$, in the above two equations;

$60m + 240n = 4$(3)

$100m + 200n = 25/6$

$600m + 1200n = 25$ (4)

Multiply eq.3 by 10, to get,

$600m + 2400n = 40$ (5)

Now, subtract eq.4 from 5, to get,

$1200n = 15$

$n = 15/1200 = 1/80$

Substitute the value of n in eq. 3, to get,

$60m + 3 = 4$

$m = 1/60$

$m = 1/x = 1/60$

$x = 60$

And $y = 1/n$

$y = 80$

Therefore,

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Speed of the train = 60 km/h

Speed of the bus = 80 km/h

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Exercise 3.7

1. The ages of two friends Ani and Biju differ by 3 years. Ani's father Dharam is twice as old as Ani and Biju is twice as old as his sister Cathy. The ages of Cathy and Dharam differ by 30 years. Find the ages of Ani and Biju.

Solution:

The age difference between Ani and Biju is 3 yrs.

Either Biju is 3 years older than that of Ani or Ani is 3 years older than Biju. From both the cases we find out that Ani's father's age is 30 yrs more than that of Cathy's age.

Let the ages of Ani and Biju be A and B respectively.

Therefore, the age of Dharam = $2 \times A = 2A$ yrs.

And the age of Biju sister Ann $B/2$ yrs

By using the information that is given,

Case (i)

When Ani is older than that of Biju by 3 yrs then $A - B = 3$ ----- (1)

$$2A - B/2 = 30$$

$$4A - B = 60$$
 ----- (2)

By subtracting the equations (1) and (2) we get,

$$3A = 60 - 3 = 57$$

$$A = 57/3 = 19$$

Therefore, the age of Ani = 19 yrs

And the age of Biju is $19 - 3 = 16$ yrs.

Case (ii)

When Biju is older than Ani,

$$B - A = 3$$
 ----- (1)

$$2A - B/2 = 30$$

$$4A - B = 60$$
 ----- (2)

Adding the equation (1) and (2) we get,

$$3A = 63$$

$$A = 21$$

Therefore, the age of Ani is 21 yrs

And the age of Biju is $21 + 3 = 24$ yrs.

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

2. One says, “Give me a hundred, friend! I shall then become twice as rich as you”. The other replies, “If you give me ten, I shall be six times as rich as you”. Tell me what is the amount of their (respective) capital? [From the Bijaganita of Bhaskara II] [Hint : $x + 100 = 2(y - 100)$, $y + 10 = 6(x - 10)$].

Solution:

Let Sangam have Rs A with him and Reuben have Rs B with him.

Using the information that is given we get,

$$A + 100 = 2(B - 100) \Rightarrow A + 100 = 2B - 200$$

$$\text{Or } A - 2B = -300 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

And

$$6(A - 10) = (B + 10)$$

$$\text{Or } 6A - 60 = B + 10$$

$$\text{Or } 6A - B = 70 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

When equation (2) is multiplied by 2 we get,

$$12A - 2B = 140 \text{ ----- (3)}$$

When equation (1) is subtracted from equation (3) we get,

$$11A = 140 + 300$$

$$11A = 440$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 440/11 = 40$$

Using $A = 40$ in equation (1) we get,

$$40 - 2B = -300$$

$$40 + 300 = 2B$$

$$2B = 340$$

$$B = 170$$

Therefore, Sangam had Rs 40 and Reuben had Rs 170 with them.

3. A train covered a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train would have been 10 km/h faster, it would have taken 2 hours less than the scheduled time. And, if the train were slower by 10 km/h; it would have taken 3 hours more than the scheduled time. Find the distance covered by the train.

Solution:

Let the speed of the train be A km/hr and the time taken by the train to travel a distance be N hours and the distance to travel be X hours.

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Speed of the train = Distance travelled by train / Time taken to travel that distance

$$A = N \text{ (distance)} / X \text{ (time)}$$

$$\text{Or, } N = AX \text{ ----- (1)}$$

Using the information that is given, we get:

$$(A+10) = X/(N-2)$$

$$(A + 10) (N - 2) = X$$

$$AN + 10N - 2A - 20 = X$$

By using the equation (1) we get,

$$- 2A + 10N = 20 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

$$(A-10) = X/(N+3)$$

$$(A - 10) (N + 3) = X$$

$$AN - 10N + 3A - 30 = X$$

By using the equation (1) we get,

$$3A - 10N = 30 \text{ ----- (3)}$$

Adding equation (2) and equation (3) we get,

$$A = 50$$

Using the equation (2) we get,

$$(-2) \times (50) + 10N = 20$$

$$-100 + 10N = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 10N = 120$$

$$N = 12 \text{ hours}$$

From the equation (1) we get,

$$\text{Distance travelled by the train, } X = AN$$

$$= 50 \times 12$$

$$= 600 \text{ km}$$

Hence, the distance covered by the train is 600km.

4. The students of a class are made to stand in rows. If 3 students are extra in a row, there would be 1 row less. If 3 students are less in a row, there would be 2 rows more. Find the number of students in the class.

Solution:

Let the number of rows be A and the number of students in a row be B.

Total number of students = Number of rows x Number of students in a row

$$=AB$$

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Using the information, that is given,

First Condition:

$$\text{Total number of students} = (A - 1) (B + 3)$$

$$\text{Or } AB = (A - 1)(B + 3) = AB - B + 3A - 3$$

$$\text{Or } 3A - B - 3 = 0$$

$$\text{Or } 3A - B = 3 \text{----- (1)}$$

Second condition:

$$\text{Total Number of students} = (A + 2) (B - 3)$$

$$\text{Or } AB = AB + 2B - 3A - 6$$

$$\text{Or } 3A - 2B = -6 \text{----- (2)}$$

When equation (2) is subtracted from (1)

$$(3A - B) - (3A - 2B) = 3 - (-6)$$

$$-B + 2B = 3 + 6 \Rightarrow B = 9$$

By using the equation (1) we get,

$$3A - 9 = 3$$

$$3A = 9 + 3 = 12$$

$$A = 4$$

Number of rows, $A = 4$

Number of students in a row, $B = 9$

Number of total students in a class = $AB = 4 \times 9 = 36$

5. In a ΔABC , $\angle C = 3 \angle B = 2(\angle A + \angle B)$. Find the three angles.

Solution:

Given,

$$\angle C = 3 \angle B = 2(\angle B + \angle A)$$

$$\angle B = 2 \angle A + 2 \angle B$$

$$\angle B = 2 \angle A$$

$$\angle A - \angle B = 0 \text{----- (i)}$$

We know, the sum of all the interior angles of a triangle is 180° .

$$\text{Thus, } \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle A + \angle B + 3 \angle B = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle A + 4 \angle B = 180^\circ \text{----- (ii)}$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

Multiplying 4 to equation (i) , we get

$$8 \angle A - 4 \angle B = 0 \text{----- (iii)}$$

Adding equations (iii) and (ii) we get

$$9 \angle A = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle A = 20^\circ$$

Using this in equation (ii), we get

$$20^\circ + 4\angle B = 180^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 40^\circ$$

$$3\angle B = \angle C$$

$$\angle C = 3 \times 40 = 120^\circ$$

Therefore, $\angle A = 20^\circ$

$$\angle B = 40^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 120^\circ$$

6. Draw the graphs of the equations $5x - y = 5$ and $3x - y = 3$. Determine the co-ordinates of the vertices of the triangle formed by these lines and the y axis.

Solutions:

Given,

$$5x - y = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5x - 5$$

Its solution table will be.

x	2	1	0
y	5	0	-5

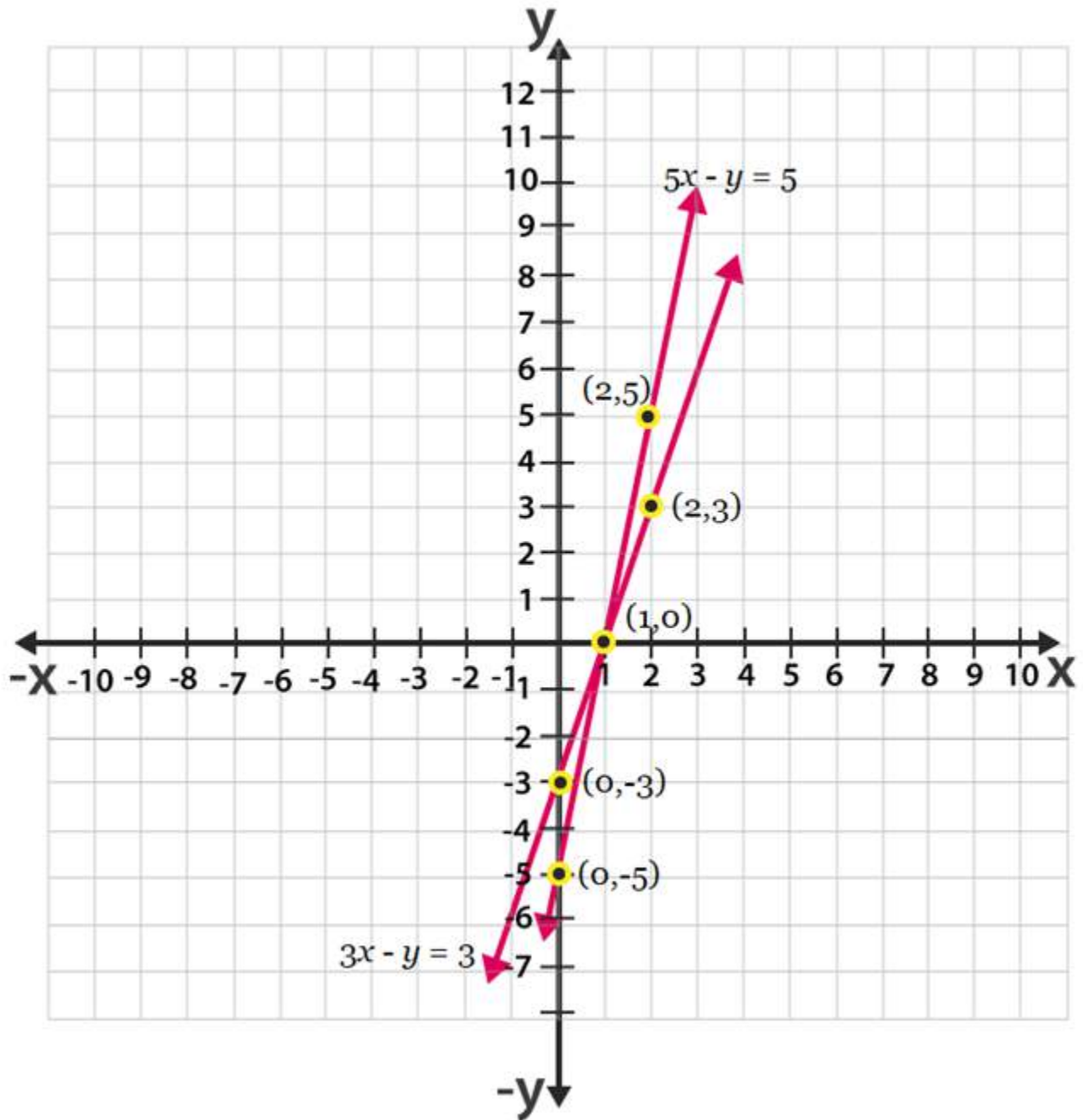
Also given, $3x - y = 3$

$$y = 3x - 3$$

x	2	1	0
y	5	0	-5

The graphical representation of these lines will be as follows:

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables



From the above graph we can see that the triangle formed is $\triangle ABC$ by the lines and the y axis. Also the coordinates of the vertices are $A(1,0)$, $C(0,-5)$ and $B(0,-3)$.

7. Solve the following pair of linear equations:

(i) $px + qy = p - q$

$qx - py = p + q$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

(ii) $ax + by = c$

$bx + ay = 1 + c$

(iii) $x/a - y/b = 0$

$ax + by = a^2 + b^2$

(iv) $(a - b)x + (a + b)y = a^2 - 2ab - b^2$

$(a + b)(x + y) = a^2 + b^2$

(v) $152x - 378y = -74$

$-378x + 152y = -604$

Solutions:

(i) $px + qy = p - q$(i)

$qx - py = p + q$(ii)

Multiplying p to equation (1) and q to equation (2), we get

$p^2x + pqy = p^2 - pq$ (iii)

$q^2x - pqy = pq + q^2$ (iv)

Adding equation (iii) and equation (iv), we get

$p^2x + q^2x = p^2 + q^2$

$(p^2 + q^2)x = p^2 + q^2$

$x = (p^2 + q^2) / p^2 + q^2 = 1$

From equation (i), we get

$p(1) + qy = p - q$

$qy = p - q - p$

$qy = -q$

$y = -1$

(ii) $ax + by = c$(i)

$bx + ay = 1 + c$(ii)

NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3- Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables

Multiplying a to equation (i) and b to equation (ii), we obtain

$$a^2x + aby = ac \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

$$b^2x + aby = b + bc \dots\dots\dots (iv)$$

Subtracting equation (iv) from equation (iii),

$$(a^2 - b^2)x = ac - bc - b$$

$$x = (ac - bc - b) / (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$x = c(a-b) - b / (a^2 + b^2)$$

From equation (i), we obtain

$$ax + by = c$$

$$a \left\{ c(a-b) - b / (a^2 - b^2) \right\} + by = c$$

$$ac(a-b) - ab / (a^2 - b^2) + by = c$$

$$by = c - ac(a-b) - ab / (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$by = abc - b^2c + ab / a^2 - b^2$$

$$y = c(a-b) + a / a^2 - b^2$$

(iii) $x/a - y/b = 0$

$ax + by = a^2 + b^2$

$$x/a - y/b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow bx - ay = 0 \dots\dots (i)$$

$$ax + by = a^2 + b^2 \dots\dots (ii)$$

Multiplying a and b to equation (i) and (ii) respectively, we get

$$b^2x - aby = 0 \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

$$a^2x + aby = a^3 + ab^3 \dots\dots (iv)$$

Adding equations (iii) and (iv), we get

$$b^2x + a^2x = a^3 + ab^3$$

$$x(b^2 + a^2) = a(a^2 + b^2) \quad x = a$$

Using equation (i), we get

$$b(a) - ay = 0$$

$$ab - ay = 0$$

$$ay = ab,$$

$$y = b$$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

(iv) $(a - b)x + (a + b)y = a^2 - 2ab - b^2$

$(a + b)(x + y) = a^2 + b^2$

$(a + b)y + (a - b)x = a^2 - 2ab - b^2$ (i)

$(x + y)(a + b) = a^2 + b^2$

$(a + b)y + (a + b)x = a^2 + b^2$ (ii)

Subtracting equation (ii) from equation (i), we get

$(a - b)x - (a + b)x = (a^2 - 2ab - b^2) - (a^2 + b^2)$

$x(a - b - a - b) = -2ab - 2b^2$

$-2bx = -2b(b + a)$

$x = b + a$

Substituting this value in equation (i), we get

$(a + b)(a - b) + y(a + b) = a^2 - 2ab - b^2$

$a^2 - b^2 + y(a + b) = a^2 - 2ab - b^2$

$(a + b)y = -2ab$

$y = -2ab/(a+b)$

(v) $152x - 378y = -74$

$76x - 189y = -37$

$x = (189y - 37)/76$(i)

$-378x + 152y = -604$

$-189x + 76y = -302$ (ii)

Using the value of x in equation (ii), we get

$-189(189y - 37/76) + 76y = -302$

$-(189)^2y + 189 \times 37 + (76)^2y = -302 \times 76$

$189 \times 37 + 302 \times 76 = (189)^2y - (76)^2y$

$6993 + 22952 = (189 - 76)(189 + 76)y$

$29945 = (113)(265)y$

$y = 1$

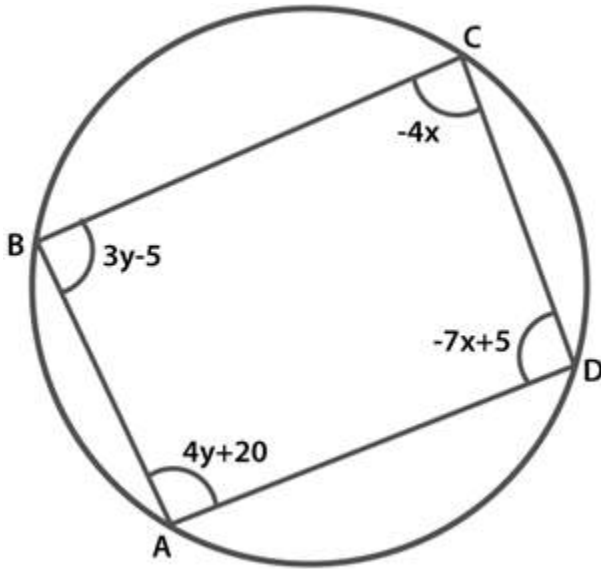
Using equation (i), we get

$x = (189 - 37)/76$

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$x = 152/76 = 2$$

8. ABCD is a cyclic quadrilateral (see Fig. 3.7). Find the angles of the cyclic quadrilateral.



Solution:

It is known that the sum of the opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral is 180°

Thus, we have

$$\angle C + \angle A = 180$$

$$4y + 20 - 4x = 180$$

$$-4x + 4y = 160$$

$$x - y = -40 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

And, $\angle B + \angle D = 180$

$$3y - 5 - 7x + 5 = 180$$

$$-7x + 3y = 180 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Multiplying 3 to equation (1), we get

$$3x - 3y = -120 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Adding equation (2) to equation (3), we get

$$-7x + 3x = 180 - 120$$

$$-4x = 60$$

$$x = -15$$

Substituting this value in equation (i), we get

**NCERT Solution for Class 10 Maths Chapter 3-
Pair of Linear Equations in Two Variables**

$$x - y = - 40$$

$$-y - 15 = - 40$$

$$y = 40 - 15$$

$$= 25$$

$$\angle A = 4y + 20 = 20 + 4(25) = 120^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 3y - 5 = - 5 + 3(25) = 70^\circ$$

$$\angle C = - 4x = - 4(- 15) = 60^\circ$$

$$\angle D = 5 - 7x$$

$$\angle D = 5 - 7(-15) = 110^\circ$$

Hence, all the angles are measured.