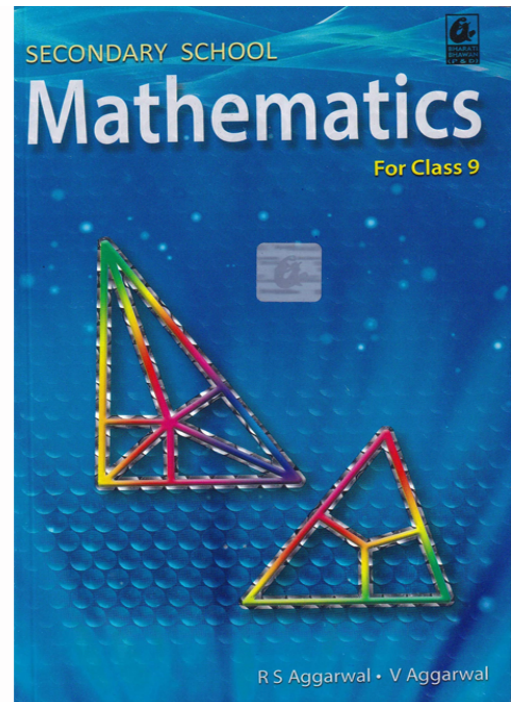


RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 8–Linear Equations in Two Variables

Class 9 - Chapter 8 Linear Equations in Two Variables



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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RS Aggarwal 9th Maths Chapter 8, Class 9 Maths Chapter 8 solutions

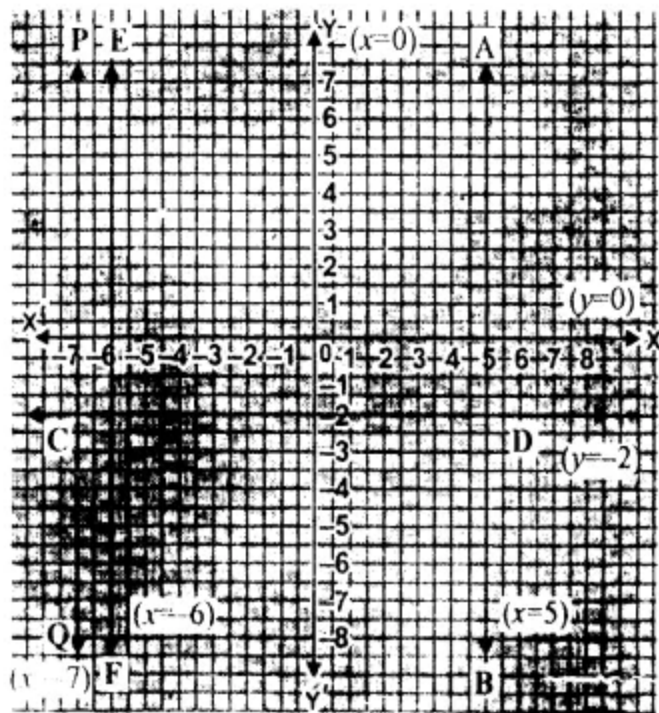
Question 1.

Solution:

- (i) $x = 5$ is the line AB parallel to the y-axis at a distance of 5 units.
- (ii) $y = -2$ is the line CD parallel to x-axis at a distance of -2 units.
- (iii) $x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -6$ is the line EF parallel to y-axis at a distance of -6 units.
- (iv) $x + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -7$ is the line PQ parallel to y-axis at a distance of -7 units.
- (v) $y = 0$ is the equation of x-axis. The graph of $y = 0$ is the line $X'OX$
- (vi) $x = 0$ is the equation of y-axis. The graph of $x = 0$ is the line YOY'

Ans.

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Question 2.

Solution:

In the given equation.

$$y = 3x$$

Put $x = 1$, then $y = 3 \times 1 = 3$

Put $x = 2$, then $y = 3 \times 2 = 6$

Put $x = -1$, then $y = 3(-1) = -3$

Now, plot the points $(1, 3)$, $(2, 6)$ and $(-1, -3)$ as given the following table

x	1	2	-1
y	3	6	-3

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and join them to form a line of the given equation.

Now from $x = -2$,

draw a line parallel to y-axis at a distance of $x = -2$, meeting the given line at P. From P, draw, a line parallel to x-axis joining y-axis at M, which is $y = -6$ Hence, $y = -6$ Ans.

Question 3.

Solution:

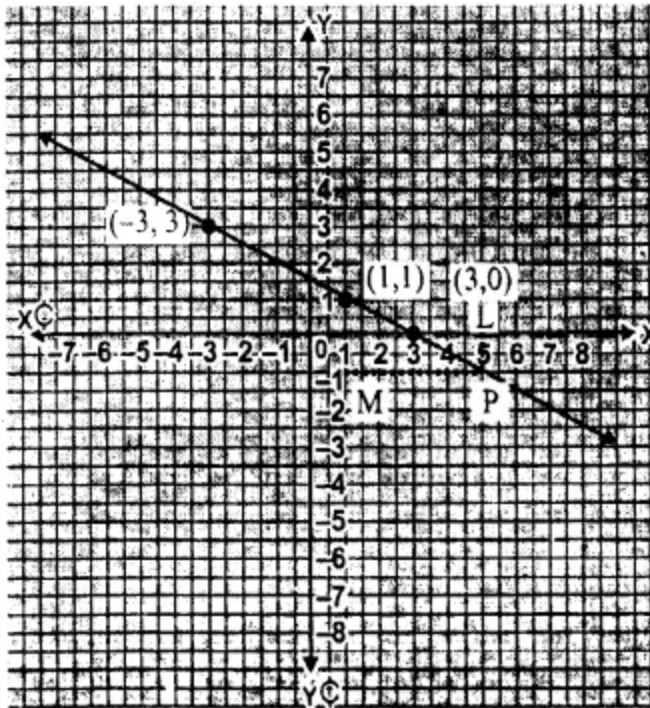
In the given equation $x + 2y - 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 2y = 3 - x$$

$$y = \frac{3-x}{2}$$

put $x = 1$, then

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$$y = \frac{3-1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$x = 3$, then

$$y = \frac{3-3}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$x = -3$

$$y = \frac{3-(-3)}{2} = \frac{3+3}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

Now plot the points

$(1, 1)$, $(3, 0)$ and $(-3, 3)$

as shown in the table

x	1	3	-3
y	1	0	3

on the graph and join them to form a line of the given equation.

Now, take a point L, $x = 5$, and from the point L, draw a line parallel to y -axis meeting the line at P. From P, draw a perpendicular on y -axis meeting it at M which is $y = -1$

Hence, $y = -1$ Ans.

Question 4.

Solution:

(i) In the equation $y = x$

When $x = 1$, then $y = 1$

when $x = 2$, then $y = 2$

and when $x = 3$, then $y = 3$

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x	1	2	3
y	1	2	3

Now, plot the points (1, 1), (2, 2) and (3, 3) on the graph and join them to form a line as shown

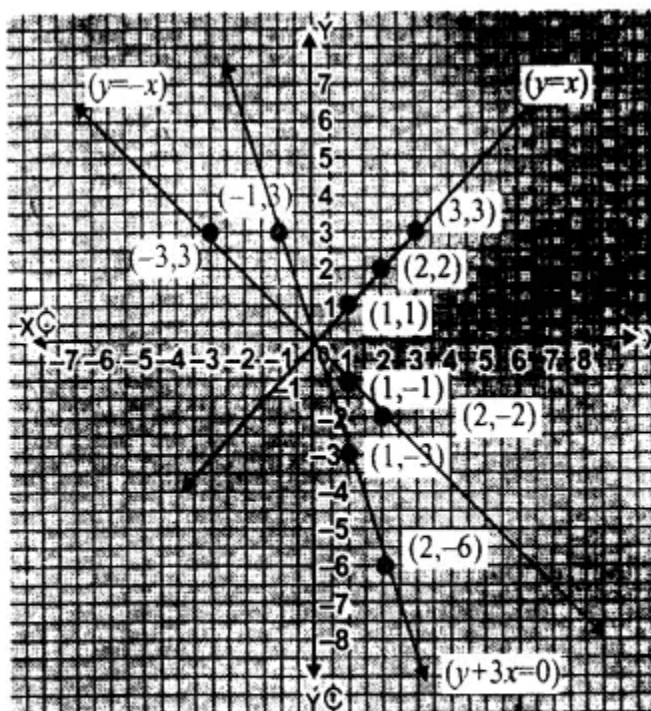
(ii) In the equation $y = -x$

Put $x = 1$, then $y = -1$

Put $x = 2$, then $y = -2$

and put $x = -3$, then $y = 3$

x	1	2	-3
y	-1	-2	3



Now, plot the points (1, -1), (2, -2) and (-3, 3) on the graph and join them to form a line as shown

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(iii) In the equation, $y + 3x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = -3x$$

Put $x = 1$, then $y = -3 \times 1 = -3$

Put $x = 2$, then $y = -3 \times 2 = -6$

Put $x = -1$, then $y = -3(-1) = 3$

x	1	2	-1
-----	---	---	----

y	-3	-6	3
-----	----	----	---

Now, plot the points $(1, -3)$, $(2, -6)$ and $(-1, 3)$ on the graph and join them to form a line as shown.

(iv) In the equation,

$$2x + 3y = 0 \Rightarrow 3y = -2x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{-2}{3}x$$

Put $x = 0$, then $y = \frac{2}{3} \times 0 = 0$

$x = 3$, then $y = \frac{-2}{3} \times 3 = -2$

$$x = -3, \text{ then } y = \frac{-2}{3} (-3) = 2$$

y	0	3	-3
y	0	-2	2

Now plot the points $(0, 0)$, $(3, -2)$ and $(-3, 2)$ on the graph and join them to form a line as shown

(v) In the equation,

$$3x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow 3x = 2y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\text{Put } x = 0, \text{ then } y = \frac{3}{2} \times 0 = 0$$

$$x = 2, \text{ then } y = \frac{3}{2} \times 2 = 3$$

$$x = -2, \text{ then } y = \frac{3}{2} (-2) = -3$$

x	0	2	-2
y	0	3	-3

Now, plot the points (0, 0), (2, 3) and (-2, -3) on the graph and join these to form a line as shown

(vi) In the equation

$$2x + y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2x$$

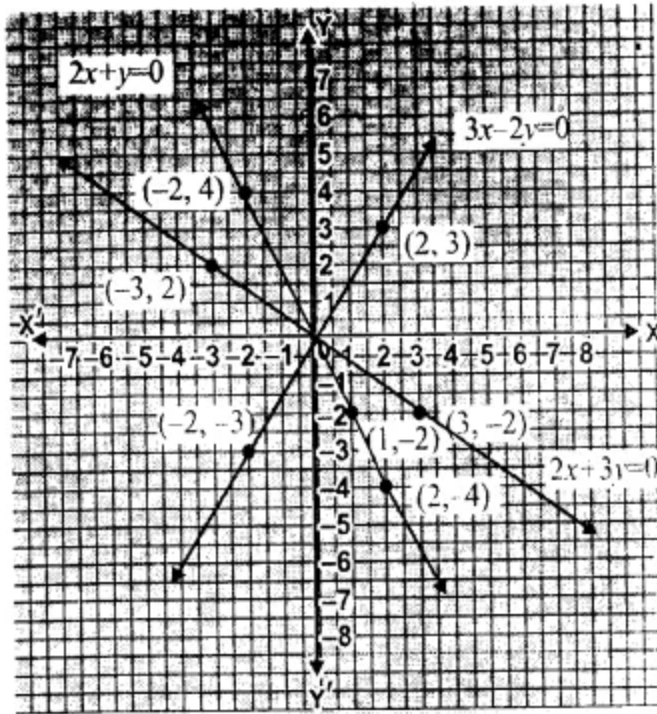
$$\text{Put } x = 1, \text{ then } y = -2 \times 1 = -2$$

$$\text{Put } x = 2, \text{ then } y = -2 \times 2 = -4$$

$$\text{Put } x = -2, \text{ then } y = -2 \times (-2) = 4$$

x	1	2	-2
y	-2	-4	4

Now, plot the points $(1, -2)$, $(2, -4)$ and $(-2, 4)$ on the graph, and join them to form a line as shown.



Question 5.

Solution:

In the given equation

$$2x - 3y = 5$$

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$$\Rightarrow 2x - 5 = 3y \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x-5}{3}$$

Put $x = 1$, then $y = \frac{2 \times 1 - 5}{3}$

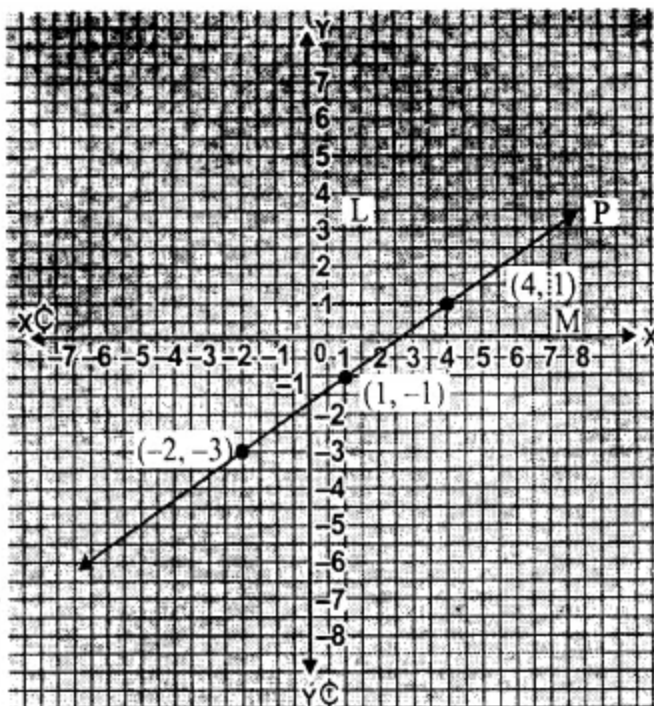
$$= \frac{2-5}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1$$

Put $x = 4$, then

$$y = \frac{2 \times 4 - 5}{3} = \frac{8-5}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

Put $x = -2$, then

$$y = \frac{2(-2) - 5}{3}$$
$$= \frac{-4-5}{3} = \frac{-9}{3} = -3$$



x	1	4	-2
y	-1	1	-3

Now, plot the points $(1, -1)$, $(4, 1)$ and $(-2, -3)$ on the graph and join them to form a line as shown.

From the graph, we see that

(i) When $x = 4$, then $y = 1$ Ans.

(ii) $y = 3$, then draw a line parallel to x -axis from L ($y = 3$) meeting the given line on P. From P, draw a perpendicular to x -axis meeting it at M which is $x = 7$

$\therefore x = 7$ Ans.

Question 6.

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Solution:

In the given equation

$$2x + y = 6$$

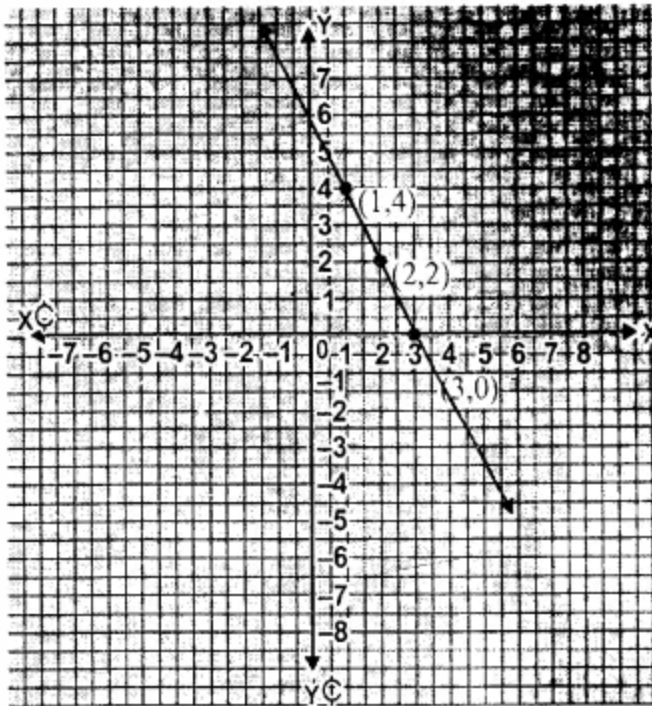
$$\Rightarrow y = 6 - 2x$$

$$\text{Put } x = 1, \text{ then } y = 6 - 2 \times 1 = 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\text{Put } x = 2, \text{ then } y = 6 - 2 \times 2 = 6 - 4 = 2$$

$$\text{Put } x = 3, \text{ then } y = 6 - 2 \times 3 = 6 - 6 = 0$$

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x	1	2	3
y	4	2	0

Plot the points $(1, 4)$, $(2, 2)$ and $(3, 0)$ on the graph and join them to form a line. From the graph, we see that this line intersects x -axis at $(3, 0)$.

Question 7.

Solution:

In the given equation

$$3x + 2y = 6$$

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$$\Rightarrow 2y = 6 - 3x$$

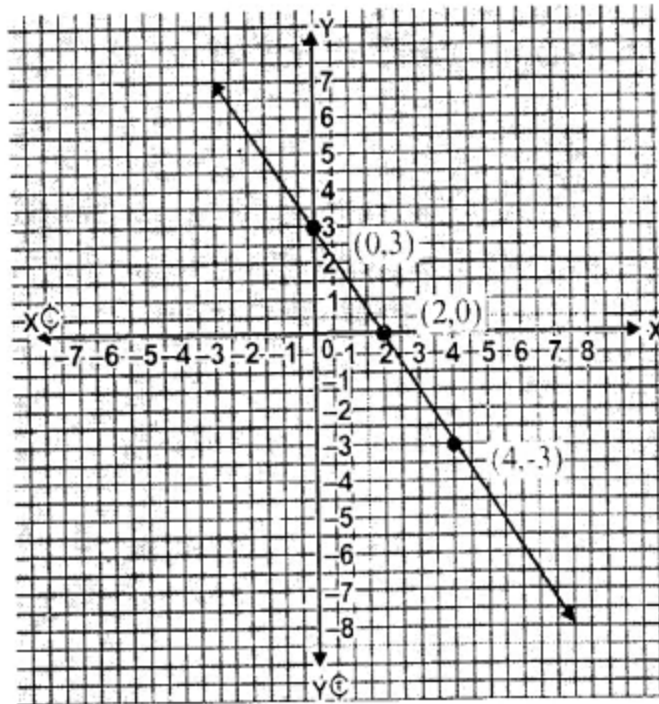
$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{6-3x}{2}$$

$$\text{Put } x = 0, \text{ then } y = \frac{6-3 \times 0}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Put } x = 2, \text{ then } y = \frac{6-3 \times 2}{2} = \frac{6-6}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{Put } x = 4, \text{ then } y = \frac{6-3 \times 4}{2} = \frac{6-12}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$



x	0	2	4
y	3	0	-3



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He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

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