



UDAAN



2026

**Pair of Linear Equation in
Two Variables**

MATHS

LECTURE-2

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Topics *to be covered*



A

Graphical Representation of Solving

B

Substitution Method



RITIK SIR

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#Q. The following pair of lines are non-intersecting. Which of the following statements is true?

A

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

B

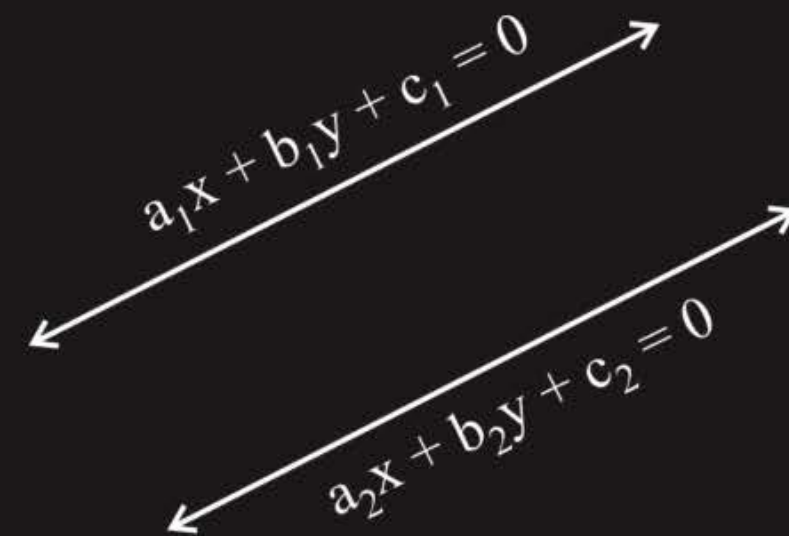
$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

C

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

D

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



#Q. Two straight lines are represented by the equations $x - 3y = 2$ and $-2x + 6y = 5$.
Check whether the paths cross each other or not.

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

$$-2x + 6y - 5 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{-2} \quad \frac{-3}{6} \quad \frac{-2}{-5}$$

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

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

N.S

Paths do not cross

#Q



#Q. A pair of linear equations which has a unique solution $x = 2, y = -3$ is:

A $x + y = -1; 2x - 3y = -5$ ✗

B $2x + 5y = -11; 4x + 10y = -22$ ✓

C $2x - y = 1; 3x + 2y = 0$ ✗

D $x - 4y - 14 = 0; x - y - 13 = 0$ ✓ -8

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{11}{22}$$
$$2 = 2 = 2$$

#Q. Solve the following system of linear equations graphically.
 $x - y = 1$
 $2x + y = 8$
 Shade the area bounded by these two lines and y-axis. Also, determine this area.

CBSE 2001

$$x - y = 1$$

x	0	1
y	-1	0

✓ (0, -1)
 ✓ (1, 0)

$$2x + y = 8$$

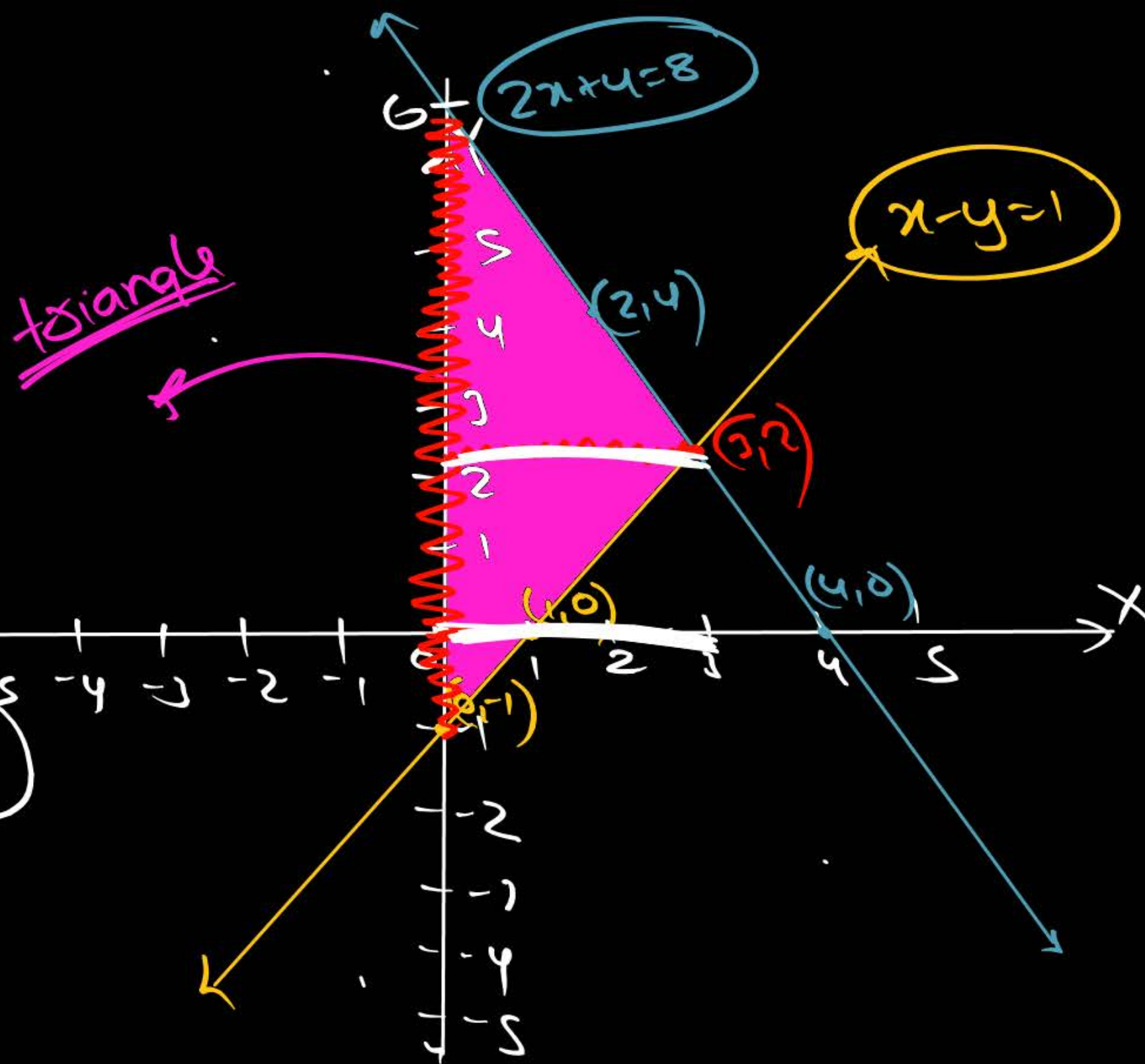
x	0	4	2
y	8	0	4

✓ (4, 0)
 ✓ (2, 4)

Solution: (3, 2)

Area of shaded region = $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 3$

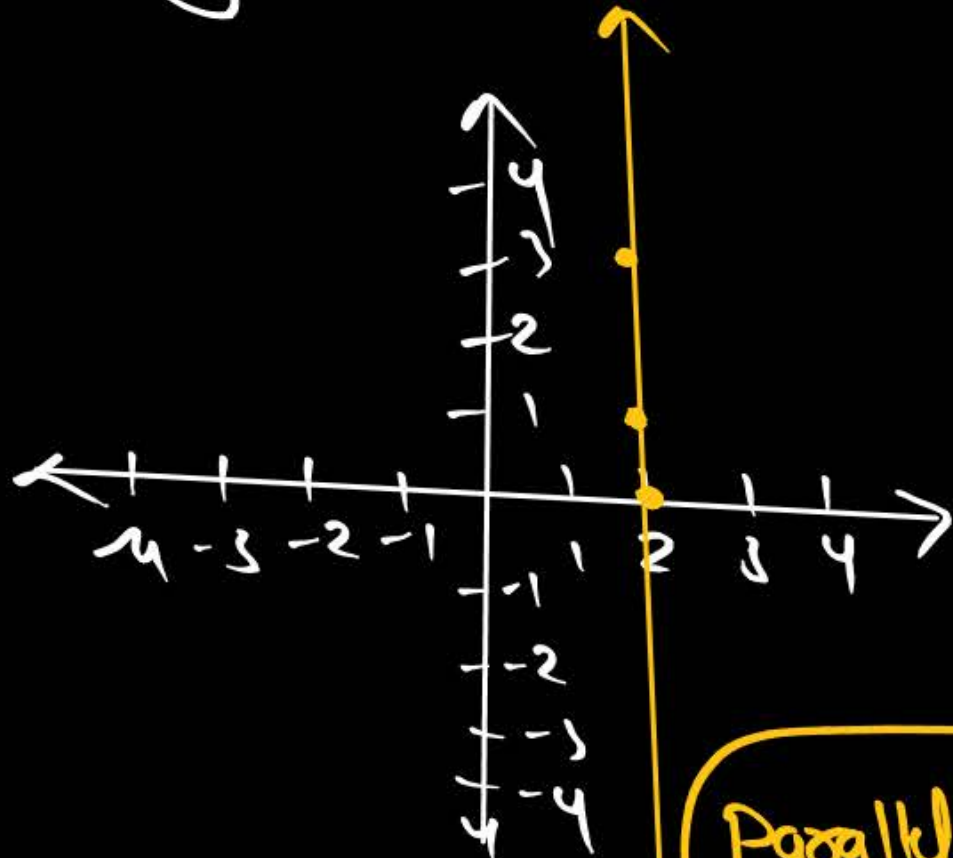
12
Sq. units



Q

$x + 0y = 2$ $x = 2$

x	2	2	2	2	2	2
y	0	1	3	-1	-	-

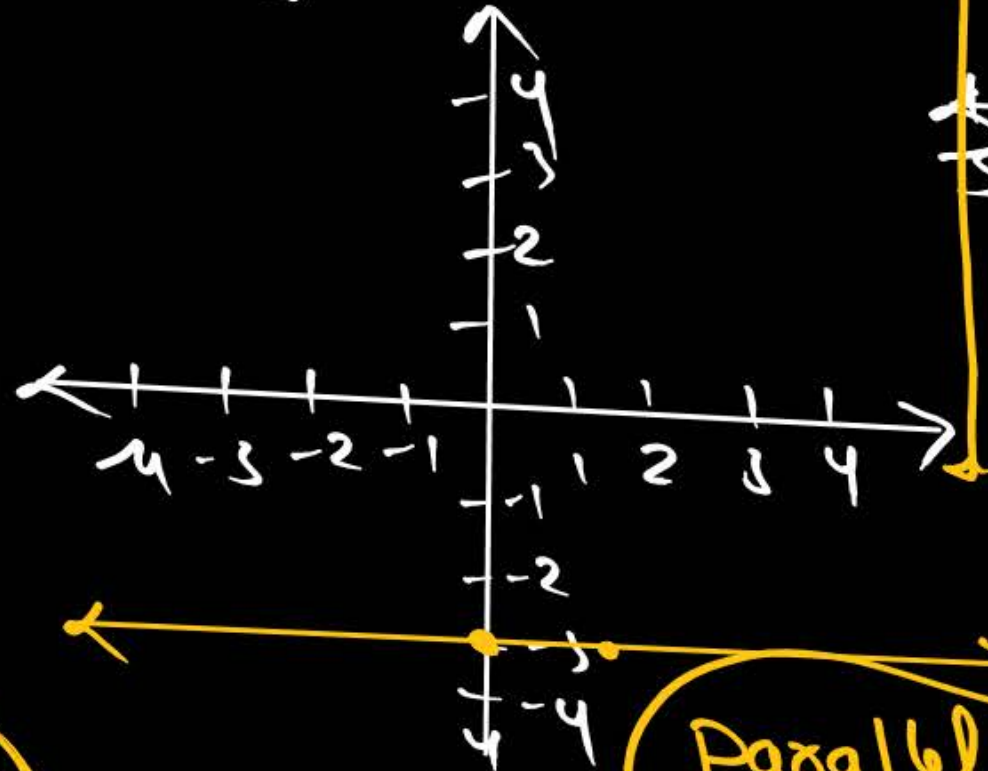


Parallel to y-axis

Q

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

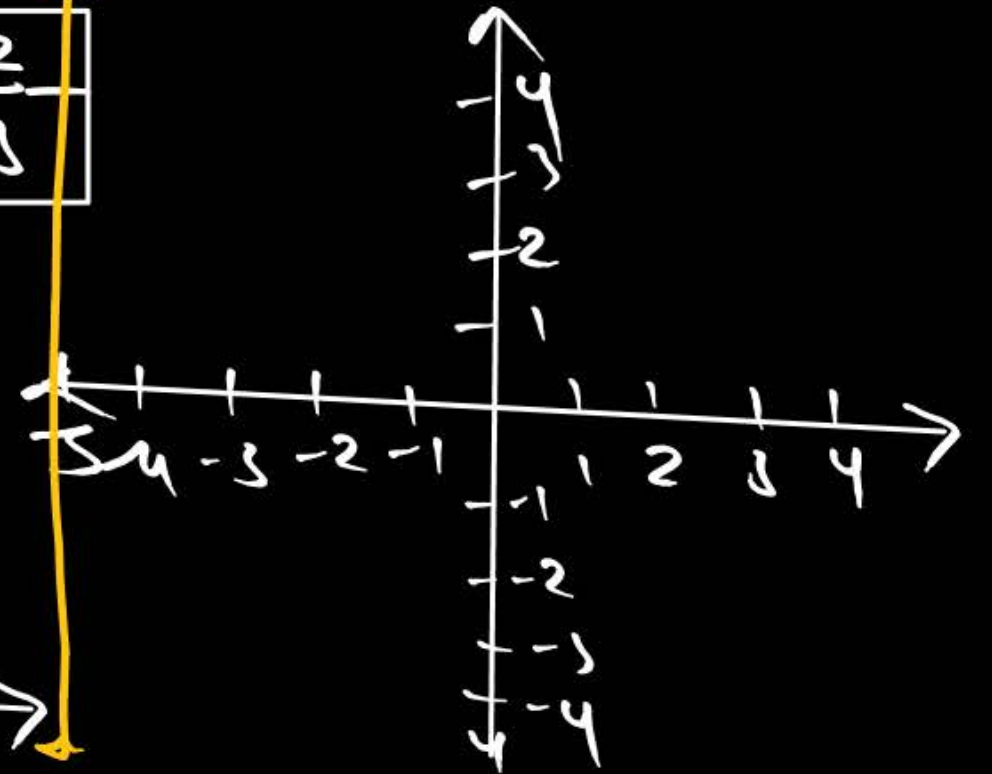
x	0	1	2	-2
y	-3	-3	-3	-3

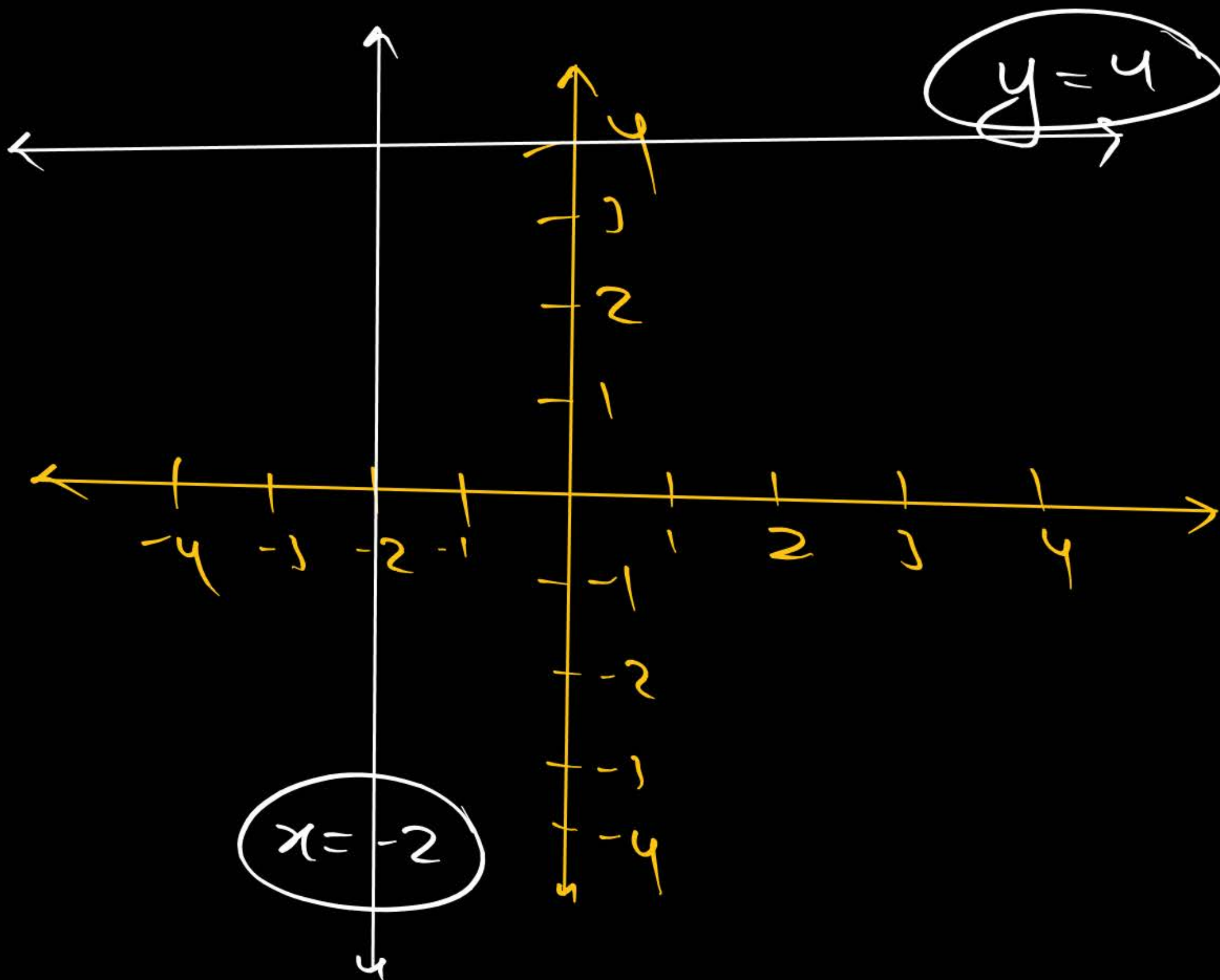


Parallel to x-axis

Q

$x = -5$





#Q. (a) Solve the pair of equations $x = 3$ and $y = -4$ graphically.

OR

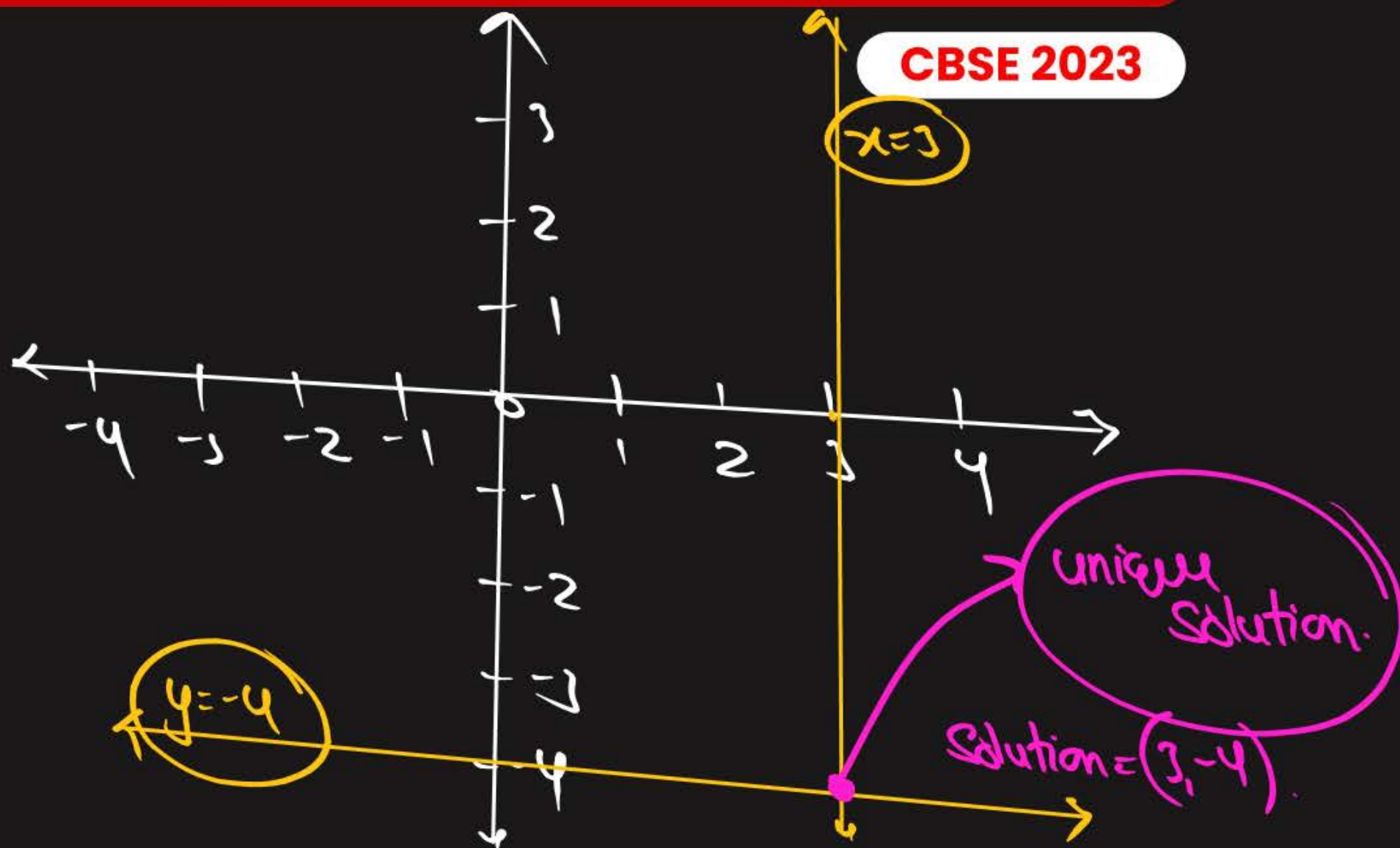
(b) Using graphical method, find whether the following system of linear equations is consistent or not: $x = 0$ and $y = -7$.

Solution

I

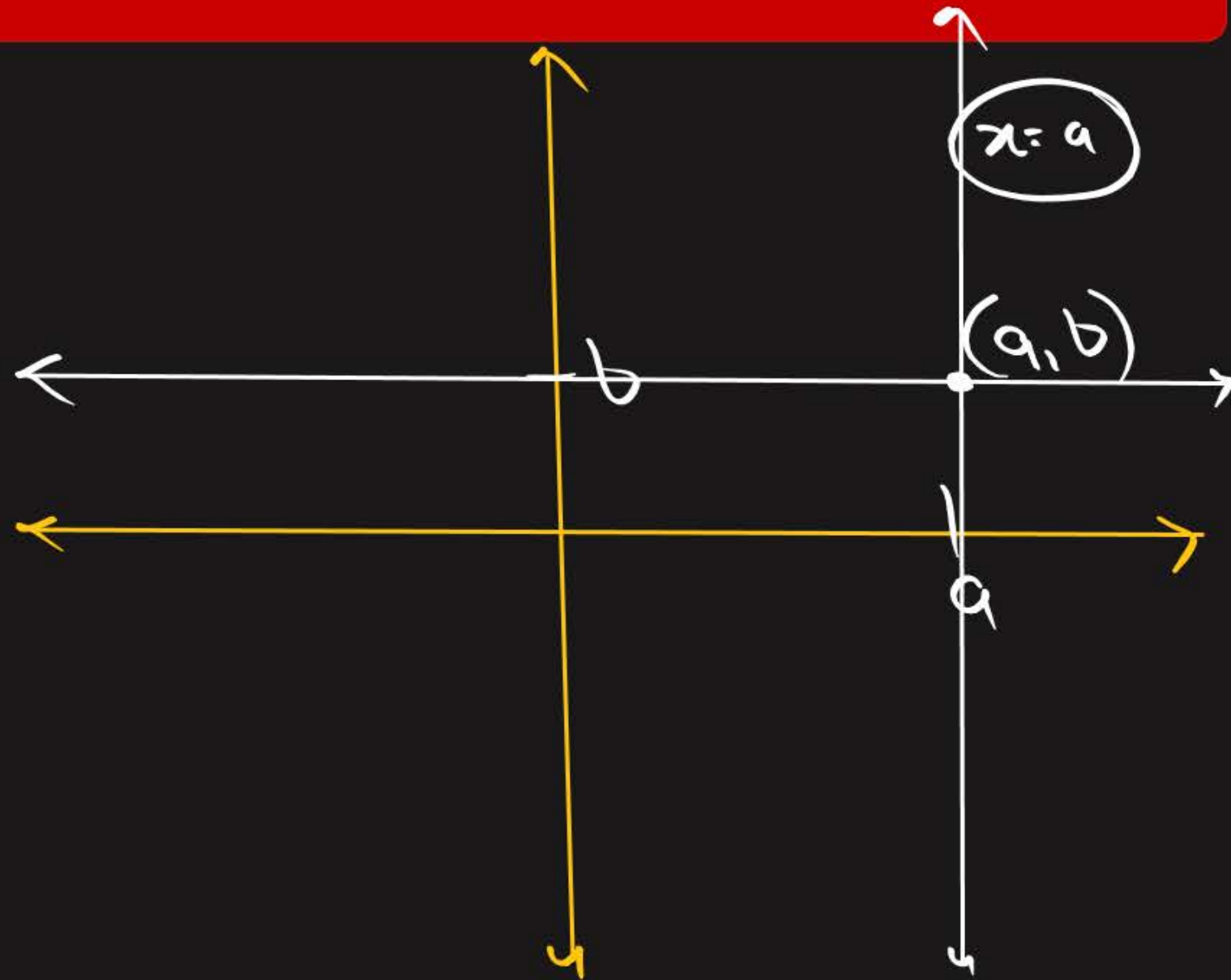
U

$x=0 \rightarrow$ eqn of y-axis.
 $y=0 \rightarrow$ eqn of x-axis.



#Q. The pair of equations $x = a$ and $y = b$ graphically represents lines which are:

- A** parallel
- B** intersecting at (b, a)
- C** coincident
- D** intersecting at (a, b)



#Q. The system of equations $x = 0, y = 3$ has

A a unique solution

B no solution

C two solutions

D infinitely many solutions

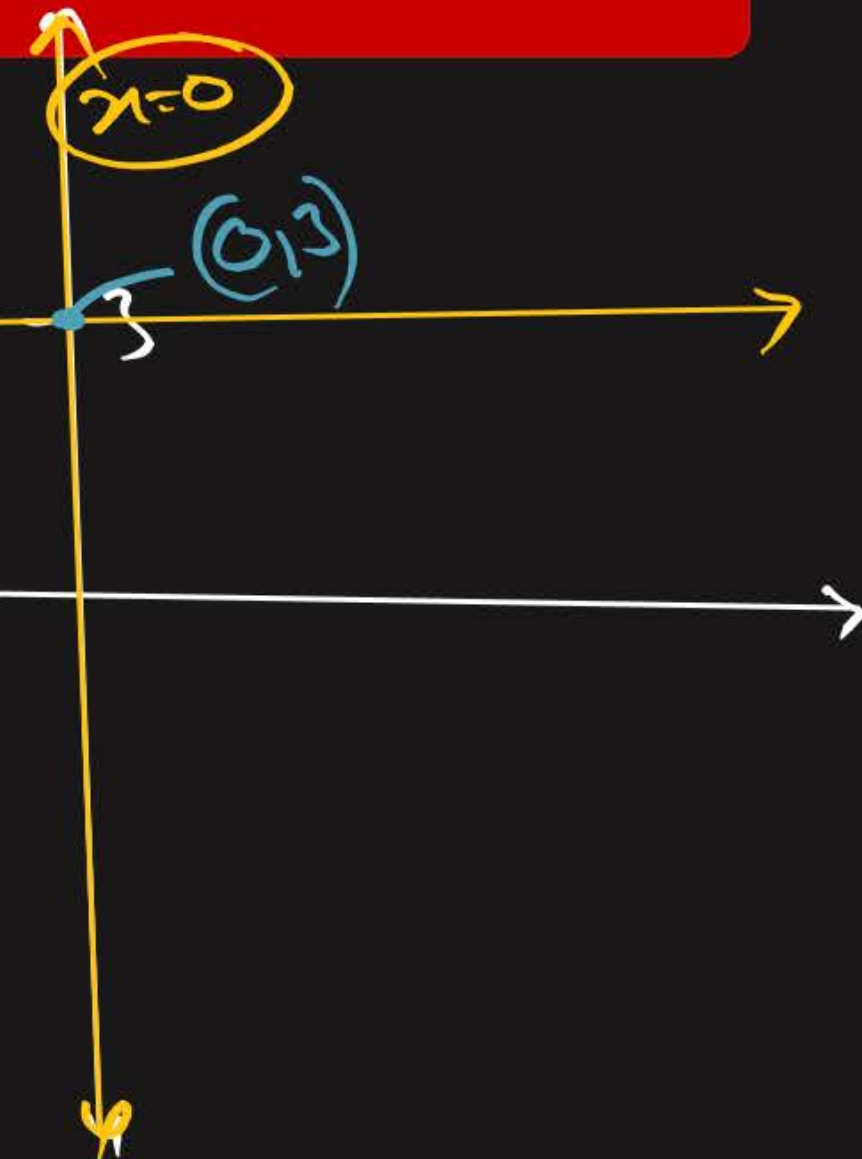
$$x=0$$

$$x+0y=0$$

$$y=3$$

$$0x+y=3$$

Solution
(0,3)



#Q1

#Q. The area of the triangle formed by the line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$ with the coordinate axes is

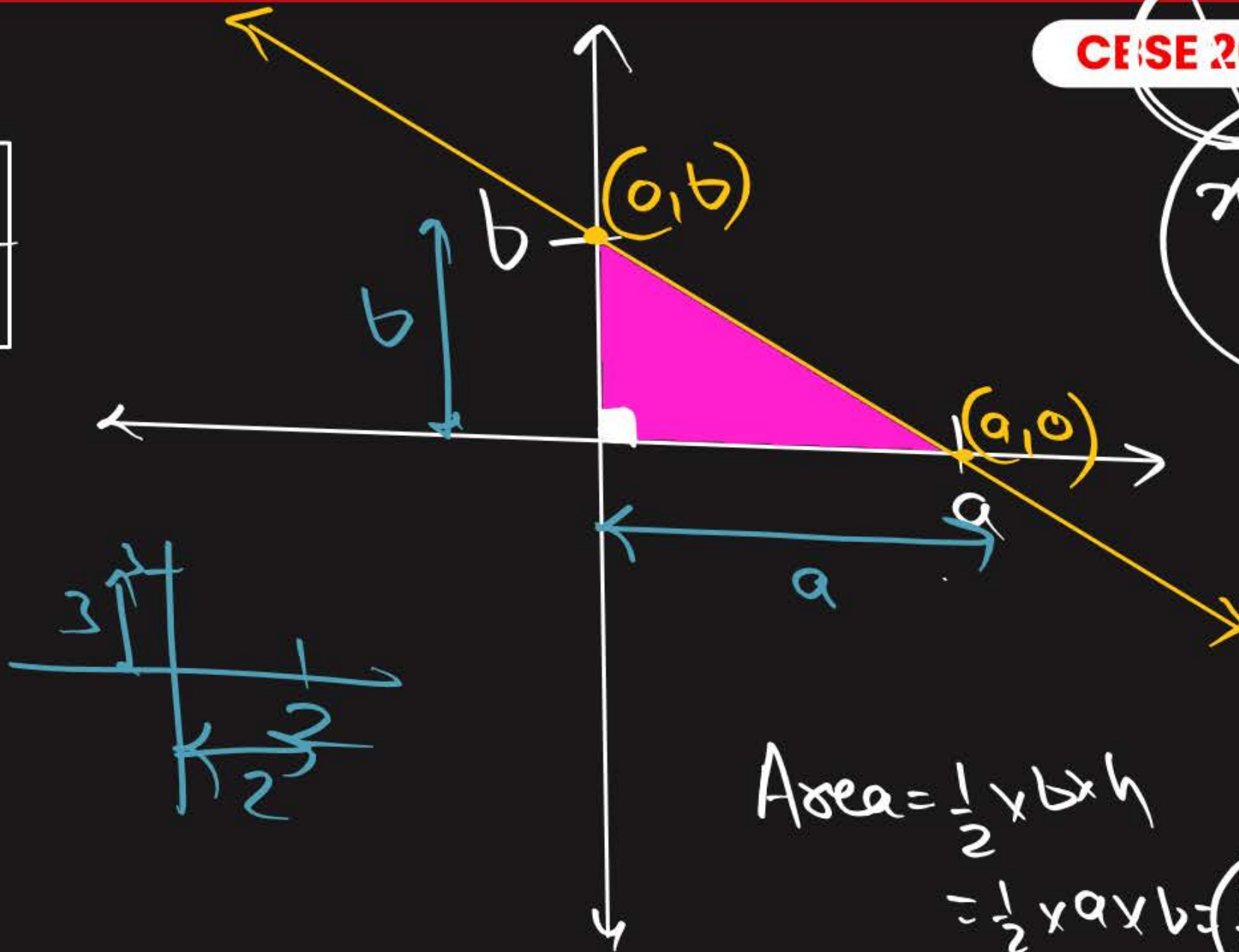
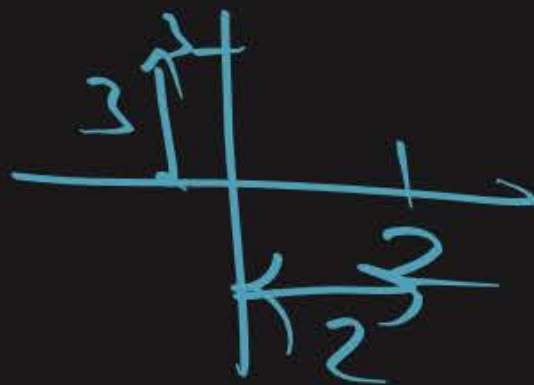
CESE 2023

x-axis and y-axis

A ab**B** 2 ab**C** $\frac{1}{2} ab$ **D** $\frac{1}{4} ab$
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

x	0	a
y	b	0

$(0, b)$
 $(a, 0)$



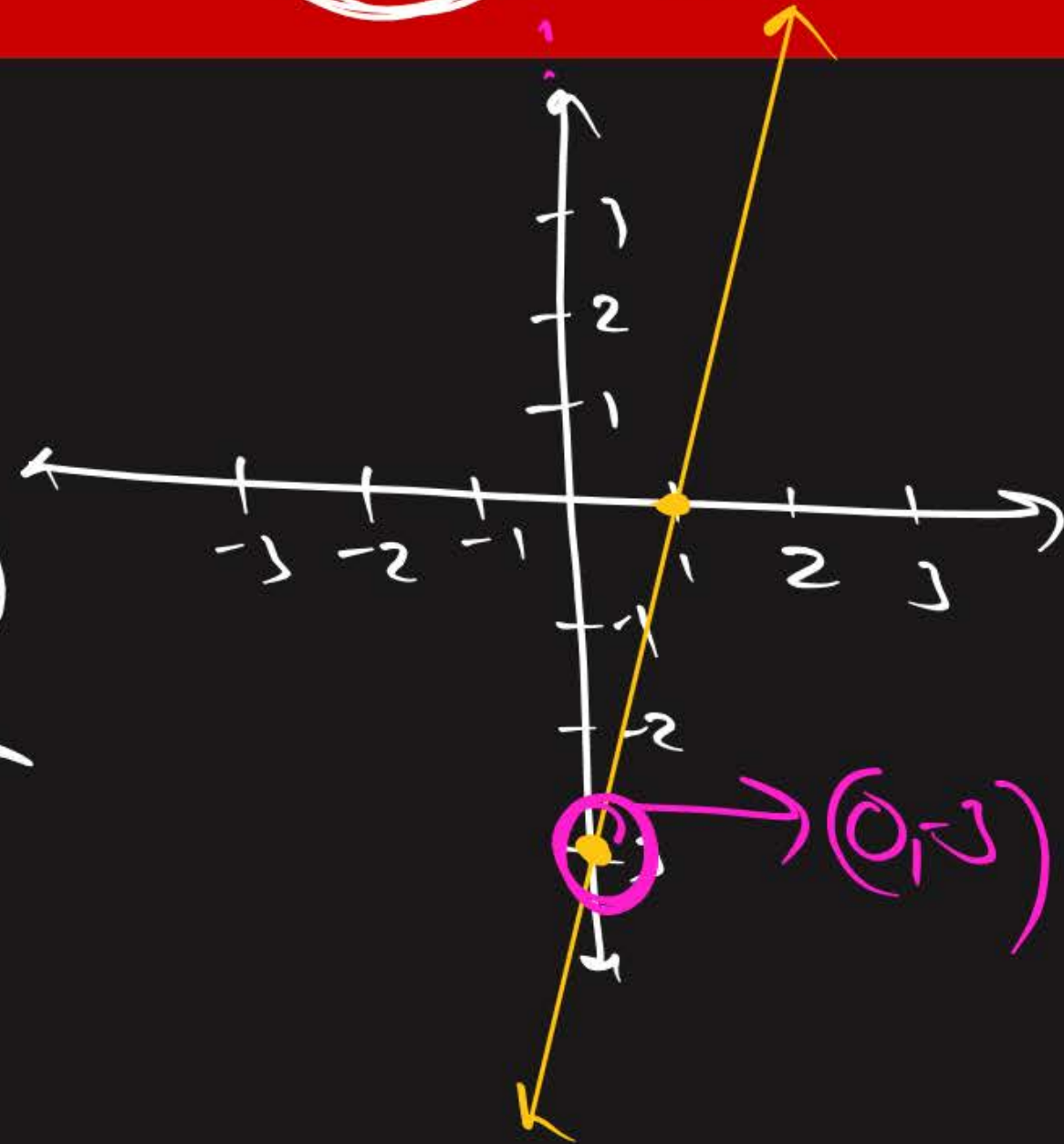
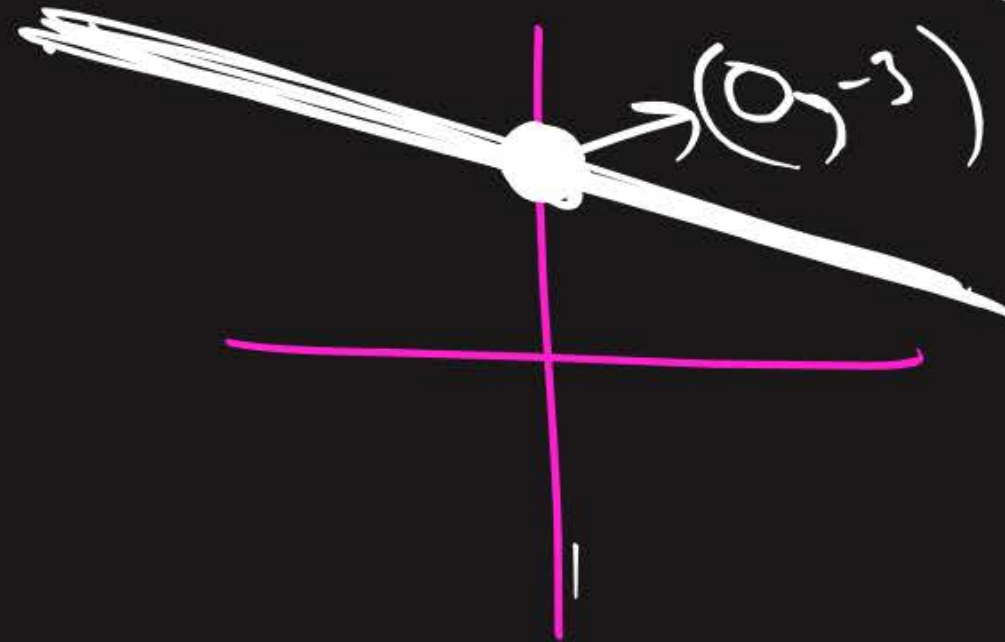
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \frac{1}{2} \times b \times a \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b = \frac{1}{2} ab \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

#Q. The point of intersection of the line represented by $3x - y = 3$ and y-axis is given by:

$$3x - y = 3$$

x	0	1
y	-3	0



A (0, -3)

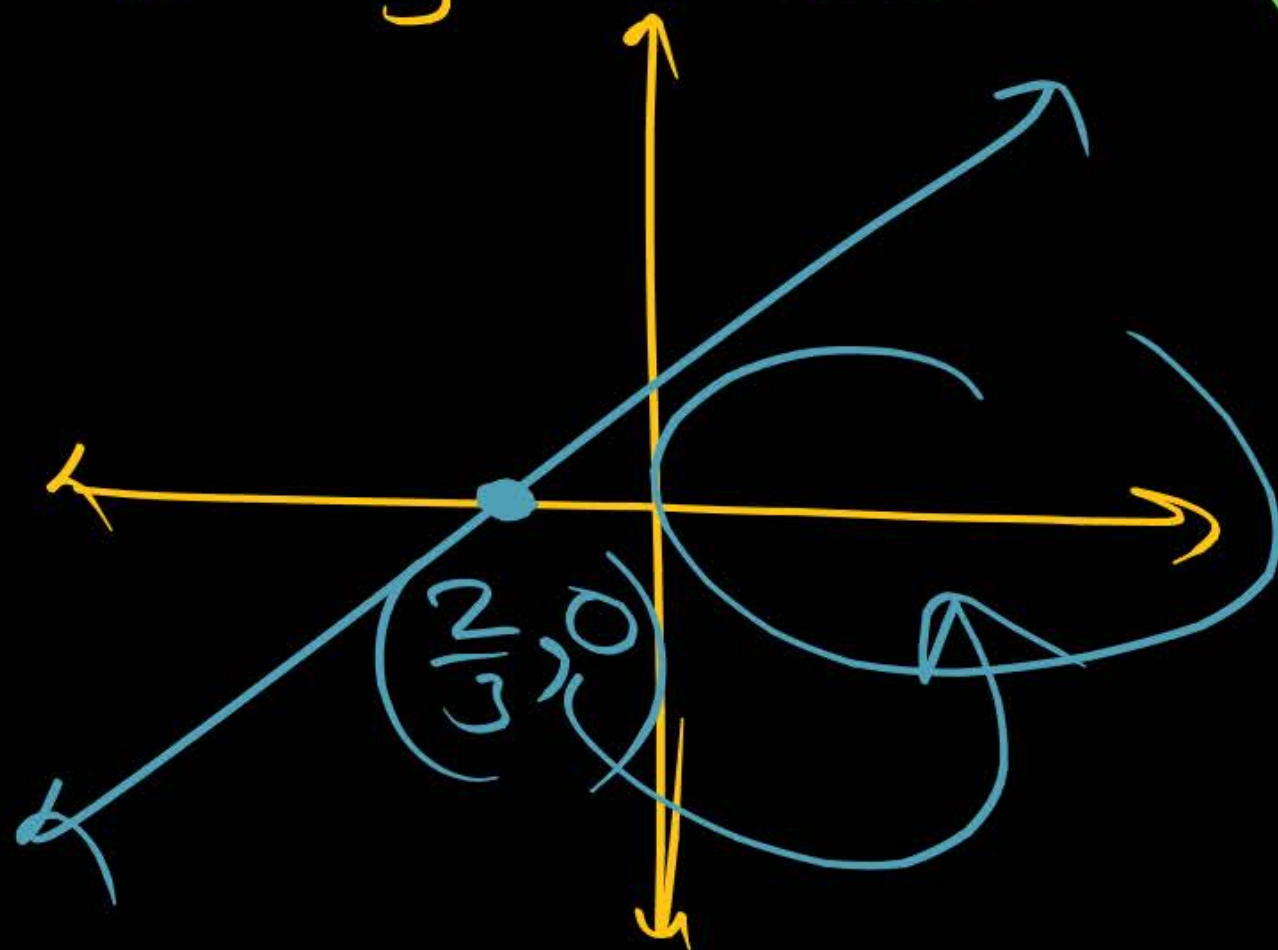
B (0, 3)

C (2, 0)

D (-2, 0)

Q $3x - y = 2$

point of intersection. \rightarrow x-axis



$y = 0$

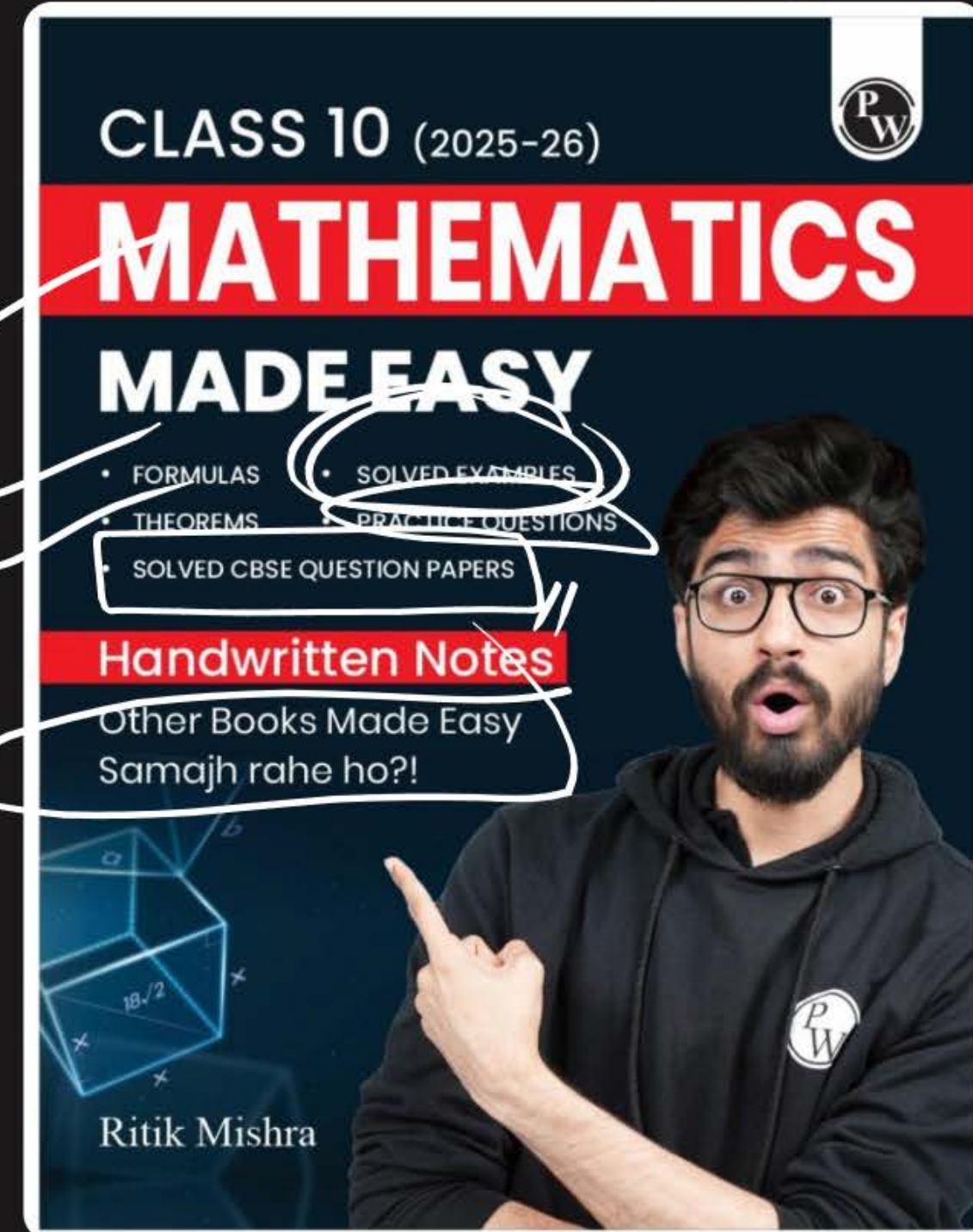
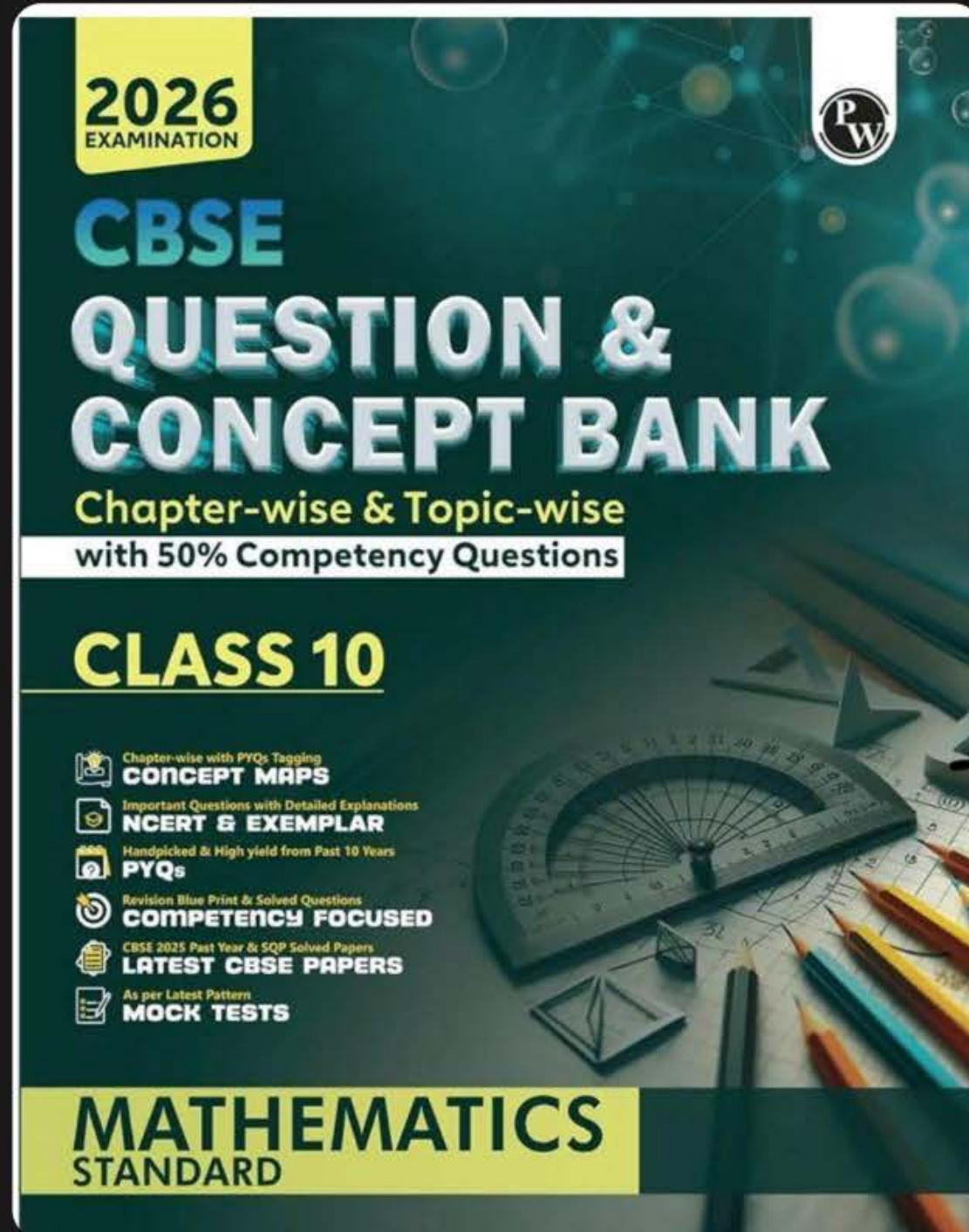
$3x - 0 = 2$

$3x = 2$

$x = 2/3$



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PW store.



Huh



WORK HARD

DREAM BIG

NEVER GIVE UP



Thank
You