

Exercise 3A

Question 13:

On a graph paper, draw horizontal line X'OX and a vertical line YOY' as x-axis and y-axis respectively.

Graph of 3x + 5y = 15:

For the graph of 3x + 5y = 15 or $y = \frac{-3x + 15}{5}$

We have the following table for 3x + 5y = 15

Х	0	5	-5
У	3	0	6

Plot the points A (0, 3), B (5, 0) and C (-5, 6).

Join AB and AC to get BC.

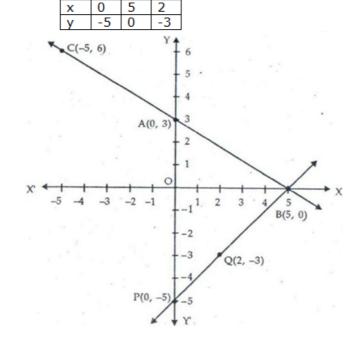
Extendit on both ways.

The line BC is the graph of the equation 3x + 5y = 15

Graph of x - y = 5:

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

We have the following table x - y = 5



On the same graph paper, plot the points P(0, -5) and Q(2, -3). The point B (5, 0) has already been plotted. Join PQ and QB to get PB

The line PB is the graph of the equation x - y = 5

It is clear from the graph that the given system of equations is consistent.

The lines 3x + 5y = 15 and x - y = 5 meet the y-axis at A (0, 3) and P(0, -5) respectively.

Question 14:

On a graph paper, draw horizontal line X'OX and a vertical line YOY' as x-axis and y-axis respectively.

Graph of
$$x + 2y = 5$$
:

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

thus, we have the following table for x + 2y = 5.

X	1	3	5
У	2	1	0

On the graph paper, plot the points A (1, 2), B (3, 1) and C (5, 0) Join AB and BC to get AC

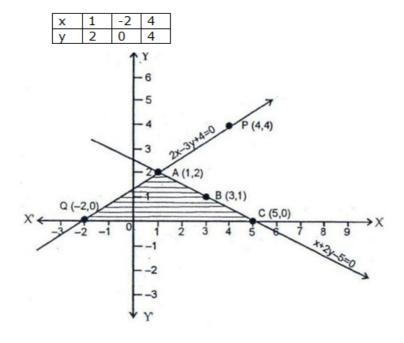
Thus, line AC is the graph of the equation x + 2y = 5

Graph of 2x - 3y = -4:

For graph of
$$2x - 3y = -4$$

$$2x - 3y = -4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2x + 4}{3}$$

Thus, we have the following table for 2x - 3y = -4



On the same graph paper, plot the points P (4,4) and Q (-2,0). The point A (1,2) has been already plotted. Join PA and QA to get PQ The line PQ is the graph of the equation 2x - 3y = -4

The two graph lines intersect at point A (1, 2) $\therefore x = 1$, y = 2 is the solution of the given system of equations The region bounded by these lines and x-axis has been shaded.

On extending the graph lines on both sides, we find that these graph lines intersect the x-axis at points Q (-2,0) and C (5,0)

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