


# Chapter 4: Linear Equations in Two Variables

## Basic Concepts


 A Linear Equation in Two Variables is of the form:

  $ax + by + c = 0$

Where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are real numbers, and  $a \neq 0$ ,  $b \neq 0$

Examples:

- $2x + 3y = 6$  ✓
- $x - y = 5$  ✓
- $5x = 7$  ✗ (This is linear, but in one variable)

 It's called "linear" because its graph is always a straight line!

## Important Properties

✓ A linear equation in two variables has INFINITELY MANY solutions. 😬

✓ You can make a table of values like:

x	y
0	2
1	1
2	0


✓ The graph of  $ax + by + c = 0$  is always a straight line! ✓

✓ Every solution  $(x, y)$  lies on the line; every point on the line is a solution!

## Graphical Representation

 To draw a line:

1. Choose two values of  $x$  and find corresponding  $y$
2. Plot the two  $(x, y)$  points
3. Join the points — that's your line! ✨

 Example: Equation:  $2x + 3y = 6$

Put  $x = 0 \rightarrow y = 2 \rightarrow (0, 2)$

Put  $y = 0 \rightarrow x = 3 \rightarrow (3, 0)$


Plot and join  $\rightarrow$  Straight line!

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## Important Forms of Equations

- $x = a \rightarrow$  vertical line (parallel to y-axis)
  - $y = b \rightarrow$  horizontal line (parallel to x-axis)
  - $y = mx + c \rightarrow$  slope-intercept form (m is slope, c is y-intercept)
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## Sample Real-Life Examples


 Example 1: Autorickshaw Fare

Fixed charge: ₹10 for first 1 km

Additional ₹4/km after that

Let  $x$  = distance,  $y$  = fare

Equation:  $y = 4x + 6$

 Example 2: Work = Force  $\times$  Distance

If Force = 3 units

Equation:  $y = 3x$

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## Points to Remember

✦ If you add/subtract/multiply/divide both sides of a linear equation by the same non-zero number, the equation stays the same.

✦  $x = 5$  is written as:  $1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y = 5$

✦  $y = 4 \rightarrow$  line parallel to x-axis and 4 units above

✦ All points on x-axis  $\rightarrow (x, 0)$

✦ All points on y-axis  $\rightarrow (0, y)$

✦ All points on  $y = x \rightarrow (a, a)$

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## MCQ Style Practice (With Answers)

? The linear equation  $3x - y = x - 1$  has:

✓ Infinitely many solutions

? The graph of  $y = 6$  is:

✓ A horizontal line 6 units above x-axis

? The equation whose graph passes through (1,1) and (2,3) is:

✓  $y = 2x - 1$

## Application-Based Problems

🎯 Q. Draw the graph of  $y = x$  and  $y = -x$  on the same graph.

● They intersect at (0, 0) and are mirror images.

🎯 Q. Write the linear equation where every point on it has  $y = 3x$

✓  $y = 3x$

🎯 Q. Celsius to Fahrenheit:

Equation:  $5F - 160 = 9C$

Solve for given values!

## Concept Check Table

Concept	Example / Result
Graph of $2x + 3y = 6$	Straight line, cuts x-axis at (3, 0)
Graph of $y = x$	Diagonal line through origin
Graph of $y = 4$	Parallel to x-axis, 4 units above
Equation for autorickshaw fare	$y = 4x + 6$
Fahrenheit to Celsius formula	$5F - 160 = 9C$

## Final Tips to Remember

! Any linear equation in two variables → Straight line on graph

! More than one solution → Infinite points on the line

! Always label your axes and points clearly when drawing 