EXERCISE:-6.1

Question 1:

Solve $24x < 100$, when (i) x is a natural number (ii) x is an integer

The given inequality is $24x < 100$.

$$24x < 100$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{24x}{24} < \frac{100}{24} \qquad \text{[Dividing both sides by same positive number]}$$
$$\Rightarrow x < \frac{25}{6}$$

(i) It is evident that 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the only natural numbers less than $\frac{25}{6}$.

Thus, when x is a natural number, the solutions of the given inequality are 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {1, 2, 3, 4}.

(ii) The integers less than $\frac{25}{6}$ are …–3, –2, –1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Thus, when x is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

…–3, –2, –1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {…–3, –2, –1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4}.

Question 2:

Solve $-12x > 30$, when

(i) x is a natural number (ii) x is an integer

The given inequality is $-12x > 30$.

$$-12x > 30$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-12x}{-12} < \frac{30}{-12} \quad \text{[Dividing both sides by same negative number]}$$
$$\Rightarrow x < -\frac{5}{2}$$

(i) There is no natural number less than $\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$.

Thus, when x is a natural number, there is no solution of the given inequality.

(ii) The integers less than $\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$ are …, –5, –4, –3.

Thus, when x is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

…, –5, –4, –3.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {…, –5, –4, –3}.

Question 3:

Solve $5x - 3 < 7$, when

(i) x is an integer (ii) x is a real number

The given inequality is $5x - 3 < 7$.

$$5x - 3 < 7$$
$$\Rightarrow 5x - 3 + 3 < 7 + 3$$
$$\Rightarrow 5x < 10$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5} < \frac{10}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow x < 2$$

(i) The integers less than 2 are …, –4, –3, –2, –1, 0, 1.

Thus, when x is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

…, –4, –3, –2, –1, 0, 1.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {…, –4, –3, –2, –1, 0, 1}.

(ii) When x is a real number, the solutions of the given inequality are given by $x < 2$, that is, all real numbers x which are less than 2.

Thus, the solution set of the given inequality is $x \in (-\infty, 2)$.

Question 4:

Solve $3x + 8 > 2$, when

(i) x is an integer (ii) x is a real number

The given inequality is $3x + 8 > 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}&3x+8>2\\&\Rightarrow 3x+8-8>2-8\\&\Rightarrow 3x>-6\\&\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{3}>\frac{-6}{3}\\&\Rightarrow x>-2\end{aligned}$$

(i) The integers greater than –2 are –1, 0, 1, 2, …

Thus, when x is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

–1, 0, 1, 2 …

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {–1, 0, 1, 2, …}.

(ii) When x is a real number, the solutions of the given inequality are all the real numbers, which are greater than –2.

Thus, in this case, the solution set is $(-2, \infty)$.

Question 5:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $4x + 3 < 5x + 7$

$4x + 3 < 5x + 7$

$\Rightarrow 4x + 3 - 7 < 5x + 7 - 7$

$\Rightarrow 4x - 4 < 5x$

$\Rightarrow 4x - 4 - 4x < 5x - 4x$

$\Rightarrow -4 < x$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are greater than –4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-4, \infty)$.

Question 6:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $3x - 7 > 5x - 1$

$3x - 7 > 5x - 1$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 7 + 7 > 5x - 1 + 7$

$\Rightarrow 3x > 5x + 6$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 5x > 5x + 6 - 5x$

$\Rightarrow -2x > 6$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2x}{-2} < \frac{6}{-2}$$
$$\Rightarrow x < -3$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than –3, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-\infty, -3)$.

Question 7:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $3(x - 1) \leq 2(x - 3)$

$3(x - 1) \leq 2(x - 3)$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 3 \le 2x - 6$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 3 + 3 \le 2x - 6 + 3$

$\Rightarrow 3x \le 2x - 3$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x \le 2x - 3 - 2x$

$\Rightarrow x \le -3$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than or equal to –3, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-\infty, -3]$.

Question 8:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $3(2 - x) \ge 2(1 - x)$

$3(2 - x) \ge 2(1 - x)$

$\Rightarrow 6 - 3x \ge 2 - 2x$

$\Rightarrow 6 - 3x + 2x \ge 2 - 2x + 2x$

$\Rightarrow 6 - x \ge 2$

$\Rightarrow 6 - x - 6 \ge 2 - 6$

$\Rightarrow -x \ge -4$

$\Rightarrow x \le 4$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than or equal to 4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-\infty, 4]$.

Question 9:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $x+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x}{3}<11$

$$x+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x}{3}<11$$
$$\Rightarrow x\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\right)<11$$
$$\Rightarrow x\left(\frac{6+3+2}{6}\right)<11$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{6}<11$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{6\times 11}<\frac{11}{11}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6}<1$$
$$\Rightarrow x<6$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than 6, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-\infty, 6)$.

Question 10:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $\frac{x}{3}>\frac{x}{2}+1$

$$\frac{x}{3}>\frac{x}{2}+1$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3}-\frac{x}{2}>1$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x-3x}{6}>1$$
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{6}>1$$
$$\Rightarrow -x>6$$
$$\Rightarrow x<-6$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than -6, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-\infty, -6)$.

Question 11:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $\frac{3(x-2)}{5} \le \frac{5(2-x)}{3}$

$$\frac{3(x-2)}{5} \le \frac{5(2-x)}{3}$$
$$\Rightarrow 9(x-2) \le 25(2-x)$$
$$\Rightarrow 9x-18 \le 50-25x$$
$$\Rightarrow 9x-18+25x \le 50$$
$$\Rightarrow 34x-18 \le 50$$
$$\Rightarrow 34x \le 50+18$$
$$\Rightarrow 34x \le 68$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{34x}{34} \le \frac{68}{34}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \le 2$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than or equal to 2, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (–∞, 2].

Question 12:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3x}{5}+4\right) \ge \frac{1}{3}(x-6)$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3x}{5}+4\right) \ge \frac{1}{3}(x-6)$$
$$\Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{3x}{5}+4\right) \ge 2(x-6)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x}{5}+12 \ge 2x-12$$
$$\Rightarrow 12+12 \ge 2x-\frac{9x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow 24 \ge \frac{10x-9x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow 24 \ge \frac{x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow 120 \ge x$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than or equal to 120, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (–∞, 120].

Question 13:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $2(2x + 3) – 10 < 6 (x – 2)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2(2x+3)-10<6(x-2)\\
&\Rightarrow 4x+6-10<6x-12\\
&\Rightarrow 4x-4<6x-12\\
&\Rightarrow -4+12<6x-4x\\
&\Rightarrow 8<2x\\
&\Rightarrow 4<x
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are greater than or equal to 4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is [4, ∞).

Question 14:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $37 – (3x + 5) \geq 9x – 8(x – 3)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&37-(3x+5)\geq 9x-8(x-3)\\
&\Rightarrow 37-3x-5\geq 9x-8x+24\\
&\Rightarrow 32-3x\geq x+24\\
&\Rightarrow 32-24\geq x+3x\\
&\Rightarrow 8\geq 4x\\
&\Rightarrow 2\geq x
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than or equal to 2, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (–∞, 2].

Question 15:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $\frac{x}{4} < \frac{(5x-2)}{3} - \frac{(7x-3)}{5}$

$$\frac{x}{4} < \frac{(5x-2)}{3} - \frac{(7x-3)}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} < \frac{5(5x-2)-3(7x-3)}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} < \frac{25x-10-21x+9}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} < \frac{4x-1}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x < 4(4x-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x < 16x-4$$
$$\Rightarrow 4 < 16x-15x$$
$$\Rightarrow 4 < x$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are greater than 4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (4, ∞).

Question 16:

Solve the given inequality for real x: $\frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{(3x-2)}{4} - \frac{(2-x)}{5}$

$$\frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{(3x-2)}{4} - \frac{(2-x)}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{5(3x-2)-4(2-x)}{20}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{15x-10-8+4x}{20}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{19x-18}{20}$$
$$\Rightarrow 20(2x-1) \geq 3(19x-18)$$
$$\Rightarrow 40x-20 \geq 57x-54$$
$$\Rightarrow -20+54 \geq 57x-40x$$
$$\Rightarrow 34 \geq 17x$$
$$\Rightarrow 2 \geq x$$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are less than or equal to 2, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is $(-\infty, 2]$.

Question 17:

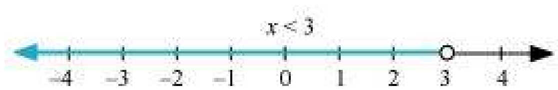
Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: $3x - 2 < 2x + 1$

$3x - 2 < 2x + 1$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x < 1 + 2$

$\Rightarrow x < 3$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.

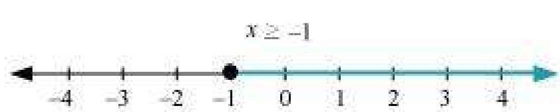


Question 18:

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: $5x - 3 \geq 3x - 5$

$$5x - 3 \geq 3x - 5$$
$$\Rightarrow 5x - 3x \geq -5 + 3$$
$$\Rightarrow 2x \geq -2$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{2} \geq \frac{-2}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq -1$$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.

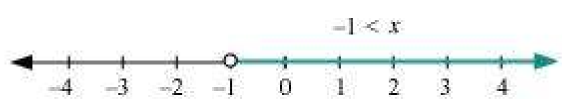


Question 19:

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: $3(1 - x) < 2(x + 4)$

$$\begin{aligned}
&3(1-x)<2(x+4)\\
&\Rightarrow 3-3x<2x+8\\
&\Rightarrow 3-8<2x+3x\\
&\Rightarrow -5<5x\\
&\Rightarrow \frac{-5}{5}<\frac{5x}{5}\\
&\Rightarrow -1<x
\end{aligned}$$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.

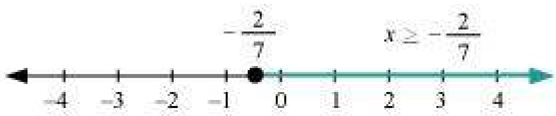


Question 20:

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: $\frac{x}{2} \ge \frac{(5x-2)}{3} - \frac{(7x-3)}{5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{x}{2} \ge \frac{(5x-2)}{3} - \frac{(7x-3)}{5}\\
&\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \ge \frac{5(5x-2)-3(7x-3)}{15}\\
&\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \ge \frac{25x-10-21x+9}{15}\\
&\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \ge \frac{4x-1}{15}\\
&\Rightarrow 15x \ge 2(4x-1)\\
&\Rightarrow 15x \ge 8x-2\\
&\Rightarrow 15x-8x \ge 8x-2-8x\\
&\Rightarrow 7x \ge -2\\
&\Rightarrow x \ge -\frac{2}{7}
\end{aligned}$$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.



Question 21:

Ravi obtained 70 and 75 marks in first two unit test. Find the minimum marks he should get in the third test to have an average of at least 60 marks.

Let x be the marks obtained by Ravi in the third unit test.

Since the student should have an average of at least 60 marks,

$$\frac{70+75+x}{3} \geq 60$$
$$\Rightarrow 145+x \geq 180$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 180-145$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 35$$

Thus, the student must obtain a minimum of 35 marks to have an average of at least 60 marks.

Question 22:

To receive Grade 'A' in a course, one must obtain an average of 90 marks or more in five examinations (each of 100 marks). If Sunita's marks in first four examinations are 87, 92, 94 and 95, find minimum marks that Sunita must obtain in fifth examination to get grade 'A' in the course.

Let x be the marks obtained by Sunita in the fifth examination.

In order to receive grade 'A' in the course, she must obtain an average of 90 marks or more in five examinations.

Therefore,

$$\frac{87+92+94+95+x}{5} \geq 90$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{368+x}{5} \geq 90$$
$$\Rightarrow 368+x \geq 450$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 450-368$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 82$$

Thus, Sunita must obtain greater than or equal to 82 marks in the fifth examination.

Question 23:

Find all pairs of consecutive odd positive integers both of which are smaller than 10 such that their sum is more than 11.

Let x be the smaller of the two consecutive odd positive integers. Then, the other integer is $x + 2$.

Since both the integers are smaller than 10,

$x + 2 < 10$

$\Rightarrow x < 10 - 2$

$\Rightarrow x < 8$ … (i)

Also, the sum of the two integers is more than 11.

$\therefore x + (x + 2) > 11$

$\Rightarrow 2x + 2 > 11$

$\Rightarrow 2x > 11 - 2$

$\Rightarrow 2x > 9$

$$\Rightarrow x > \frac{9}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow x > 4.5 \qquad \ldots(\text{ii})$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain .

Since x is an odd number, x can take the values, 5 and 7.

Thus, the required possible pairs are (5, 7) and (7, 9).

Question 24:

Find all pairs of consecutive even positive integers, both of which are larger than 5 such that their sum is less than 23.

Let x be the smaller of the two consecutive even positive integers. Then, the other integer is $x + 2$.

Since both the integers are larger than 5,

$x > 5$ ... (1)

Also, the sum of the two integers is less than 23.

$x + (x + 2) < 23$

$\Rightarrow 2x + 2 < 23$

$\Rightarrow 2x < 23 - 2$

$\Rightarrow 2x < 21$

$\Rightarrow x < \frac{21}{2}$

$\Rightarrow x < 10.5$ ... (2)

From (1) and (2), we obtain $5 < x < 10.5$.

Since x is an even number, x can take the values, 6, 8, and 10.

Thus, the required possible pairs are (6, 8), (8, 10), and (10, 12).

Question 25:

The longest side of a triangle is 3 times the shortest side and the third side is 2 cm shorter than the longest side. If the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm, find the minimum length of the shortest side.

Let the length of the shortest side of the triangle be x cm.

Then, length of the longest side = $3x$ cm

Length of the third side = $(3x - 2)$ cm

Since the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm,

$$x \text{ cm} + 3x \text{ cm} + (3x - 2) \text{ cm} \geq 61 \text{ cm}$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x - 2 \geq 61$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x \geq 61 + 2$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x \geq 63$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{7} \geq \frac{63}{7}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 9$$

Thus, the minimum length of the shortest side is 9 cm.

Question 26:

A man wants to cut three lengths from a single piece of board of length 91 cm. The second length is to be 3 cm longer than the shortest and the third length is to be twice as long as the shortest. What are the possible lengths of the shortest board if the third piece is to be at least 5 cm longer than the second?

[Hint: If x is the length of the shortest board, then x, $(x + 3)$ and $2x$ are the lengths of the second and third piece, respectively. Thus, $x = (x + 3) + 2x \leq 91$ and $2x \geq (x + 3) + 5$]

Let the length of the shortest piece be x cm. Then, length of the second piece and the third piece are $(x + 3)$ cm and $2x$ cm respectively.

Since the three lengths are to be cut from a single piece of board of length 91 cm,

$$x \text{ cm} + (x + 3) \text{ cm} + 2x \text{ cm} \leq 91 \text{ cm}$$

$\Rightarrow 4x + 3 \le 91$

$\Rightarrow 4x \le 91 - 3$

$\Rightarrow 4x \le 88$

$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} \le \frac{88}{4}$

$\Rightarrow x \le 22$ ...(1)

Also, the third piece is at least 5 cm longer than the second piece.

$\therefore 2x \ge (x + 3) + 5$

$\Rightarrow 2x \ge x + 8$

$\Rightarrow x \ge 8$ … (2)

From (1) and (2), we obtain

$8 \le x \le 22$

Thus, the possible length of the shortest board is greater than or equal to 8 cm but less than or equal to 22 cm.

EXERCISE:-6.2

Question 1:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $x + y < 5$

The graphical representation of $x + y = 5$ is given as dotted line in the figure below.

This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes, **I** and **II**.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

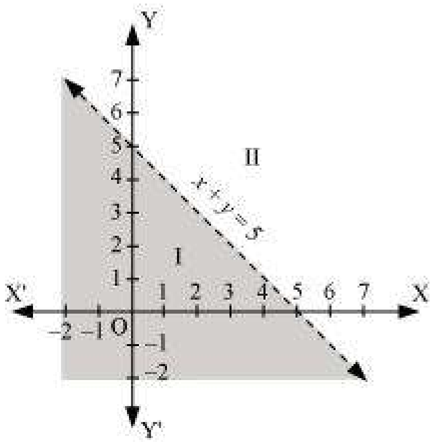
It is observed that,

$0 + 0 < 5$ or, $0 < 5$, which is true

Therefore, half plane **II** is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given strict inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the shaded half plane **I** excluding the points on the line.

This can be represented as follows.



Question 2:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $2x + y \geq 6$

The graphical representation of $2x + y = 6$ is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes, **I** and **II**.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

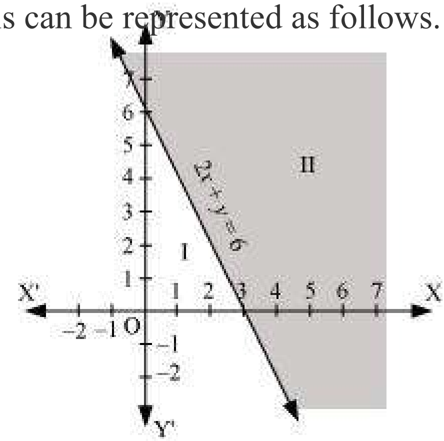
It is observed that,

$2(0) + 0 \geq 6$ or $0 \geq 6$, which is false

Therefore, half plane **I** is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the shaded half plane **II** including the points on the line.

This can be represented as follows.



Question 3:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $3x + 4y \leq 12$

$3x + 4y \leq 12$

The graphical representation of $3x + 4y = 12$ is given in the figure below.

This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes, **I** and **II**.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

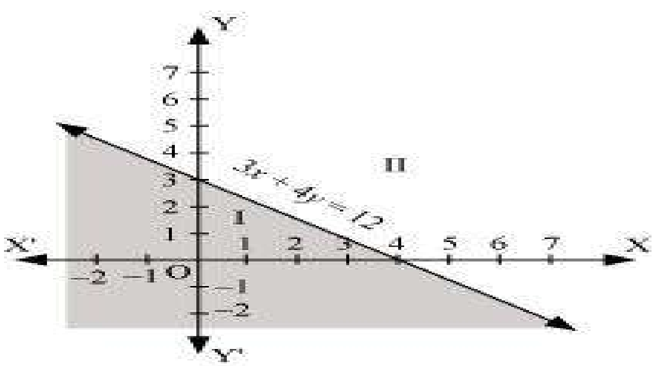
It is observed that,

$3(0) + 4(0) \leq 12$ or $0 \leq 12$, which is true

Therefore, half plane **II** is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the shaded half plane **I** including the points on the line.

This can be represented as follows.



Question 4:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $y + 8 \geq 2x$

The graphical representation of $y + 8 = 2x$ is given in the figure below.

This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

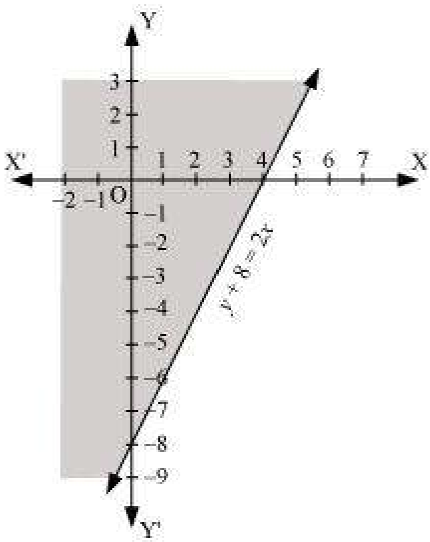
We select the point as (0, 0).

It is observed that,

$0 + 8 \geq 2(0)$ or $8 \geq 0$, which is true

Therefore, lower half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) including the line**.**



The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.

Question 5:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $x - y \leq 2$

The graphical representation of $x - y = 2$ is given in the figure below.

This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

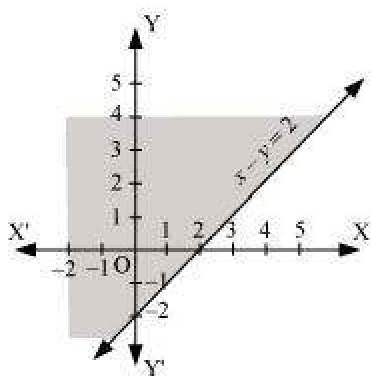
It is observed that,

$0 - 0 \le 2$ or $0 \le 2$, which is true

Therefore, the lower half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is clear that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) including the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Question 6:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $2x - 3y > 6$

The graphical representation of $2x - 3y = 6$ is given as dotted line in the figure below. This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

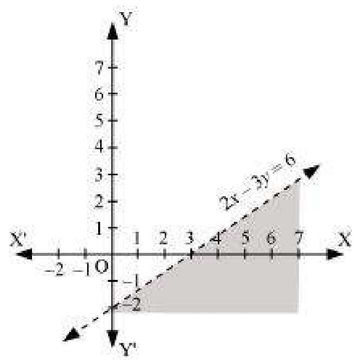
It is observed that,

2(0) – 3(0) > 6 or 0 > 6, which is false

Therefore, the upper half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is clear that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane that does not contain the point (0, 0) excluding the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Question 7:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $-3x + 2y \geq -6$

The graphical representation of $-3x + 2y = -6$ is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

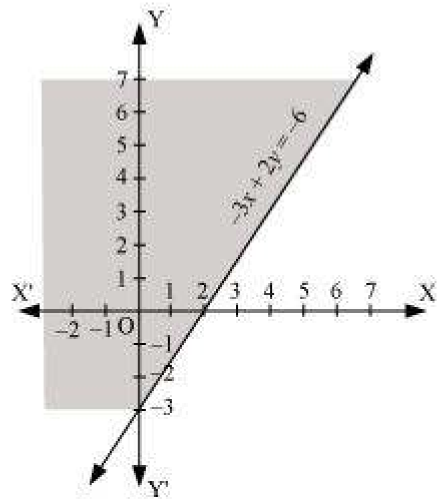
It is observed that,

$-3(0) + 2(0) \geq -6$ or $0 \geq -6$, which is true

Therefore, the lower half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) including the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Question 8:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $3y - 5x < 30$

The graphical representation of $3y - 5x = 30$ is given as dotted line in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

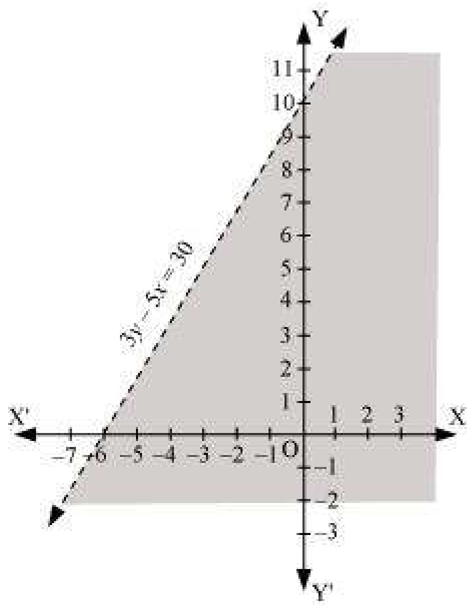
It is observed that,

$3(0) - 5(0) < 30$ or $0 < 30$, which is true

Therefore, the upper half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) excluding the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Question 9:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $y < -2$

The graphical representation of $y = -2$ is given as dotted line in the figure below. This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

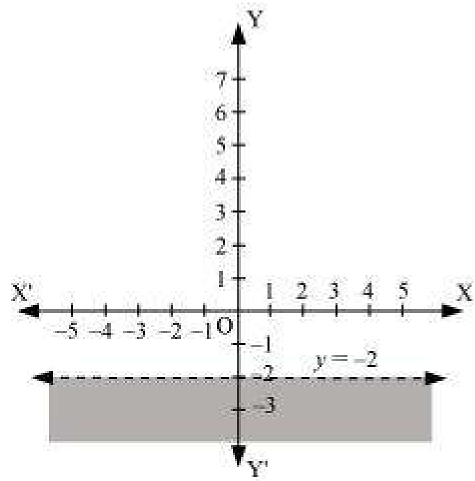
It is observed that,

$0 < -2$, which is false

Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Hence, every point below the line, $y = -2$ (excluding all the points on the line), determines the solution of the given inequality.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Question 10:

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $x > -3$

The graphical representation of $x = -3$ is given as dotted line in the figure below. This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

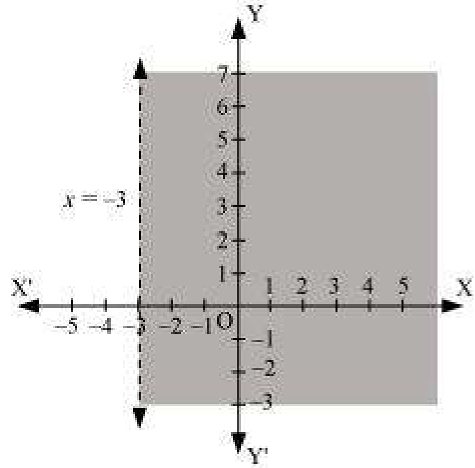
It is observed that,

$0 > -3$, which is true

Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Hence, every point on the right side of the line, $x = -3$ (excluding all the points on the line), determines the solution of the given inequality.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



EXERCISE:-6.3

Question 1:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $x \geq 3$, $y \geq 2$

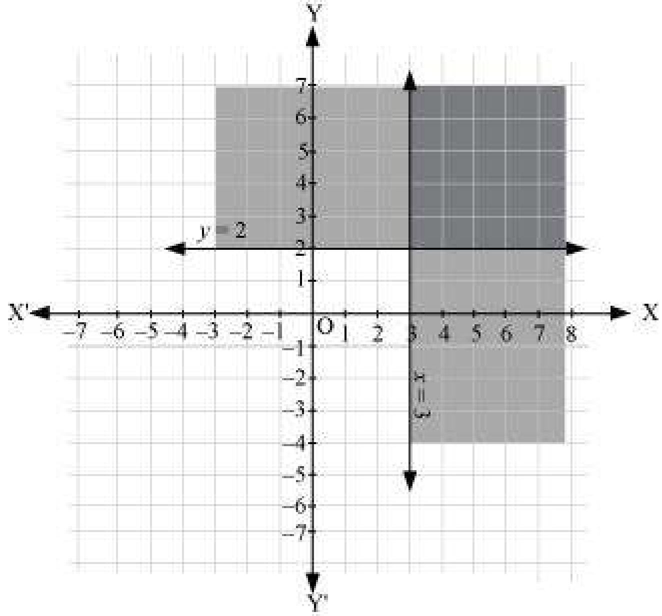
$x \geq 3$ … (1)

$y \geq 2$ … (2)

The graph of the lines, $x = 3$ and $y = 2$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, $x = 3$ (including the line $x= 3$), and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $y = 2$ (including the line $y = 2$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 2:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $3x + 2y \leq 12$, $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 2$

$3x + 2y \leq 12$ … (1)

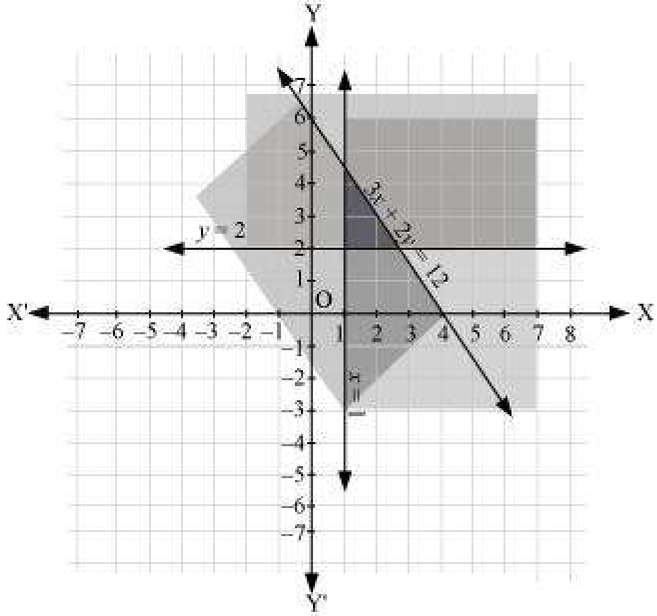
$x \geq 1$ … (2)

$y \geq 2$ … (3)

The graphs of the lines, $3x + 2y = 12$, $x = 1$, and $y = 2$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $3x + 2y = 12$ (including the line $3x + 2y = 12$). Inequality (2) represents the region on the right side of the line, $x = 1$ (including the line $x= 1$). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, $y = 2$ (including the line $y = 2$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 3:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $2x + y \geq 6$, $3x + 4y \leq 12$

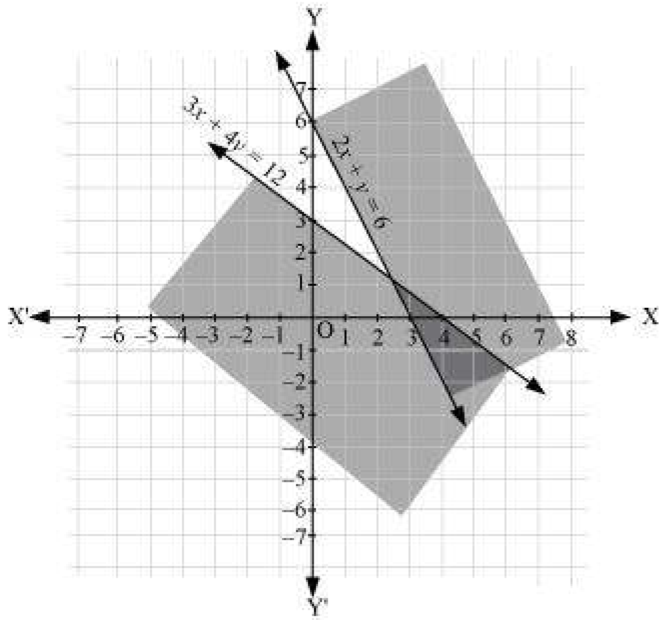
$2x + y \geq 6$ … (1)

$3x + 4y \leq 12$ … (2)

The graph of the lines, $2x + y = 6$ and $3x + 4y = 12$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $2x + y = 6$ (including the line $2x + y = 6$), and inequality (2) represents the region below the line, $3x + 4y = 12$ (including the line $3x + 4y = 12$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 4:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $x + y \geq 4$, $2x - y > 0$

$x + y \geq 4$ … (1)

$2x - y > 0$ … (2)

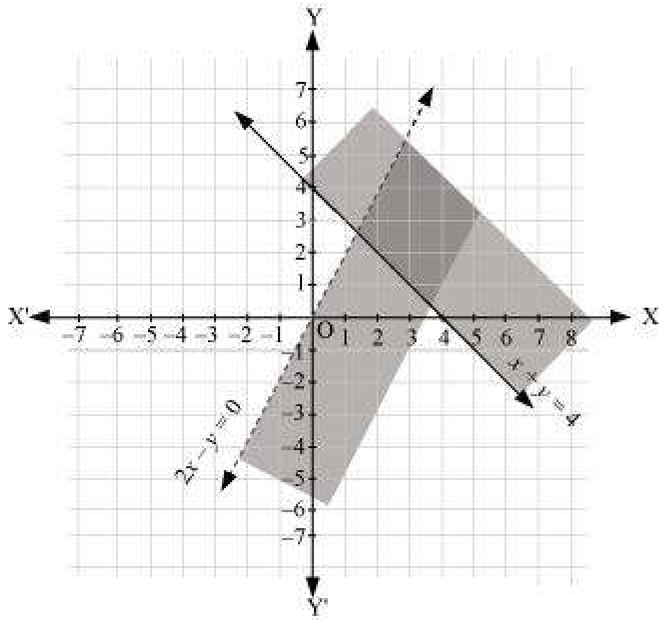
The graph of the lines, $x + y = 4$ and $2x - y = 0$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $x + y = 4$ (including the line $x + y = 4$).

It is observed that (1, 0) satisfies the inequality, $2x - y > 0$. [2(1) – 0 = 2 > 0]

Therefore, inequality (2) represents the half plane corresponding to the line, $2x - y = 0$, containing the point (1, 0) [excluding the line $2x - y > 0$].

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on line $x + y = 4$ and excluding the points on line $2x - y = 0$ as follows.



Question 5:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $2x - y > 1$, $x - 2y < -1$

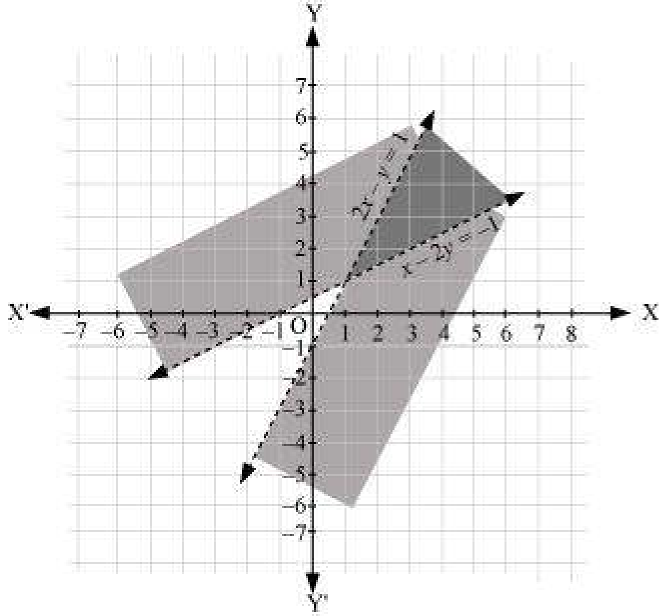
$2x - y > 1$ … (1)

$x - 2y < -1$ … (2)

The graph of the lines, $2x - y = 1$ and $x - 2y = -1$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $2x - y = 1$ (excluding the line $2x - y = 1$), and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $x - 2y = -1$ (excluding the line $x - 2y = -1$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region excluding the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 6:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $x + y \leq 6$, $x + y \geq 4$

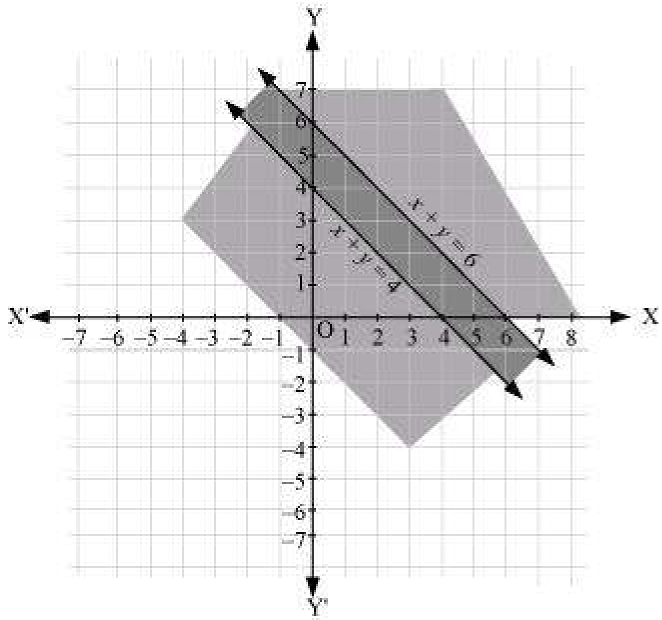
$x + y \leq 6$ … (1)

$x + y \geq 4$ … (2)

The graph of the lines, $x + y = 6$ and $x + y = 4$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $x + y = 6$ (including the line $x + y = 6$), and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $x + y = 4$ (including the line $x + y = 4$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 7:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $2x + y \geq 8$, $x + 2y \geq 10$

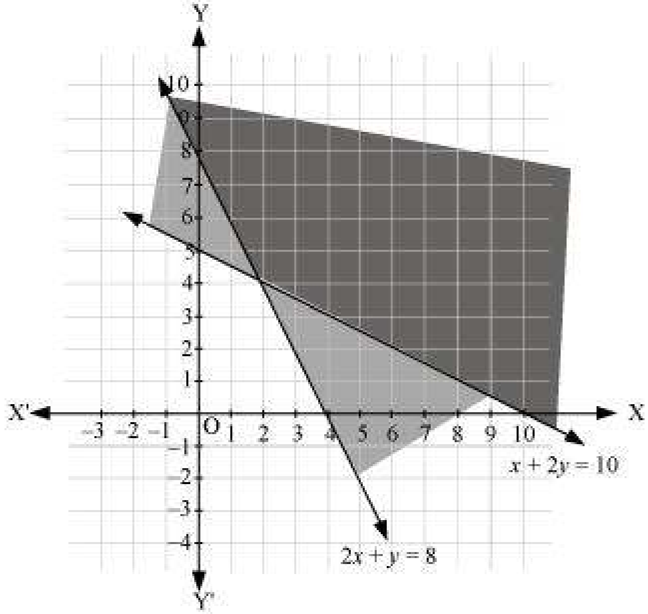
$2x + y = 8$ … (1)

$x + 2y = 10$ … (2)

The graph of the lines, $2x + y = 8$ and $x + 2y = 10$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $2x + y = 8$, and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $x + 2y = 10$.

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 8:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $x + y \leq 9$, $y > x$, $x \geq 0$

$x + y \leq 9$ ... (1)

$y > x$ ... (2)

$x \geq 0$ ... (3)

The graph of the lines, $x + y = 9$ and $y = x$, are drawn in the figure below.

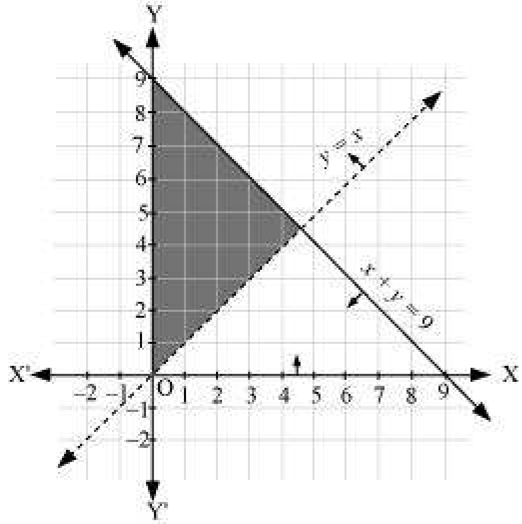
Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $x + y = 9$ (including the line $x + y = 9$).

It is observed that (0, 1) satisfies the inequality, $y > x$. [1 > 0]

Therefore, inequality (2) represents the half plane corresponding to the line, $y = x$, containing the point (0, 1) [excluding the line $y = x$].

Inequality (3) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, $x = 0$ or y-axis (including$y$-axis).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the lines, $x + y = 9$ and $x = 0$, and excluding the points on line $y = x$ as follows.



Question 9:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $5x + 4y \leq 20$, $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 2$

$5x + 4y \leq 20$ … (1)

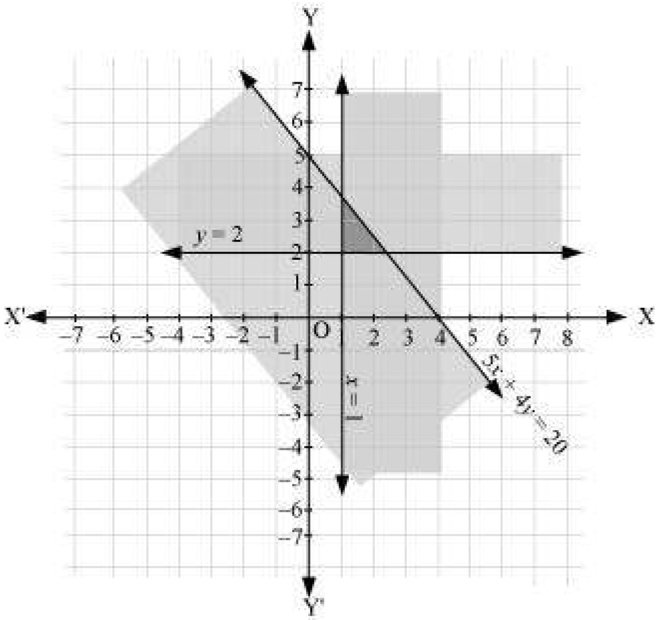
$x \geq 1$ … (2)

$y \geq 2$ … (3)

The graph of the lines, $5x + 4y = 20$, $x = 1$, and $y = 2$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $5x + 4y = 20$ (including the line $5x + 4y = 20$). Inequality (2) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, $x = 1$ (including the line $x = 1$). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, $y = 2$ (including the line $y = 2$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 10:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $3x + 4y \leq 60$, $x + 3y \leq 30$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

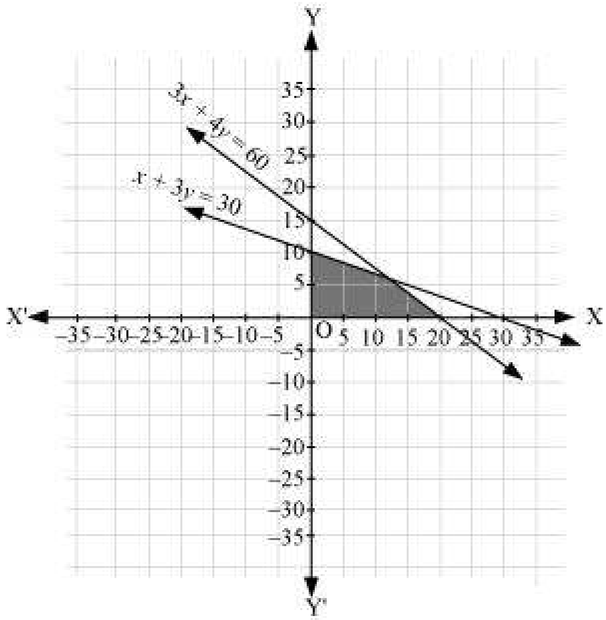
$3x + 4y \leq 60$ … (1)

$x + 3y \leq 30$ … (2)

The graph of the lines, $3x + 4y = 60$ and $x + 3y = 30$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $3x + 4y = 60$ (including the line $3x + 4y = 60$), and inequality (2) represents the region below the line, $x + 3y = 30$ (including the line $x + 3y = 30$).

Since $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, every point in the common shaded region in the first quadrant including the points on the respective line and the axes represents the solution of the given system of linear inequalities.



Question 11:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $2x + y \geq 4$, $x + y \leq 3$, $2x - 3y \leq 6$

$2x + y \geq 4$ … (1)

$x + y \leq 3$ … (2)

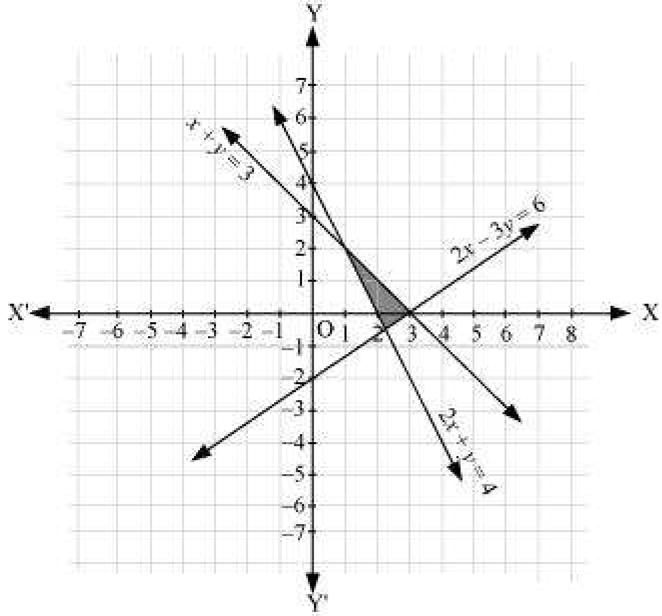
$2x - 3y \leq 6$ … (3)

The graph of the lines, $2x + y = 4$, $x + y = 3$, and $2x - 3y = 6$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $2x + y = 4$ (including the line $2x + y = 4$). Inequality (2) represents the region below the line,

$x + y = 3$ (including the line $x + y = 3$). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, $2x - 3y = 6$ (including the line $2x - 3y = 6$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 12:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically:

$x - 2y \leq 3$, $3x + 4y \geq 12$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 1$

$x - 2y \leq 3$ … (1)

$3x + 4y \geq 12$ … (2)

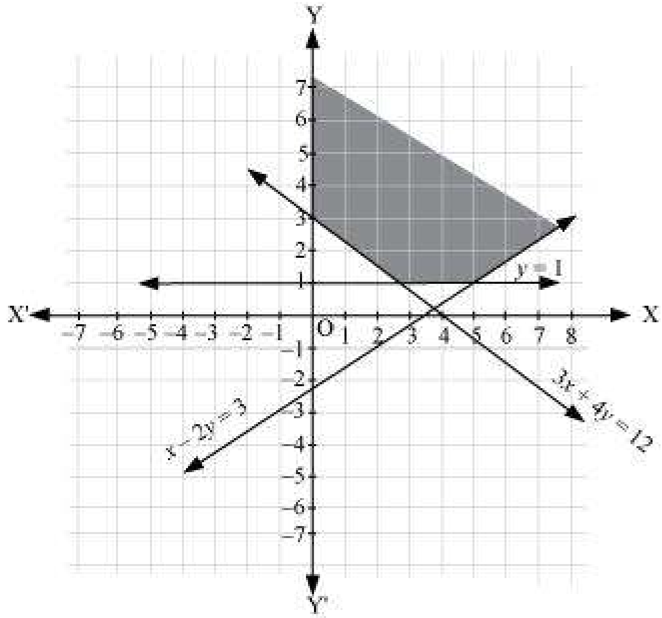
$y \geq 1$ … (3)

The graph of the lines, $x - 2y = 3$, $3x + 4y = 12$, and $y = 1$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $x - 2y = 3$ (including the line $x - 2y = 3$). Inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $3x + 4y = 12$ (including the line $3x + 4y = 12$). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, $y = 1$ (including the line $y = 1$).

The inequality, $x \geq 0$, represents the region on the right hand side of y-axis (including y-axis).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines and y- axis as follows.



Question 13:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically:

$4x + 3y \leq 60$, $y \geq 2x$, $x \geq 3$, $x, y \geq 0$

$4x + 3y \leq 60$ … (1)

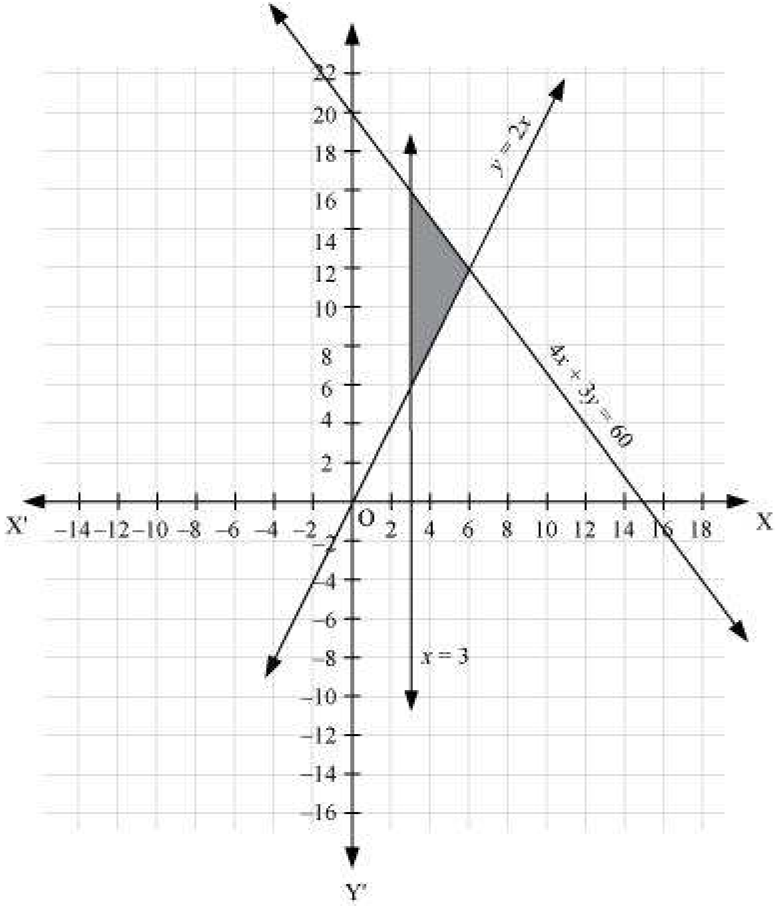
$y \geq 2x$ … (2)

$x \geq 3$ … (3)

The graph of the lines, $4x + 3y = 60$, $y = 2x$, and $x = 3$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $4x + 3y = 60$ (including the line $4x + 3y = 60$). Inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $y = 2x$ (including the line $y = 2x$). Inequality (3) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, $x = 3$ (including the line $x= 3$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Question 14:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $3x + 2y \leq 150$, $x + 4y \leq 80$, $x \leq 15$, $y \geq 0$, $x \geq 0$

$3x + 2y \leq 150$ … (1)

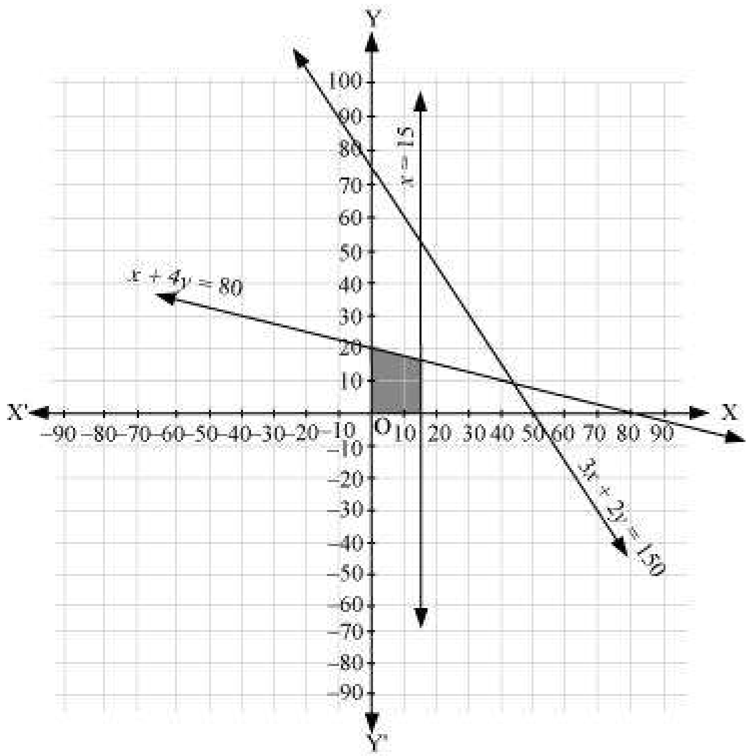
$x + 4y \leq 80$ … (2)

$x \leq 15$ … (3)

The graph of the lines, $3x + 2y = 150$, $x + 4y = 80$, and $x = 15$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $3x + 2y = 150$ (including the line $3x + 2y = 150$). Inequality (2) represents the region below the line, $x + 4y = 80$ (including the line $x + 4y = 80$). Inequality (3) represents the region on the left hand side of the line, $x = 15$ (including the line $x = 15$).

Since $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, every point in the common shaded region in the first quadrant including the points on the respective lines and the axes represents the solution of the given system of linear inequalities.



Question 15:

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $x + 2y \leq 10$, $x + y \geq 1$, $x - y \leq 0$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

$x + 2y \leq 10$ … (1)

$x + y \geq 1$ … (2)

$x - y \leq 0$ … (3)

The graph of the lines, $x + 2y = 10$, $x + y = 1$, and $x - y = 0$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $x + 2y = 10$ (including the line $x + 2y = 10$). Inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $x + y = 1$ (including the line $x + y = 1$). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, $x - y = 0$ (including the line $x - y = 0$).

Since $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, every point in the common shaded region in the first quadrant including the points on the respective lines and the axes represents the solution of the given system of linear inequalities.