

As we know that general form of a pair ⁽¹⁾
of linear equations is $a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$
 $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$

Now learn the following conditions carefully

- 1) If $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} \neq \frac{c_1}{c_2}$ then graphically or geometrically a pair of linear equations represents parallel lines and a pair of linear equations is inconsistent and has no solution.
- 2) If $\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$ then graphically a pair of linear equations represents intersecting lines and it is called a consistent pair of linear equations and has a unique solution.
- 3) If $\frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2}$, then graphically a pair of linear equations represents coincident lines, it is consistent and has infinitely many solutions.

For example $x + 2y - 4 = 0$

$$2x + 4y - 12 = 0$$

This pair of linear equations represents pair of parallel lines.

★ Solve this by using graphical method and any one algebraic method.

⇒ A pair of linear equations $x - 2y = 0$
 $3x + 4y = 20$

represents a pair of intersecting lines.

★ Solve this by using graphical method and any one algebraic method.

⇒ A pair of linear equations $2x + 3y - 9 = 0$
 $4x + 6y - 18 = 0$

represents coincident lines.

★ Solve this pair of linear equation by using graphical method and any one algebraic method.

⇒ Equations Reducible to a pair of linear Equations in two variables;

Let us understand it by an example

$$\text{Solve } \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 13$$

$$\frac{5}{x} - \frac{4}{y} = -2$$

we can rewrite it as $2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 13$
 $5\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 4\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = -2$

Let us substitute $\frac{1}{x} = p$ and $\frac{1}{y} = q$

$$2p + 3q = 13$$

$$5p - 4q = -2$$

Solving by using any algebraic method (Substitution, Elimination or cross multiplication method)

we get $p = 2$ and $q = 3$

∴ we have to find value of x and y
and we have $\frac{1}{x} = p$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = q$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{3}}$$

Hence we get $x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $y = \frac{1}{3}$

★ Solve $\frac{x}{10} + \frac{y}{5} = 14$
 $\frac{x}{8} + \frac{y}{6} = 15$