

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Every linear equation in two variables has \_\_\_\_ solution(s).  
(a) no (b) one (c) two (d) infinitely many
- $a_1/a_2 = b_1/b_2 = c_1/c_2$  is the condition for  
(a) intersecting lines (b) parallel lines (c) coincident lines (d) none
- For a pair to be consistent and dependent the pair must have  
(a) no solution (b) unique solution (c) infinitely many solutions (d) none of these
- Graph of every linear equation in two variables represent a \_\_\_\_  
(a) point (b) straight line (c) curve (d) triangle
- Each point on the graph of pair of two lines is a common solution of the lines in case of \_\_\_\_  
(a) Infinitely many solutions (b) only one solution (c) no solution (d) none of these
- Which of the following is the solution of the pair of linear equations  $3x - 2y = 0$ ,  $5y - x = 0$   
(a) (5, 1) (b) (2, 3) (c) (1, 5) (d) (0, 0)
- One of the common solution of  $ax + by = c$  and y-axis is \_\_\_\_  
(a)  $(0, c/b)$  (b)  $(0, b/c)$  (c)  $(0, c/b)$  (d)  $(0, c/b)$
- If the value of  $x$  in the equation  $2x - 8y = 12$  is 2 then the corresponding value of  $y$  will be  
(a) -1 (b) +1 (c) 0 (d) 2
- The pair of linear equations is said to be inconsistent if they have  
(a) only one solution (b) no solution (c) infinitely many solutions. (d) both a and c
- On representing  $x = a$  and  $y = b$  graphically we get \_\_\_\_

10th chapter: Pair of Linear Equations in two Variables

(a) parallel lines (b) coincident lines (c) intersecting lines at  $(a, b)$  (d) intersecting lines at  $(b, a)$

11. How many real solutions of  $2x + 3y = 5$  are possible

(a) no (b) one (c) two (d) infinitely many

12. The value of  $k$  for which the system of equation  $3x + 2y = -5$ ,  $x - ky = 2$  has a unique solutions.

(a)  $K = 2/3$  (b)  $K \neq 2/3$  (c)  $K = -2/3$  (d)  $K \neq -2/3$

13. If the lines represented by the pair of linear equations  $2x + 5y = 3$ ,  $2(k + 2)y + (k + 1)x = 2k$  are coincident then the value of  $k$  is \_\_\_\_\_

(a)  $-3$  (b)  $3$  (c)  $1$  (d)  $-2$

14. The coordinates of the point where x-axis and the line represented by  $x/2 + 4/3 = 1$  intersect, are

(a)  $(0, 3)$  (b)  $(3, 0)$  (c)  $(2, 0)$  (d)  $(0, 2)$

15. Graphically  $x - 2 = 0$  represents a line

(a) parallel to x-axis at a distance 2 units from x-axis.

(b) parallel to y-axis at a distance 2 units from it.

(c) parallel to x-axis at a distance 2 units from y-axis.

(d) parallel to y-axis at a distance 2 units from x-axis.

16. If  $ax + by = c$  and  $lx + my = n$  has unique solution then the relation between the coefficients will be \_\_\_\_\_

(a)  $am \neq lb$  (b)  $am = lb$  (c)  $ab = lm$  (d)  $ab \neq lm$