$0 < 12$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + 4y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

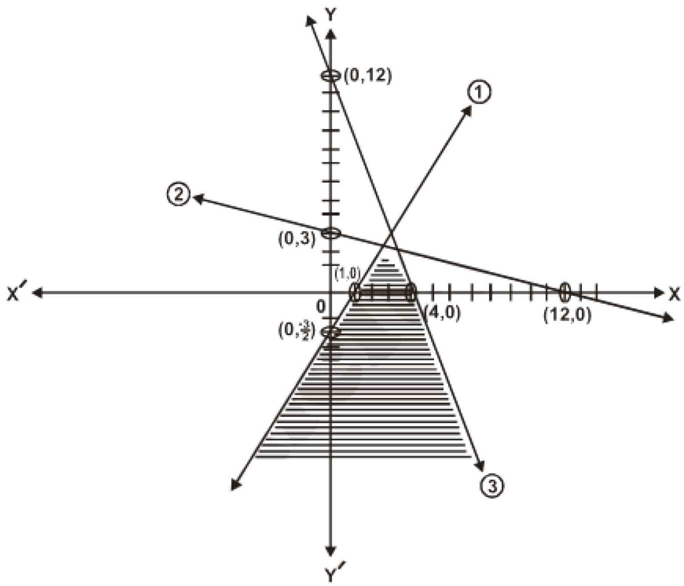
$3x + y < 12$

$3(0) + 0 < 12$

$0 < 12$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $3x + y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.



EXERCISE 5.2

Q.4: Graph the feasible region of the following system of linear inequalities and find the corner points in each case.

(i)	$2x - 3y \leq 6$	**(ii)**	$x + y \leq 5$	**(iii)**	$x + y \leq 5$
	$2x + 3y \leq 12$		$-2x + y \leq 2$		$-2x + y \geq 2$
	$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$		$x \geq 0$, $y \geq o$		$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$
(iv)	$3x + 7y \leq 21$	**(v)**	$3x + 2y \geq 6$	**(vi)**	$5x + 7y \leq 35$
	$x - y \leq 3$		$x + y \leq 4$		$x - 2y \leq 4$
	$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$		$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$		$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

Solution:

(i) $\mathbf{2x - 3y \leq 6}$ **(Lhr. Board 2005)**

$\mathbf{2x + 3y \leq 12}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0 \quad , \quad y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$2x - 3y = 6$ ...... (1)

$2x + 3y = 12$ ...... (2)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1)

$2x - 3(0) = 6$

$2x = 6$

$x = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

∴ Point is (3, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (1)

$2(0) - 3y = 6$

$-3y = 6$

$y = \frac{6}{-3} = -2$

∴ Point is (0, – 2)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (2)

$2x + 3(0) = 12$

$x = 12$

$x = \frac{12}{2} = 6$

∴ Point is (6, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (2)

$2(0) + 3y = 12$

$3y = 12$

$y = \frac{12}{3} = 4$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 4)

<u>Test Point</u>

Put (0, 0) in

$2x - 3y < 6$

$2(0) - 3(0) < 6$

$0 < 6$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x - 3y \leq 6$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

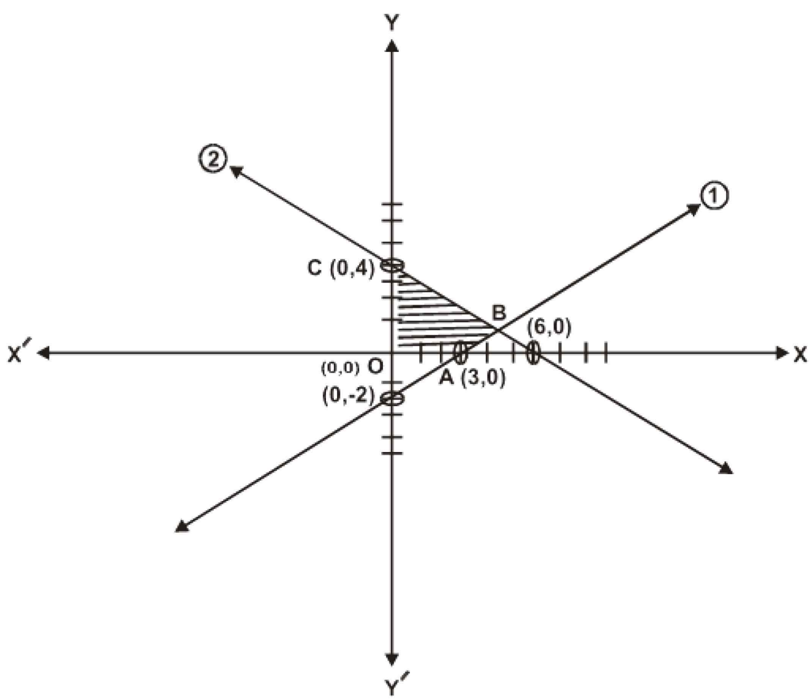
$2x + 3y < 12$

$2(0) + 3(0) < 12$

$0 < 12$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + 3y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.



$\therefore$ OABC is the feasible solution region so corner points are

O(0, 0), A(3, 0), C(0, 4)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (2)

Adding eq. (1) & eq. (2)

$$2x - 3y = 6$$
$$\underline{2x + 3y = 12}$$
$$4x = 18$$
$$x = \frac{18}{4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Put

$x = \frac{9}{2}$ in eq. (1)

$$2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) - 3y = 6$$
$$9 - 6 = 3y$$
$$y = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$
$$\therefore \quad B\left(\frac{9}{2}, 1\right)$$

(ii) $\mathbf{x + y \le 5}$

$\mathbf{-2x + y \le 2}$

$\mathbf{x \ge 0 \quad , \quad y \ge 0}$

The associated equations are

$x + y = 5$ ...... (1)

$y - 2x = 2$ ...... (2)

x-intercept

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1)

$$x + 0 = 5$$
$$x = 5$$

$\therefore$ Point is (5, 0)

y-intercept

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (1)

$$0 + y = 5$$
$$y = 5$$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 5)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (2)

$0 - 2x = 2$

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

$\therefore$ Point is (– 1, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (2)

$y - 2(0) = 2$

$y = 2$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 2)

<u>Test Point</u>

Put (0, 0) in

$x + y < 5$

$0 + 0 < 5$

$0 < 5$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + y \leq 5$ will towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

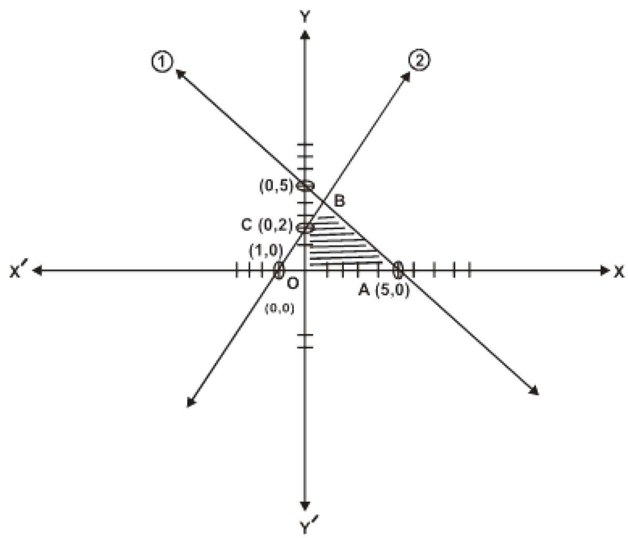
$y - 2x < 2$

$0 - 2(0) < 2$

$0 < 2$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $y - 2x \leq 2$ will towards the origin side.



$\therefore$ OABC is the feasible solution region so corner points are

O(0, 0), A(5, 0), C(0, 2)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (2)

Eq. (1) – Eq. (2) we get

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 5 \\ \mp 2x \pm y = \underset{-}{} 2 \\ \hline 3x = 3 \end{array}$$

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

Put

$x = 1$ in eq. (1)

$1 + y = 5$

$y = 5 - 1 = 4$

$\therefore$ B (1, 4)

(iii) $\mathbf{x + y \le 5}$

$\mathbf{-2x + y \ge 2}$

$\mathbf{x \ge 0}$, $\mathbf{y \ge 0}$

The associated equations are

$x + y = 5$ ..... (1)

$-2x + y = 2$ ..... (2)

x-intercept

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1)

$x + 0 = 5$

$x = 5$

$\therefore$ Point is (5, 0)

y-intercept

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (1)

$0 + y = 5$

$y = 5$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 5)

x-intercept

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (2)

$-2x + 0 = 2$

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

∴ Point is (– 1, 0)

y-intercept

Put x = 0 in eq. (2)

$-2(0) + y = 2$

$y = 2$

∴ Point is (0, 2)

Test Point

Put (0, 0) in

$x + y < 5$

$0 + 0 < 5$

$0 < 5$

Which is true.

∴ Graph of an inequality $x + y \leq 5$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

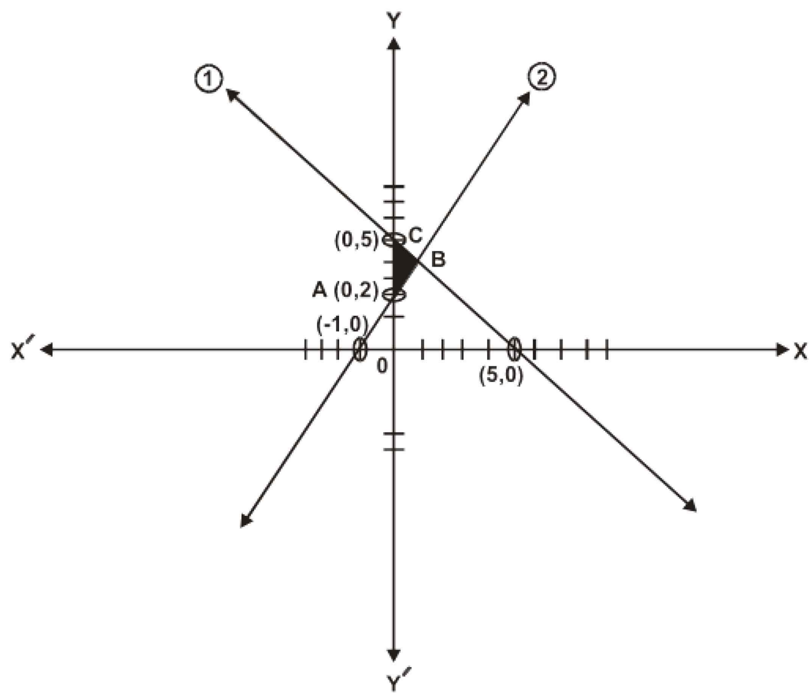
$-2x + y > 2$

$-2(0) + 0 > 2$

$0 > 2$

Which is false.

∴ Graph of an inequality $-2x + y \geq 2$ will not be towards the origin side.



∴ ABC is the feasible solution region. So corner points are A (0, 2), C (0, 5). To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (2)

Eq. (1) – Eq. (2), we get

$$x + y = 5$$

$$\underline{\mp 2x \pm y = 2}$$

$$3x = 3$$

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

Put $x = 1$ in eq. (1)

$$1 + y = 5$$

$$y = 5 - 1 = 4$$

∴ B (1, 4)

(iv) $\mathbf{3x + 7y \leq 21}$

$\mathbf{x - y \leq 3}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0\ ,\ y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$$3x + 7y = 21 \quad \text{...... (1)}$$

$$x - y = 3 \quad \text{...... (2)}$$

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1)

$$3x + 7(0) = 21$$

$$3x = 21$$

$$x = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$

∴ Point is (7, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (1)

$$3(0) + 7y = 21$$

$$y = \frac{21}{7} = 3$$

∴ Point is (0, 3)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (2)

$x - 0 = 3$

$x = 3$

$\therefore$ Point is (3, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (2)

$0 - y = 3$

$y = -3$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, – 3)

<u>Test Point</u>

Put (0, 0) in

$3x + 7y < 21$

$3(0) + 7(0) < 21$

$0 < 21$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $3x + 7y \leq 21$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

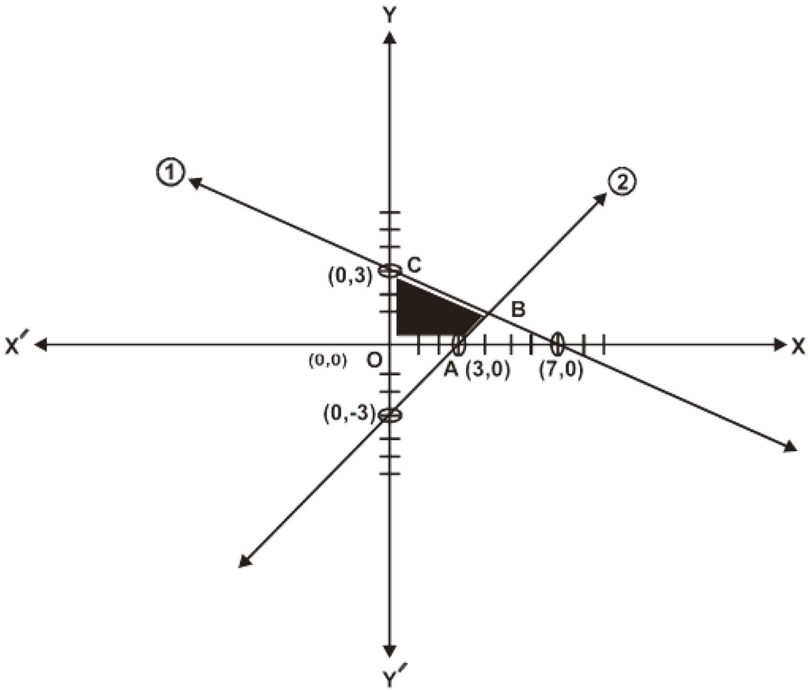
$x - y < 3$

$0 - 0 < 3$

$0 < 3$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x - y \leq 3$ will be towards the origin side.



$\therefore$ OABC is the feasible solution region so corner points are

O(0, 0), A(3, 0), C(0, 3)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (2)

Eq. (1) + Eq. (2) × 7, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 7y &= 21 \\ \underline{7x - 7y} &\underline{= 21} \\ 10x &= 42 \\ x &= \frac{42}{10} = \frac{21}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Put $x = \frac{21}{5}$ in eq. (2)

$$\frac{21}{5} - y = 3$$

$$\frac{21}{5} - 3 = y$$

$$y = \frac{21-15}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{6}{5}$$

$\therefore$ $B\left(\frac{21}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$

(v) $\mathbf{3x + 2y \geq 6}$

$\mathbf{x + y \leq 4}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0 \ , \ y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$3x + 2y = 6$ .... (1)

$x + y = 4$ .... (2)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1)

$$3x + 2(0) = 6$$

$$x = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$\therefore$ Point is (2, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (1)

$3(0) + 2y = 6$

$y = \frac{6}{2} = 3$

∴ Point is (0, 3)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (2)

$x + 0 = 4$

$x = 4$

∴ Point is (4, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (2)

$0 + y = 4$

$y = 4$

∴ Point is (0, 4)

<u>Test Point</u>

Put (0, 0) in

$3x + 2y > 6$

$3(0) + 2(0) > 6$

$0 > 6$

Which is false.

∴ Graph of an inequality $3x + 2y \geq 6$ will not be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

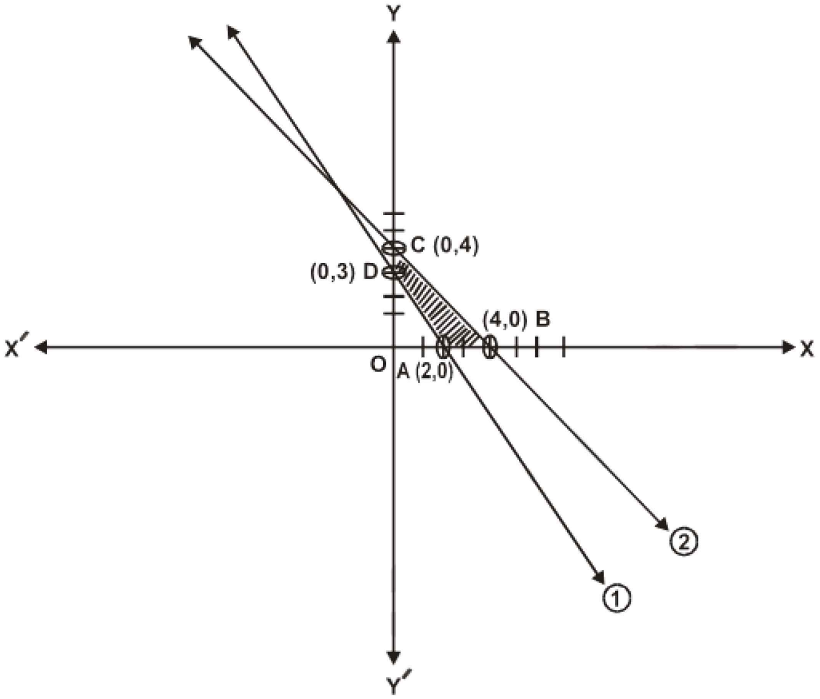
$x + y < 4$

$0 + 0 < 4$

$0 < 4$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + y \leq 4$ will be towards the origin side.



$\therefore$ ABCD is the feasible solution region so corner points are

A (2, 0), B (4, 0), C(0, 4), D (0, 3)

(vi) $\mathbf{5x + 7y \leq 35}$

$\mathbf{x - 2y \leq 4}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0 \ , \ y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$5x + 7y = 35$ .... (1)

$x - 2y = 4$ .... (2)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (1)

$5x + 7(0) = 35$

$$x = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$

$\therefore$ Point is (7, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (1)

$5(0) + 7y = 35$

$$y = \frac{35}{7} = 5$$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 5)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eq. (2)

$x - 2(0) = 4$

$x = 4$

$\therefore$ Point is (4, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eq. (2)

$0 - 2y = 4$

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

$\therefore$ Point is (0, – 2)

<u>Test Point</u>

Put (0, 0) in

$5x + 7y < 35$

$5(0) + 7(0) < 35$

$0 < 35$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $5x + 7y \leq 35$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

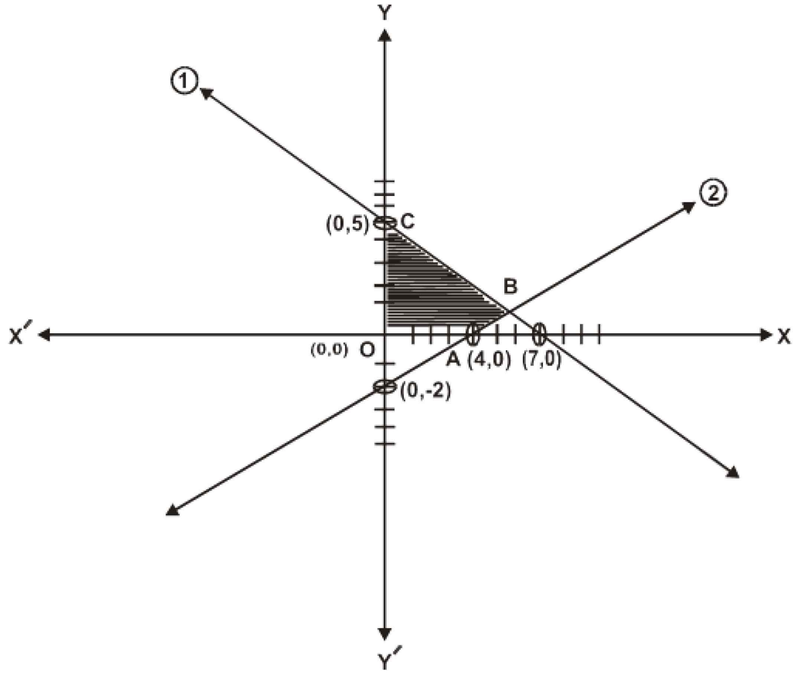
$x - 2y < 4$

$0 - 2(0) < 4$

$0 < 4$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x - 2y \leq 4$ will be towards the origin.



$\therefore$ OABC is the feasible solution region so corner points are

O (0, 0), A (4, 0), C (0, 5)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (2)

Eq. (1) – Eq. (2) × 5, we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 5x + 7y &=& 35 \\ -\ 5x \mp 10y &=& -20 \\ \hline 17y &=& 15 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{15}{17}$$

Put $y = \frac{15}{17}$ in eq. (2)

$$x - 2\left(\frac{15}{17}\right) = 4$$

$$x - \frac{30}{17} = 4$$

$$x = 4 + \frac{30}{17}$$

$$x = \frac{68 + 30}{17}$$

$x = \frac{98}{17}$

$\therefore \quad B = \left(\frac{98}{17}, \frac{15}{17}\right)$

Q.2: Graph the feasible region of the following system of linear inequalities and find the corner points in each case.

(i)	$2x + y \le 10$ $x + 4y \le 12$ $x + 2y \le 10$ $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$	**(ii)**	$2x + 3y \le 18$ $2x + y \le 10$ $x + 4y \le 12$ $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$
(iii)	$2x + 3y \le 18$ $x + 4y \le 12$ $3x + y \le 12$ $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$	**(iv)**	$x + 2y \le 14$ $3x + 4y \le 36$ $2x + y \le 10$ $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$
(v)	$x + 3y \le 15$ $2x + y \le 12$ $4x + 3y \le 24$ $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$	**(vi)**	$2x + y \le 20$ $8x + 15y \le 120$ $x + y \le 11$ $x \ge 0, y \ge 0$

Solution:

(i) $2x + y \le 10$
$x + 4y \le 12$
$x + 2y \le 10$
$x \ge 0, y \ge 0$

The associated eqs. are

$2x + y = 10 \quad ...... (1)$

$x + 4y = 12 \quad ...... (2)$

$x + 2y = 10 \quad ...... (3)$

x-intercept

Put y = 0 in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2x + 0 = 10$ $2x = 10$ $x = \frac{10}{2} = 5$ $\therefore$ Point is (5, 0)	$x + 4(0) = 12$ $x = 12$ $\therefore$ Point is (12, 0)	$x + 2(0) = 10$ $x = 10$ $\therefore$ Point is (10, 0)

y-intercept

Put x = 0 in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2(0) + y = 10$ $y = 10$	$0 + 4y = 12$ $4y = 12$	$0 + 2y = 10$ $2y = 10$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 10)	$y = \frac{12}{4} = 3$	$y = \frac{10}{2} = 5$
	$\therefore$ Point is (0, 3)	$\therefore$ Point is (0, 5)

Test Point

Put (0, 0)

$2x + y < 10$

$2(0) + 0 < 10$

$0 < 10$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + y \leq 10$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

$x + 4y < 12$

$0 + 4(0) < 12$

$0 < 12$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + 4y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

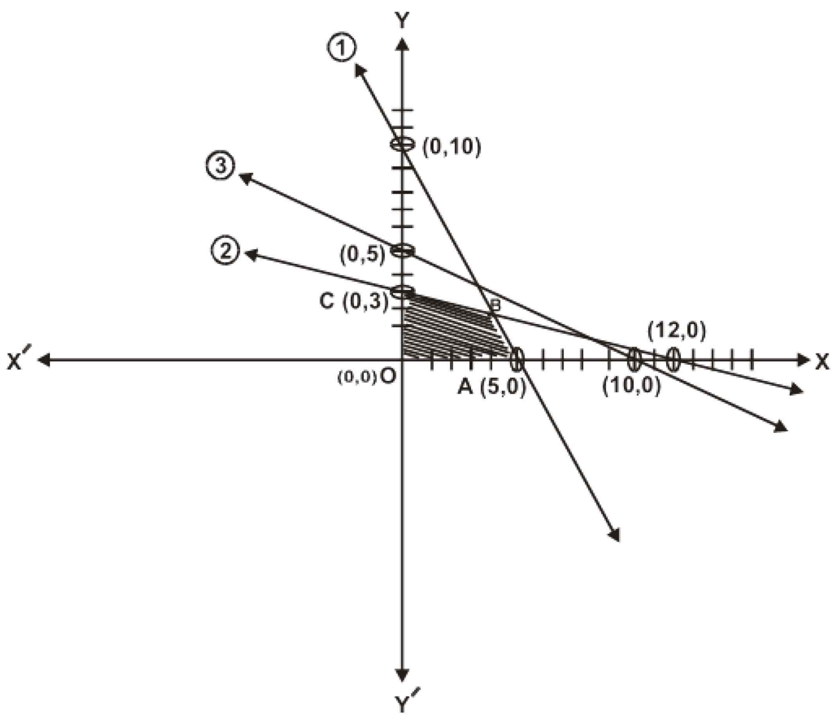
$x + 2y < 10$

$0 + 2(0) < 10$

$0 < 10$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + 2y \leq 10$ will be towards the origin side.



∴ OABC is the feasible solution region so the corner points are

O (0, 0), A (5, 0), C (0, 3)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (2)

Eq. (1) – Eq. (2) × 2, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + y &= 10 \\ -\ 2x \pm 8y &= -24 \\ \hline -7y &= -14 \\ y &= \frac{14}{7} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Put y = 2 in eq. (2)

$$x + 4(2) = 12$$

$$x + 8 = 12$$

$$x = 12 - 8 = 4$$

∴ B = (4, 2)

(ii) **$2x + 3y \leq 18$** **(Guj. Board 2005) (Lhr. Board 2008)**

$2x + y \leq 10$

$x + 4y \leq 12$

$x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$

The associated equations are

$2x + 3y = 18$ .... (1)

$2x + y = 10$ .... (2)

$x + 4y = 12$ .... (3)

x-intercept

Put y = 0 in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2x + 3(0) = 18$	$2x + 0 = 10$	$x + 4(0) = 12$
$2x = 18$	$2x = 10$	$x = 12$
$x = \frac{18}{2} = 9$	$x = \frac{10}{2} = 5$	∴ Point is (12, 0)
∴ Point is (9, 0)	∴ Point is (5, 0)	

y-intercept

Put $x = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2(0) + 3y = 18$

$3y = 18$

$y = \frac{18}{3} = 6$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 6)

$2(0) + y = 10$

$y = 10$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 10)

$0 + 4y = 12$

$4y = 12$

$y = \frac{12}{4} = 3$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 3)

Test Point

Put (0, 0)

$2x + 3y < 18$

$2(0) + 3(0) < 18$

$0 < 18$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + 3y \leq 18$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

$2x + y < 10$

$2(0) + 0 < 10$

$0 < 10$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + y \leq 10$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

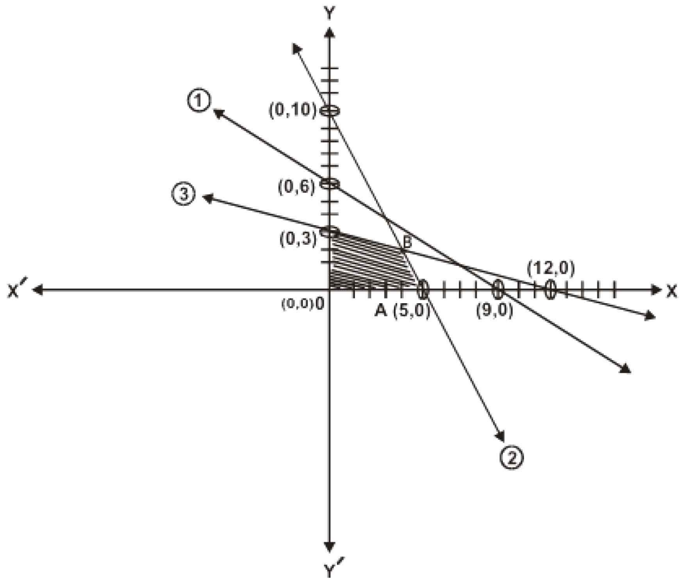
$x + 4y < 12$

$0 + 4(0) < 12$

$0 < 12$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + 4y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.



∴ OABC is the feasible solution region so the corner points are

O (0, 0), A (5, 0), C (0, 3)

To find B solving eq. (2) & eq. (3)

Eq. (2) – Eq. (3) × 2, we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x + y & = & 10 \\ \underline{-\ 2x \pm 8y} & = & \underline{-24} \\ -7y & = & -14 \\ y & = & \dfrac{-14}{-7} = 2 \end{array}$$

Put $y = 2$ in eq. (3)

$x + 4(2) = 12$

$x + 8 = 12$

$x = 12 - 8 = 4$

∴ B = (4, 2)

(iii) $\mathbf{2x + 3y \leq 18}$

$\mathbf{x + 4y \leq 12}$

$\mathbf{3x + y \leq 12}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0 \quad , \quad y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$2x + 3y = 18$ .... (1)

$x + 4y = 12$ .... (2)

$3x + y = 12$ .... (3)

x-intercept

Put $y = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2x + 3(0) = 18$
$2x = 18$
$x = \frac{18}{2} = 9$
$\therefore$ Point is (9, 0)

$x + 4(0) = 12$
$x = 12$
$\therefore$ Point is (12, 0)

$3x + 0 = 12$
$3x = 12$
$x = \frac{12}{3} = 4$
$\therefore$ Point is (4, 0)

y-intercept

Put $x = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2(0) + 3y = 18$
$3y = 18$
$x = \frac{18}{3} = 6$
$\therefore$ Point is (0, 6)

$0 + 4y = 12$
$y = \frac{12}{4} = 3$
$\therefore$ Point is (0, 3)

$3(0) + y = 12$
$y = 12$
$\therefore$ Point is (0, 12)

Test Point

Put (0, 0) in
$2x + 3y < 18$
$2(0) + 3(0) < 18$
$0 < 18$
Which is true.

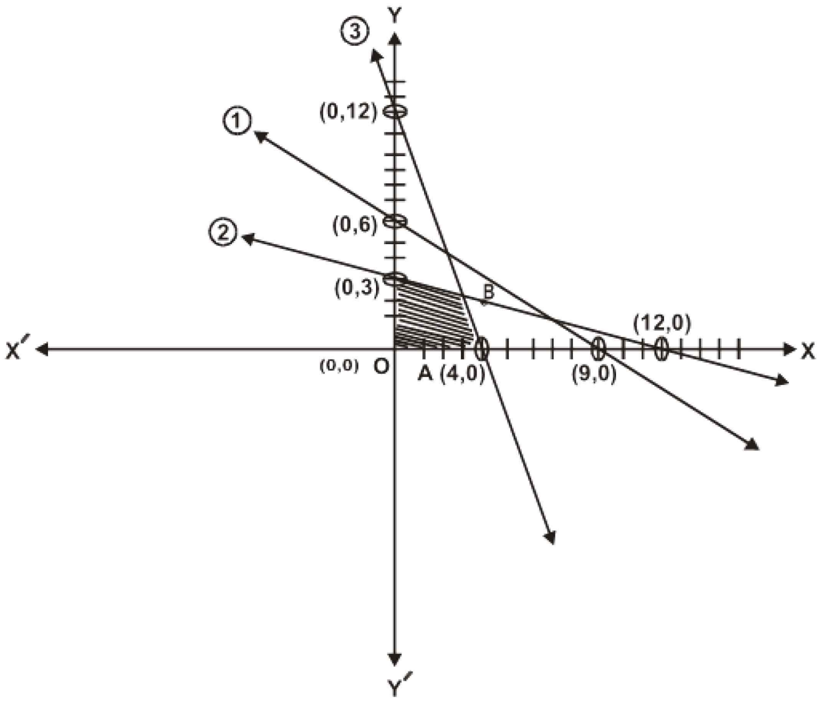
$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + 3y \leq 18$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in
$x + 4y < 12$
$0 + 4(0) < 12$
$0 < 12$
Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + 4y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in
$3x + y < 12$
$3(0) + 0 < 12$
$0 < 12$
Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $3x + y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.


Y
③
①
②
(0,12)
(0,6)
(0,3)
B
(12,0)
X′
X
(0,0)
O
A (4,0)
(9,0)
Y′

$\therefore$ OABC is the feasible solution region so the corner points are

O (0, 0), A (4, 0), C (0, 3)

To find B solving eq. (2) & eq. (3)

Eq. (2) × 3 – Eq. (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 12y &= 36 \\ -3x \pm y &= -12 \\ \hline 11y &= 24 \\ y &= \frac{24}{11} \end{aligned}$$

Put $y = \frac{24}{11}$ in eq. (3)

$$3x + \frac{24}{11} = 12$$

$$3x = 12 - \frac{24}{11}$$

$$3x = \frac{132 - 24}{11}$$

$$x = \frac{108}{33} = \frac{36}{11}$$

$$\therefore \quad B\left(\frac{36}{11}, \frac{24}{11}\right)$$

(iv) $\mathbf{x + 2y \leq 14}$

$\mathbf{3x + 4y \leq 36}$

$\mathbf{2x + y \leq 10}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0 \quad , \quad y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$x + 2y = 14$ .... (1)

$3x + 4y = 36$ .... (2)

$2x + y = 10$ .... (3)

x-intercept

Put $y = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$x + 2(0) = 14$

$x = 14$

$\therefore$ Point is (14, 0)

$3x + 4(0) = 36$

$3x = 36$

$x = \frac{36}{3} = 12$

$\therefore$ Point is (12, 0)

$2x + 0 = 10$

$2x = 10$

$x = \frac{10}{2} = 5$

$\therefore$ Point is (5, 0)

y-intercept

Put $x = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$0 + 2y = 14$

$y = \frac{14}{2} = 7$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 7)

$3(0) + 4y = 36$

$4y = 36$

$x = \frac{36}{4} = 9$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 9)

$2(0) + y = 10$

$y = 10$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 10)

Test Point

Put (0, 0) in

$x + 2y < 14$

$0 + 2(0) < 14$

$0 < 14$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + 2y \leq 14$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

$3x + 4y < 36$

$3(0) + 4(0) < 36$

$0 < 36$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $3x + 4y \leq 36$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

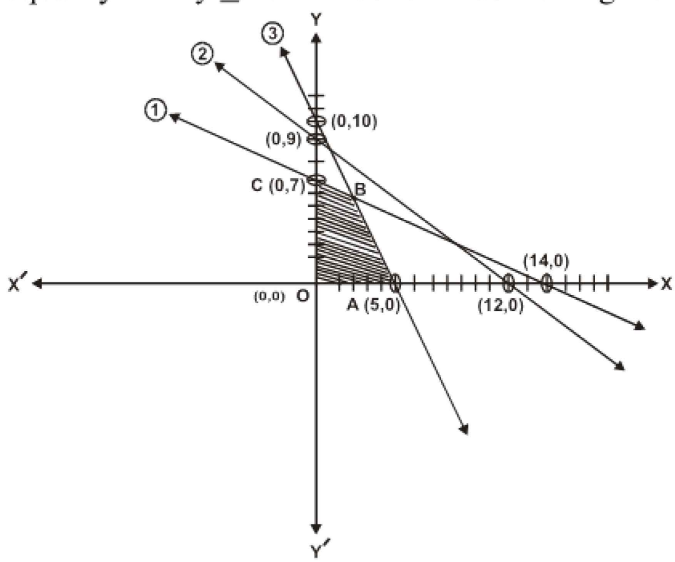
$2x + y < 10$

$2(0) + 0 < 10$

$0 < 10$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + y \leq 10$ will be towards the origin side.



$\therefore$ OABC is the feasible solution region so the corner points are

O (0, 0), A (5, 0), C (0, 7)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (3)

Eq. (1) × 2 – Eq. (3), we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x + 4y &=& 28 \\ \underline{-\ 2x \pm\ \ y} &=& \underline{-10} \\ 3y &=& 18 \\ y &=& \frac{18}{3} = 6 \end{array}$$

Put $y = 6$ in eq. (1)

$$\begin{aligned} x + 2(6) &= 14 \\ x + 12 &= 14 \\ x &= 14 - 12 \\ x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

∴ B (2, 6)

(v) $\mathbf{x + 3y \leq 15}$

$\mathbf{2x + y \leq 12}$

$\mathbf{4x + 3y \leq 24}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0,\ \ y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$x + 3y = 15$ .... (1)

$2x + y = 12$ .... (2)

$4x + 3y = 24$ .... (3)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$$\begin{aligned} x + 3(0) &= 15 \\ x &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Point is (15, 0)

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 0 &= 12 \\ 2x &= 12 \\ x &= \frac{12}{2} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Point is (6, 0)

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 3(0) &= 24 \\ 4x &= 24 \\ x &= \frac{24}{4} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Point is (6, 0)

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 + 3y &= 15 \\ y &= \frac{15}{3} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Point is (0, 5)

$$\begin{aligned} 2(0) + y &= 12 \\ y &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Point is (0, 12)

$$\begin{aligned} 4(0) + 3y &= 24 \\ 3y &= 24 \\ y &= \frac{24}{3} = 8 \end{aligned}$$

∴ Point is (0, 8)

Test Point

Put (0, 0) in

$x + 3y < 15$

$0 + 3(0) < 15$

$0 < 15$

Which is true.

∴ Graph of an inequality $x + 3y \leq 15$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

$2x + y < 12$

$2(0) + 0 < 12$

$0 < 12$

Which is true.

∴ Graph of an inequality $2x + y \leq 12$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

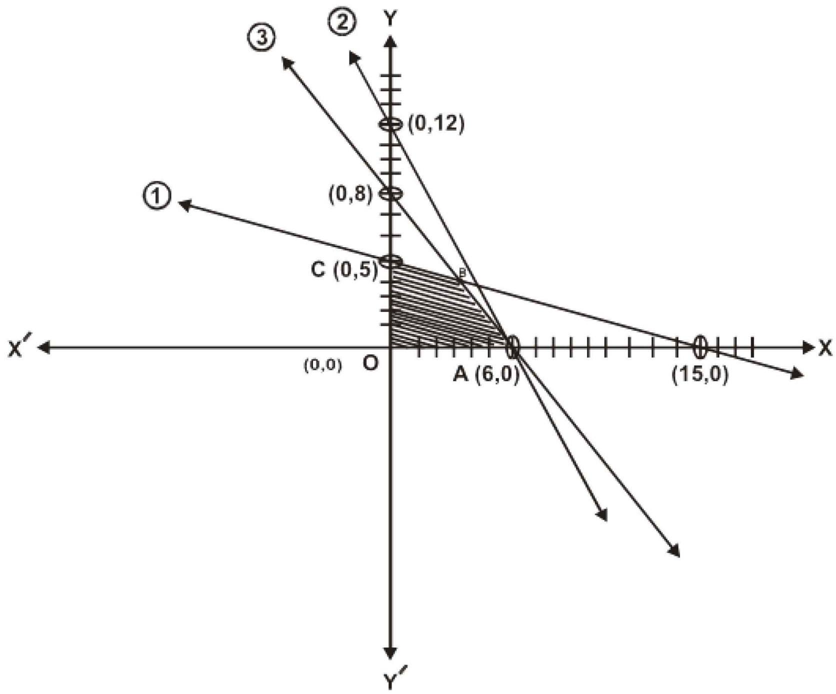
$4x + 3y < 24$

$4(0) + 3(0) < 24$

$0 < 24$

Which is true.

∴ Graph of an inequality $4x + 3y \leq 24$ will be towards the origin side.



∴ OABC is the feasible solution region so the corner points are

O (0, 0), A (6, 0), C (0, 5)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (3)

Eq. (1) – Eq. (3), we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x + 3y &=& 15 \\ -4x \pm 3y &=& -24 \\ \hline -3x &=& -9 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{-9}{-3} = 3$$

Put $x = 3$ in eq. (1)

$$3 + 3y = 15$$
$$3y = 15 - 3$$
$$3y = 12$$
$$y = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

∴ B (3, 4)

(vi) $\mathbf{2x + y \leq 20}$

$\mathbf{8x + 15y \leq 120}$

$\mathbf{x + y \leq 11}$

$\mathbf{x \geq 0, \quad y \geq 0}$

The associated equations are

$2x + y = 20$ .... (1)

$8x + 15y = 120$ .... (2)

$x + y = 11$ .... (3)

<u>x-intercept</u>

Put $y = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2x + 0 = 20$	$8x + 15(0) = 120$	$x + 0 = 11$
$2x = 20$	$8x = 120$	$x = 11$
$x = \frac{20}{2} = 10$	$x = \frac{120}{8} = 15$	∴ Point is (11, 0)
∴ Point is (10, 0)	∴ Point is (15, 0)	

<u>y-intercept</u>

Put $x = 0$ in eqs. (1), (2) and (3)

$2(0) + y = 20$	$8(0) + 15y = 120$	$0 + y = 11$
$y = 20$	$15y = 120$	$y = 11$
∴ Point is (0, 20)		∴ Point is (0, 11)

$$y = \frac{120}{15} = 8$$

$\therefore$ Point is (0, 8)

Test Point

Put (0, 0) in

$2x + y < 20$

$2(0) + 0 < 20$

$0 < 20$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $2x + y \leq 20$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

$8x + 15y < 120$

$8(0) + 15(0) < 120$

$0 < 120$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $8x + 15y \leq 120$ will be towards the origin side.

Put (0, 0) in

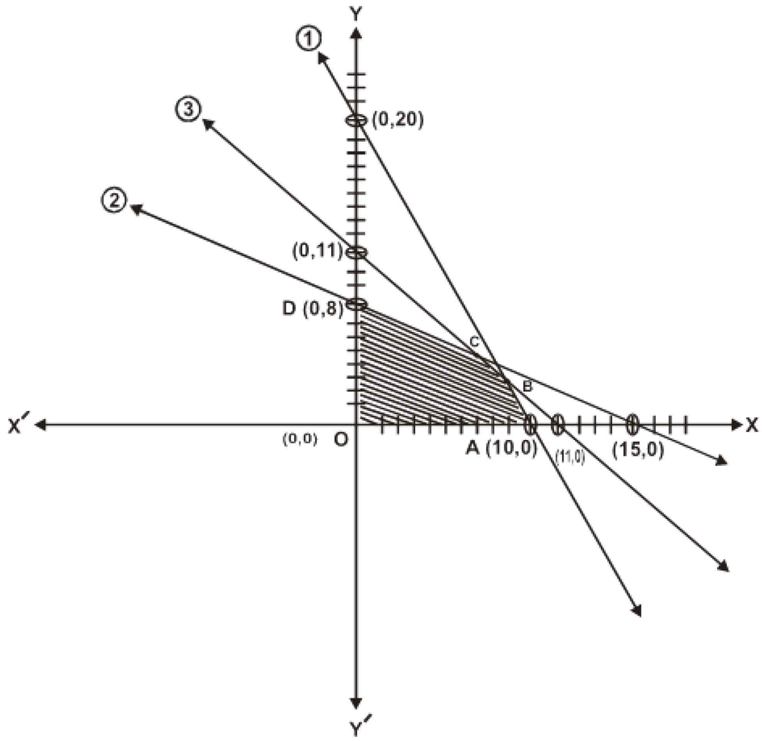
$x + y < 11$

$0 + 0 < 11$

$0 < 11$

Which is true.

$\therefore$ Graph of an inequality $x + y \leq 11$ will be towards the origin side.



$\therefore$ OABCD is the feasible solution region so the corner points are

O (0, 0), A (10, 0), D (0, 8)

To find B solving eq. (1) & eq. (3)

Eq. (1) – Eq. (3), we get

$$\begin{array}{rcrcl} 2x & + & y & = & 20 \\ -\ \ x & \pm & y & = & -11 \\ \hline & & x & = & 9 \end{array}$$

Put $x = 9$ in eq. (3)

$$9 + y = 11$$

$$y = 11 - 9$$

$$y = 2$$

$\therefore$ B (9, 2)

To find C solving eq. (2) & eq. (3)

Eq. (2) – Eq. (3) × 8, we get

$$\begin{array}{rcrcl} 8x & + & 15y & = & 120 \\ -\ 8x & \pm & 8y & = & -88 \\ \hline & & 7y & = & 32 \end{array}$$

$$y = \frac{32}{7}$$

Put $y = \frac{32}{7}$ in eq. (3)

$$x + \frac{32}{7} = 11$$

$$x = 11 - \frac{32}{7}$$

$$= \frac{77 - 32}{7}$$

$$= \frac{45}{7}$$

$\therefore$ $C\left(\frac{45}{7}, \frac{32}{7}\right)$