

**[FlexiPrep: Downloaded from flexiprep.com \[https://www.flexiprep.com/\]](https://www.flexiprep.com/)**

For solved question bank visit [doorsteptutor.com \[https://www.doorsteptutor.com\]](https://www.doorsteptutor.com) and for free video lectures visit [Examrace YouTube Channel \[https://youtube.com/c/Examrace/\]](https://youtube.com/c/Examrace/)

## NCERT Class 9 Solutions: Linear Equation in Two Variables (Chapter 4) Exercise 4.4 – Part 1

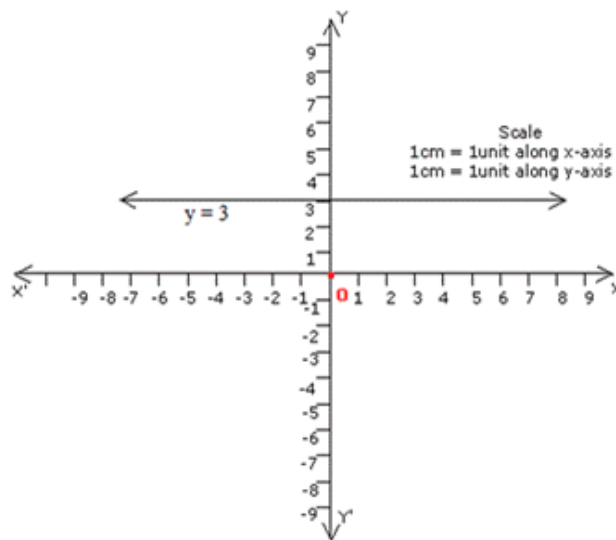
Doorsteptutor material for CBSE/Class-9 is prepared by world's top subject experts: [get questions, notes, tests, video lectures and more \[https://www.doorsteptutor.com/Exams/CBSE/Class-9/\]](https://www.doorsteptutor.com/Exams/CBSE/Class-9/)- for all subjects of CBSE/Class-9.

Q-1 Give the geometric representation of  $y = 3$  as an equation

1. In one variable
2. In two variables

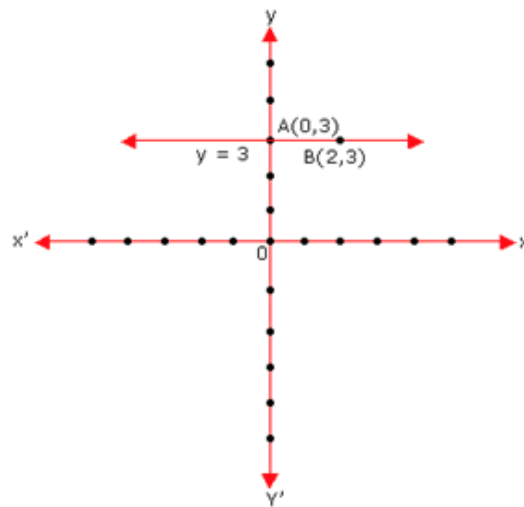
Solution:

1. In one variable
2. The given equation is  $y = 3$
3. In one variable
4. The representation of  $y = 3$  on the number line is shown below:



1. In two variables

$$y = 3 \text{ therefore } 0x + 1y = 3$$



It is linear equation in two variable  $x$  and  $y$ . This is represented by a line. All the value of  $x$  are permissible because  $0 \times x$  is always  $0$ . However,  $y$  must satisfy the relation  $y = 3$ . hence, two solutions of the given equation are  $x = 0, x = 2, y = 3$  s

Thus the graph AB is a line parallel to the x-axis at a distance of  $3$  units above it.