

2. LINEAR INEQUALITIES

1. (D) $a - c > b + c$
2. (D) $\frac{x}{z} < \frac{y}{z}$
3. (C) half-plane that neither contains the origin nor the points on the line $2x + 3y = 6$
4. (B) $x \in (-1, \infty)$
5. (B) $\frac{k-p}{m} \leq 4$
6. (B) $(-\infty, -1) \cup (\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$
7. (B) $x \in (-\infty, -2)$
8. (D) $<$
9. (B) $x \in (-1, \infty)$
10. (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
11. (A) $x + y > 2\sqrt{xy}$
12. Solution

$\text{Obviously } \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5} > \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})}{(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5})} > \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\Rightarrow \frac{6-5}{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5})} > \frac{3-2}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{5})} > \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}$	1
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5} < \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} > \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

13. Solution

Ans. $-\frac{2}{3} < -\frac{x}{3} + 1 \leq \frac{2}{3}$	
$\Rightarrow -\frac{5}{3} < -\frac{x}{3} \leq -\frac{1}{3}$	
$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{x}{3} < \frac{5}{3}$	1
$\Rightarrow 1 \leq x < 5$	1
Solution set is [1, 5)	

14. Solution

Ans. $\frac{3}{5}x - \frac{2x-1}{3} > 1$	
$\Rightarrow 9x - 5(2x - 1) > 15$	1
Solving we get, $x < -10$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Solution set is $\emptyset$	$\frac{1}{2}$

15. Solution

Sol. $\frac{x+3}{x-2} - 2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x+7}{x-2} \leq 0 \text{ or } \frac{x-7}{x-2} \geq 0$	(1)
Thus, the solution set is $(-\infty, 2) \cup [7, \infty)$	(1)

16. Solution

Ans	$3x + 8 > 2 \Rightarrow x > -2$	
	(i) solution set = $\{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$	1
	(ii) solution set = $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$	1
	(iii) solution set = $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$	1

17. Solution

Sol.	$ x - 2 \geq 1$	
	$\Rightarrow x - 2 \geq 1$ or $x - 2 \leq -1$	
	$\Rightarrow x \geq 3$ or $x \leq 1$	
	$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 1] \cup [3, \infty)$ --- (i)	2
	$ x - 2 \leq 3$	
	$\Rightarrow -3 \leq x - 2 \leq 3 \Rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 5$	
	$\Rightarrow x \in [-1, 5]$ --- (ii)	2
	From (i) and (ii)	
	$x \in [-1, 1] \cup [3, 5]$	1