

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \times -1) - (3 \times 2) \\ = -2 - 6 \\ = \underline{\underline{-8}}$$

$$Dx = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \times -1) - (3 \times 1) \\ = -2 - 3 \\ = -5$$

$$Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \times 1) - (2 \times 2) \\ = 2 - 4 \\ = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

क्रमसूची नियमानुसार,

$$x = \frac{Dx}{D} = \frac{-5}{-8} \quad \therefore \boxed{x = \frac{5}{8}}$$

$$y = \frac{Dy}{D} = \frac{-2}{-8} \quad \therefore \boxed{y = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 4m + 6n = 54; \quad 3m + 2n = 28$$

$$4m + 6n = 54$$

$$2m + 3n = 27 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$3m + 2n = 28 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

[समी. रचा कोणी वास्त
2 ने भागले]

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \times 2) - (3 \times 3)$$

$$= 4 - 9$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-5}}$$

$$D_m = \begin{vmatrix} 27 & 3 \\ 28 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (27 \times 2) - (28 \times 3)$$

$$= 54 - 84$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-30}}$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 27 \\ 3 & 28 \end{vmatrix} = (2 \times 28) - (3 \times 27)$$

$$= 56 - 81$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-25}}$$

\therefore क्रमरच्या नियमानुसार

$$m = \frac{D_m}{D} = \frac{-30}{-5} = 6 \quad \therefore \boxed{m=6}$$

$$n = \frac{D_n}{D} = \frac{-25}{-5} = 5 \quad \therefore \boxed{n=5}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2x + 3y = 2 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

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

$$2x - 2 \times \frac{y}{2} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \dots$$

$$2x - y = 1 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

[समी. रचा कोणी वास्त
2 ने गुणले]

∴ केसरच्या नियमानुसार

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{-21}{-7} = 3 \quad \therefore \boxed{x=3}$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{14}{-7} = -2 \quad \therefore \boxed{y=-2}$$

क) $6x - 4y = -12$

$3x - 2y = -6 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$... (दो. वा. 2 ले आगळे)

$8x - 3y = -2 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 8 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \times 3) - (-2 \times 8) \\ = -9 + 16 \\ = \underline{\underline{7}}$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-6 \times -3) - (-2 \times -2) \\ = +18 - 4 \\ = \underline{\underline{14}}$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 8 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \times -2) - (-6 \times 8) \\ = -6 + 48 \\ = \underline{\underline{42}}$$

केसरच्या नियमानुसार

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{14}{7} = 2 \quad \therefore \boxed{x=2}$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{42}{7} = 6 \quad \boxed{y=6}$$

$$Dx = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 8 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (4 \times 5) - (3 \times 8) \\ = 20 - 24 \\ = \underline{\underline{-4}}$$

$$Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = (4 \times 8) - (4 \times 6) \\ = 32 - 24 \\ = \underline{\underline{8}}$$

∴ केसरका निम्नानुसार

$$x = \frac{Dx}{D} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \quad \therefore \boxed{x = -2}$$

$$y = \frac{Dy}{D} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \quad \therefore \boxed{y = 4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x + 2y = -1 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$2x - 3y = 12 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (1 \times -3) - (2 \times 2) \\ = -3 - 4 \\ = \underline{\underline{-7}}$$

$$Dx = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 12 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1 \times -3) - (12 \times 2) \\ = 3 - 24 \\ = \underline{\underline{-21}}$$

$$Dy = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = (12 \times 1) - (-1 \times 2) \\ = 12 + 2 \\ = \underline{\underline{14}}$$

प्रश्न 321 - क्रमरच्या पद्धतीने समी. सोडवा

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3x - 4y = 10 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$4x + 3y = 5 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \times 3) - (-4 \times 4) \\ = 9 + 16 \\ = \underline{\underline{25}}$$

$$D_x = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (10 \times 3) - (-4 \times 5) \\ = 30 + 20 \\ = \underline{\underline{50}}$$

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (3 \times 5) - (10 \times 4) \\ = 15 - 40 \\ = \underline{\underline{-25}}$$

∴ क्रमरच्या नियमांनुसार

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} = \frac{50}{25} = 2 \quad \therefore \boxed{x = 2}$$

$$y = \frac{D_y}{D} = \frac{-25}{25} = -1 \quad \therefore \boxed{y = -1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 4x + 3y - 4 = 0 \quad \text{आणि} \quad 6x = 8 - 5y$$

$$\therefore 4x + 3y = 4 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$6x + 5y = 8 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (4 \times 5) - (3 \times 6) \\ = 20 - 18 \\ = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

दोन चरमांलीय रेखीय समीकरणे

असरावशय 1.3

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} &= 3 \times \boxed{5} - \boxed{2} \times 4 \\ &= \boxed{15} - 8 \\ &= \boxed{7} \end{aligned}$$

२) खात्रीय निश्चयकां व्या किंमती काढा.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} &= (-1 \times 4) - (7 \times 2) \\ &= -4 - 14 \\ &= \underline{\underline{-18}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= (5 \times 0) - (3 \times -7) \\ &= 0 + 21 \\ &= \underline{\underline{21}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} \frac{7}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} &= \left(\frac{7}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{7}{6} - \frac{15}{6} \\ &= \frac{-8}{6} \\ &= \frac{-4}{3} \end{aligned}$$