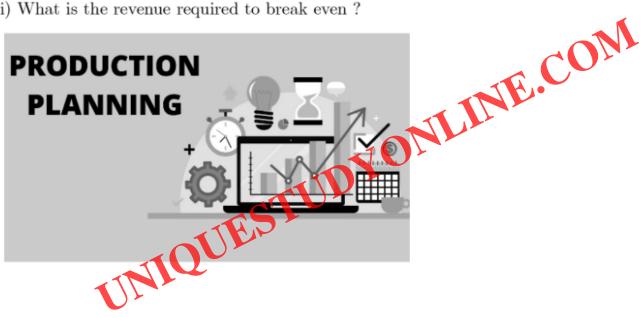
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## UNIQUE STUDY POINT CASE STUDY BASED WORKSHEET: CLASS X PAIR OF LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES

Production of Frying Pan: Due to high market demand, a manufacturer decides to introduce a new line of frying pan. By using existing factory space and retraining some employees, fixed costs are estimated at Rs 84000/mo. The components to assemble and test each frying pan are expected to run Rs 450 per unit. If market research shows consumers are willing to pay at least Rs 690 for this product, find

- (i) How many units must be made and sold each month to break even?
- (ii) What is the revenue required to break even?



Sol:

Let x represent the number of units made. Break even point occur when cost is equal to revenue. Let y represent both cost and revenue at break even since they are equal.

(i) Fixed cost = 
$$84000 \text{ Rs}$$

Variable cost for each unit = 450 Rs

Total cost, for making in x unit,

$$y = 450x + 84000$$

Projected Revenue,

$$y = 690x$$

At breakeven revenue must be equal to cost. Thus

$$450x + 84000 = 690x$$

$$45x + 8400 = 69x$$

$$8400 = 24x \implies x = 350$$

Thus, 350 units/month are required for breakeven.

(ii) Revenue required to break even,

$$y = 690 \times 350$$

= 241500 Rs per month

NUTRITION: Orange trees thrive in warm, Mediterranean climates where there is no threat of frost. This full-sun plant produces the best fruit when provided with optimal moisture, light and nutrition, in the form of fertilization. Orange trees require fertilization three times per year. You need to increase fertilizer amounts as the tree ages and becomes established. Complete nutrition is essential for a healthy tree.



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A fruit grower can use two types of fertilizer in an orange grove, brand A and brand B. Each bag of brand A contains 8 pounds of nitrogen and 4 pounds of phosphoric acid. Each bag of brand B contains 7 pounds of nitrogen and 7 pounds of phosphoric acid. Tests indicate that the grove needs 720 pounds of nitrogen and 500 pounds of phosphoric acid.

- (i) How many bags of brand A should be used to provide the required amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid?
- (ii) How many bags of brand B should be used to provide the required amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid?

Sol:

Let a represent requirement of bag of brand A and b represent requirement of bag of brand B.

Each bag of brand A contains 8 pounds of nitrogen and 4 pounds of phosphoric acid. Each bag of brand B contains 7 pounds of nitrogen and 7 pounds of phosphoric acid. We summarized production in following table.

	Brand A	Brand B	Requirement
Nitrogen	8 <i>a</i>	7 <i>b</i>	720
Phosphoric acid	4a	7 <i>b</i>	500

(i) Since grove needs 720 pounds of nitrogen, we have

$$8a + 7b = 720 \tag{1}$$

Since grove needs 500 pounds of phosphoric acid, we have

$$4a + 7b = 500 \tag{2}$$

Subtracting eq (2) from eq (1) we have

$$4a = 220 \implies a = 55$$

Thus 55 bags of brand A is required.

(ii) Multiplying eq (2) by 2 we have

$$8a + 14b = 1000$$

Subtracting eq (1) from eq (iii) we have

$$4a = 220 \Rightarrow a = 55$$
  
d A is required.  
) by 2 we have  
 $14b = 1000$   
om eq (iii) we have  
 $7b = 280 \Rightarrow b = \frac{280}{40} = 40$   
d B is required.

Thus 40 bags of brand B is required.

Hostel Life: Banasthali Vidyapith, is a fully residential women's university offering courses from primary to Ph.D. level. It offers a number of UG, PG, and Doctoral level Programs under various Departments. Admission to the same is done on the basis of merit scored in qualifying examination, however, for some courses, an aptitude test is also conducted at the university level.



UNIQUESTUDIANT.

Swati is doing MSc. in biotechnology from Banastli Vidyapith and lives in university hostel. A part of monthly hostel charge is fixed and the remaining depends on the number of days one has taken food in the mess. When Swati takes food for 18 days, she has to pay Rs. 5160 as hostel charges whereas Taniya who takes food for 23 days Rs. 5760 as hostel charges.

- Find the fixed charges of hostel.
- (ii) Find the cost of food per day.

Sol:

Let fixed charge be x and per day food cost be y.

$$x + 18y = 5160$$
 ...(1)

$$x + 23y = 5760$$
 ...(2)

Subtracting (1) from (2) we have

$$5y = 600 \Rightarrow y = 120$$

x=5160-2160=3000 and y=120 (i) Fixed charges of hostel is Rs 3000. (ii) Cost of food per day is Rs 120.

$$x + 18 \times 120 = 5160$$

$$x = 5160 - 2160 = 3000$$

Architectural Wonders: When it was first constructed in 1889, the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, was the tallest structure in the world. In 1975, the CN Tower in Toronto, Canada, became the world's tallest structure. The CN Tower is 153 ft less than twice the height of the Eiffel Tower, and the sum of their heights is 2799 ft.





- (i) How tall is CN tower?
- (ii) How tall is Eiffel tower?

## Sol:

Let the heights of Eiffel tower and CN tower be x and y respectively.

The CN Tower is 153 it less than twice the height of the Eiffel Tower, thus

$$2x - y = 153$$
 ...(1)

The sum of their heights is 2799 ft, thus

$$x + y = 2799$$
 ...(2)

Adding eqn, (1) and (2), we get

$$3x = 2952 \implies x = 984$$

Substituting x = 984 in eq (2), we get

$$y = 2799 - 984 = 1815$$

- (i) The height of CN tower is 1815 ft.
- (ii) The height of Eiffel tower is 984 ft.

Airport Walkways: A moving walkway, also known as an autowalk, is a slow-moving conveyor mechanism that transports people across a horizontal or inclined plane over a short to medium distance. Moving walkways can be used by standing or walking on them. They are often installed in pairs, one for each direction.



As part of an algebra field trip, Jenish takes his class to the airport to use their moving walkways for a demonstration be 256 ft. to be 256 ft long. Using a stop watch, Jelish shows it takes him just 32 sec to complete the walk going in the same direction as the walkway. Withing in a direction opposite the walkway, it takes him 320 sec (10 times as long!). The next day in class, Jerish hands out a two question quiz:

- What is my (Jenish's) normal walking speed? (i)
- What was the speed of the walkway in feet per (ii) second?

Sol:

Let w represent the speed of the walkway and j represent Jenish's walking speed.

In the direction of walkway,

$$32(j+w) = 256$$
  
 $j+w = 8$  (1)

Opposite direction of walkway,

$$320(j-w) = 256$$

$$10j - 10w = 8 (2)$$

Multiplying eq (1) with 10 we have

$$10j + 10w = 80 (3)$$

Adding eq (2) and (3) we have

$$20j = 88 \Rightarrow j = \frac{88}{20} = 4.4$$
 ft/sec (ii) Substituting above value of  $j$  in (1) we have

$$4.4 + w = 8$$
  
 $w = 8 - 4.4 = 3.6$  ft/sec

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