RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25 Exercise 25.2: The Physics Wallah academic team has produced a comprehensive answer for Chapter 25 Graphs in the RS Aggarwal class 8 textbook. The RS Aggarwal class 8 solution for chapter 25 Graphs Exercise-25B is uploaded for reference only; do not copy the solutions.

Before going through the solution of chapter 25 Graphs Exercise-25B, one must have a clear understanding of chapter 25 Graphs. Read the theory of Chapter 25 Graphs and then try to solve all numerical of exercise-25B. The Physics Wallah academic team created NCERT solutions to help with class 8 maths NCERT solutions, which they used to answer all of the exercise's questions.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25 Exercise 25.2 Graphs Overview

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25, Exercise 25.2, focuses on graphs, providing a straightforward approach to understanding the concept of graphical representation. This exercise helps students learn how to plot points on a graph and interpret data visually, which is a crucial skill in mathematics and real-life applications.

The solutions guide students through different types of graphs, including bar graphs, line graphs, and histograms, helping them analyze patterns, trends, and relationships between variables. The step-by-step solutions make it easier for students to understand the plotting process and interpret the results effectively.

These solutions are designed to enhance problem-solving skills by simplifying complex data sets into understandable visual formats. They also promote better comprehension of mathematical concepts like coordinate geometry, making graphs a powerful tool for learning.

What are the different types of Graphical Representation of Data?

Numerical data can be analysed via graphical representation. It displays in a diagram the relationship between concepts, ideas, information, and data. It is a highly effective learning strategy that is simple to comprehend. It is always contingent upon the nature of the data within a given domain.

Data organization and comprehension are greatly aided by the use of graphic presentation techniques. Several graphical techniques exist, some of which are listed below:

- The bar graph is a suitable approach to use when comparing different categories.
- A pie chart is the best way to compare portions of a whole.
- A histogram can be used to make data that is presented in intervals easier to grasp.

- If the data is consistently changing over time, a line graph will be helpful.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25 Exercise 25.2 (Ex 25B)

Below we have provided RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25 Exercise 25.2 -

Question 1

Plot the following points on the graph -

Solution:

(a) $y = 3x$

By giving some different values to x, we shall get corresponding values of y.

$x = 1$ then $y = 3 \times 1 = 3$

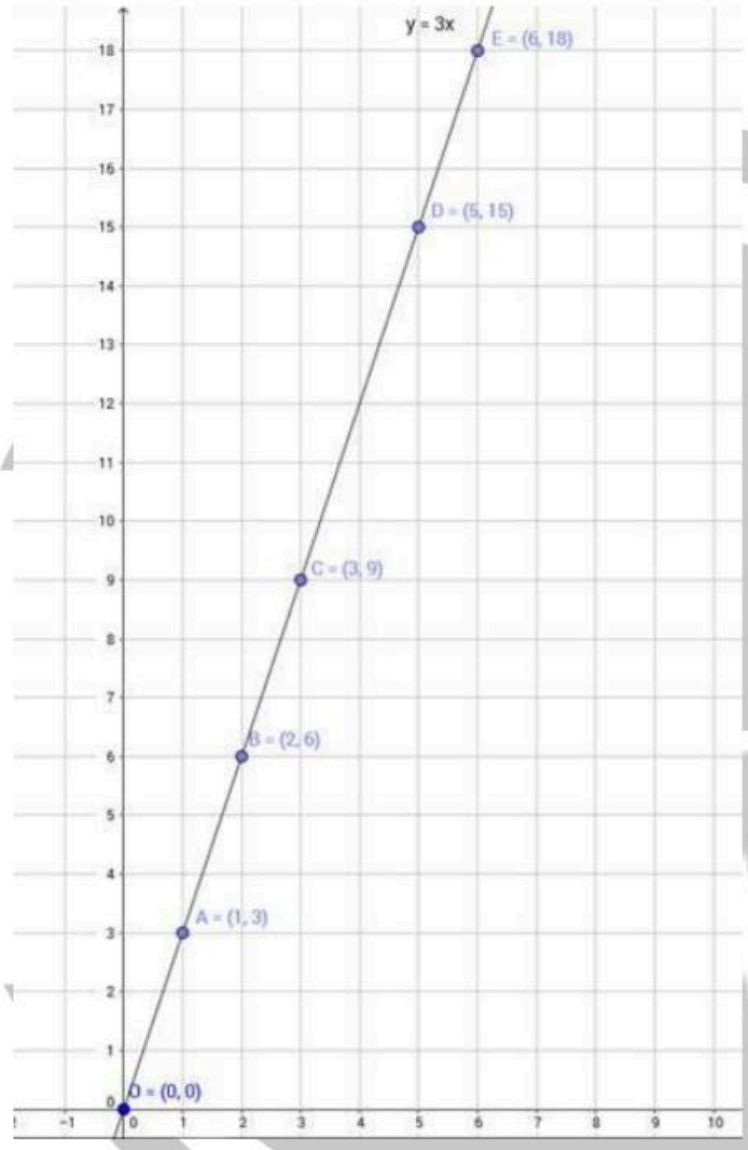
if $x = 2$, then $y = 3 \times 2 = 6$

if $x = 0$, then $y = 3 \times 0 = 0$

x	1	2	0
y	3	6	0

Now plotting the points given above, and joining them.

Now, let us plot the points O(0,0), A(1,3) and B(2,6).



(b) We get a line, From the graph.
(i) Our point C to be plotted lies on function y = 3x.

Here, first plotting y = 3x.

Here, x = 3.

∴ Now for abscissa equal to 3, we plot the point on

y = 3x, ie y = 3 × 3 = 9

Hence, the value of y is 9

(ii) Our point to be plotted lies on function y = 3x.

Here, first plotting y = 3x.

Here, x = 5.

∴ Now for abscissa equal to 5, we plot the point on

y = 3x, ie y = 3 × 5 = 15

Hence, the value of y is 15

(iii) Our point to be plotted lies on function y = 3x.

∴Here, first plotting y = 3x.

Here, x = 6.

∴ Now for abscissa equal to 6, we plot the point on

y = 3x, ie y = 3 × 6 = 18

Hence, the value of y is 18

Question 2

Find the values, and plot the following on the graph -

Solution:

(a) P = 4x

By giving some different values to x, we get the corresponding values of y or P

If x = 1, then P = 4 x 1 = 4

if x = 2, then P = 4 x 2 = 8

if x = 0, then P = 4 x 0 = 0

x	1	2	0
y or P	4	8	0

Plot the points (1, 4), (2, 8) and 0, 0) on the graph and join then to get the graph of P = 4x as shown

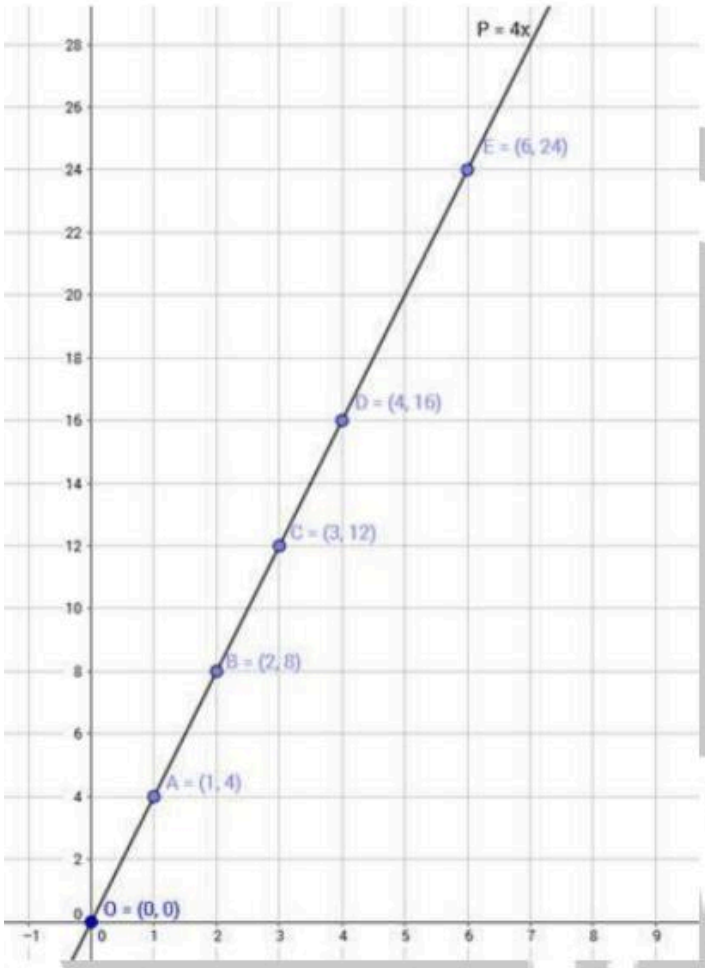
(b) From the graph we see that

(i) When x = 3, then P = 12

(ii) When x = 4, then P = 16

(iii) When x = 6, then P = 24 Ans.

Now let us plot the points, O(0,0), A(1,4) and B(2,8)



Question 3

Find the values of x and plot the following on the graph -

Solution:

$A = x^2$

giving some values to x, we get corresponding values of y or A

If x = 1, then y or A = $(1)^2 = 1$
If x = 2, then y or A = $(2)^2 = 4$
If x = 0, then y or A = $(0)^2 = 0$

x	1	2	0
A	1	4	0

Now plot the point (1, 1), (2, 4), (0, 0) on the graph, and join them to get the graph of $A = x^2$ as shown
Now let us plot the points, O(0,0), S(1,1) and P(2,4).

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25 Exercise 25.2

The **RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 25 Exercise 25.2 (Graphs)** offer several benefits to students:

1. **Clear Conceptual Understanding:**

The solutions provide a step-by-step explanation of how to plot points, draw different types of graphs, and interpret data, helping students grasp these concepts thoroughly.

2. **Enhances Problem-Solving Skills:**

By working through the exercises, students develop problem-solving abilities, learning to represent data visually and identify patterns or trends effectively.

3. **Simplifies Complex Data:**

Graphs help in converting complex numerical data into easy-to-understand visual formats, making it easier for students to analyze and interpret information.

4. **Boosts Exam Preparation:**

RS Aggarwal solutions are aligned with the exam pattern, helping students practice and prepare efficiently for school exams by giving them accurate and relevant answers.

5. **Improves Analytical Thinking:**

Graphs require students to think critically about how variables relate to each other. The exercise enhances analytical thinking by requiring students to analyze the relationships shown in graphs.

6. **Helps in Real-Life Applications:**

Understanding how to interpret graphs has practical applications in real life, such as in economics, science, and statistics, making this chapter important for future learning.