2nd way:

Triangle ABC is isosceles at B (given)

Then, bisector of $\hat{ABC}$, (d) is a median issued relative to [AC] (from main vertex of iso. Δ)

So, (d) passes through midpt of [AC]

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} X_{mid} = \frac{x_A + x_C}{2} = 1 \\ Y_{mid} = \frac{y_A + y_C}{2} = 3 \end{array}\right\} \text{Mid}(1,3)$$

(d) is issued from B(3,3)

we notice that B & midpt have same ordinate

Then (d) is parallel to x-axis

(d) : y = cst

Thus, $\boxed{(d)\ y = 3}$

3a). $P_{rect} = 20m$.

let w be width of rectangle

and, $P = 2(l + w)$

then $20 = 2(l + w)$

So, $l + w = 10$

hence, $w = 10 - l$

Now, Area = length × width

Thus, $\boxed{A = l(10 - l)}$ units square

$A = l(10 - l)$

$A = -l^2 + 10l$.

A function is linear if it can be written in form of $y = ax$.

& $A = -l^2 + 10l$ is not in this form

Thus A is not a leinear fn of l