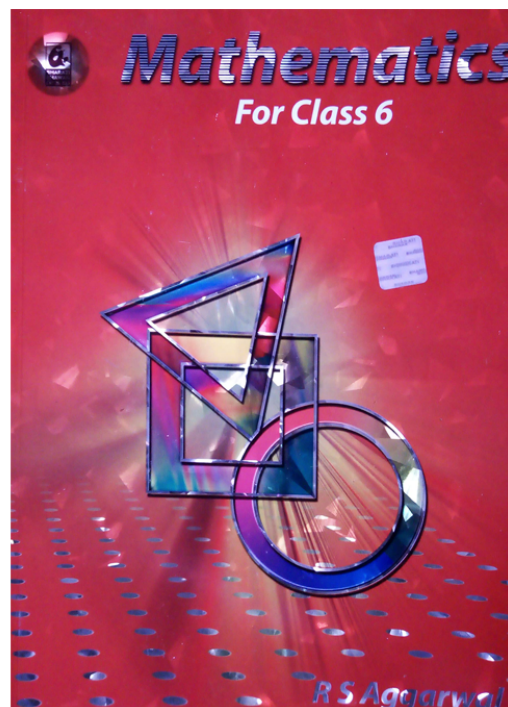


RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths

Chapter 9–Linear Equations in One Variable

Class 6 - Chapter 9 Linear Equations in One Variable



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

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RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 9–Linear Equations in One Variable

Class 6: Maths Chapter 9 solutions. Complete Class 6 Maths Chapter 9 Notes.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Maths Chapter 9–Linear Equations in One Variable

RS Aggarwal 6th Maths Chapter 9, Class 6 Maths Chapter 9 solutions

Ex 9A Solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

Let x be the given number, then

(i) $5x = 40$

(ii) $x + 8 = 15$

(iii) $25 - x = 7$

(iv) $x - 5 = 3$

(v) $3x - 5 = 16$

(vi) $x - 12 = 24$

(vii) $19 - 2x = 11$

(viii) $x8 = 7$

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(ix) $4x - 3 = 17$

(x) $6x = x + 5$

Question 2.

Solution:

(i) 7 less than from the number x is 14.

(ii) Twice the number y is 18.

(iii) 11 increased by thrice the number x is 17.

(iv) 3 less than twice the number x is 13.

(v) 30 less than 12 times the number is 6.

(vi) Quotient of twice the number z and 3 is

Question 3.

Solution:

(i) The given equation is $3x - 5 = 7$

Substituting $x = 4$, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 3x - 5$$

$$= 3 \times 4 - 5$$

$$= 12 - 5$$

$$= 7 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

It is verified that $x = 4$ is the root of the given equation.

(ii) The given equation is $3 + 2x = 9$

Substituting $x = 3$, we get L.H.S. = $3 + 2x$

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$$= 3 + 2 \times 3$$

$$= 3 + 6 = 9$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

It is verified that $x = 3$ is the root of the given equation.

(iii) The given equation is $5x - 8 = 2x - 2$

Substituting $x = 2$, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 5x - 8$$

$$= 5 \times 2 - 8$$

$$= 10 - 8$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = 2x - 2$$

$$= 2 \times 2 - 2$$

$$= 4 - 2$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, it is verified that $x = 2$, is the root of the given equation.

(iv) The given equation is $8 - 7y = 1$ Substituting $y = 1$, we get $\text{L.H.S.} = 8 - 7y$

$$= 8 - 7 \times 1$$

$$= 8 - 7$$

$$= 1$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

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Hence, it verified that $y = 1$ is the root of the given equation.

(v) The given equation is $z^7 = 8$

Substituting the value of $z = 56$, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 56^7$$

$$= 8$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, it is verified that $z = 56$ is the root of the given equation.

Question 4.

Solution:

(i) The given equation is $y + 9 = 13$

We try several values of y and find L.H.S. and the R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

y	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
2	$2 + 9 = 11$	13
3	$3 + 9 = 12$	13
4	$4 + 9 = 13$	13

When $y = 4$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So $y = 4$ is the solution of the given equation.

(ii) The given equation is $x - 1 = 10$

We guess and try several values of x to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

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x	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
14	$14 - 7 = 7$	10
15	$15 - 7 = 8$	10
16	$16 - 7 = 9$	10
17	$17 - 7 = 10$	10

When $x = 17$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So $x = 17$ is the solution of the given equation.

(iii) The given equation is $4x = 28$

We guess and try several values of x to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

x	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
2	$4 \times 2 = 8$	28
4	$4 \times 4 = 16$	28
5	$4 \times 5 = 20$	28
6	$4 \times 6 = 24$	28
7	$4 \times 7 = 28$	28

When $x = 7$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So $x = 7$ is the solution of the given equation.

(iv) The given equation is $3y = 36$

We guess and try several values of y to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

y	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
7	$3 \times 7 = 21$	36
9	$3 \times 9 = 27$	36
10	$3 \times 10 = 30$	36
12	$3 \times 12 = 36$	36

When $y = 12$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So $y = 12$ is the solution of the given equation.

(v) The given equation is $11 + x = 19$

We guess and try several values of x to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

x	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
3	$11 + 3 = 14$	19
4	$11 + 4 = 15$	19
6	$11 + 6 = 17$	19
7	$11 + 7 = 18$	19
8	$11 + 8 = 19$	19

When $x = 8$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So, $x = 8$ is the solution of the given equation.

(vi) The given equation is $x^3 = 4$

We guess and try several values of x to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

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x	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
3	$\frac{3}{3} = 1$	4
6	$\frac{6}{3} = 2$	4
9	$\frac{9}{3} = 3$	4
12	$\frac{12}{3} = 4$	4

When $x = 12$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So, $x = 12$ is the solution of the given equation.

(vii) The given equation is $2x - 3 = 9$

We guess and try several values of x to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when

x	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
3	$2 \times 3 - 3 = 3$	9
4	$2 \times 4 - 3 = 5$	9
5	$2 \times 5 - 3 = 7$	9
6	$2 \times 6 - 3 = 9$	9

∴ When $x = 6$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So, $x = 6$ is the solution of the given equation.

L.H.S. = R.H.S.

(viii) The given equation is $12x + 7 = 11$

We guess and try several values of x to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

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x	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
2	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 + 7 = 8$	11
4	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 7 = 9$	11
6	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 + 7 = 10$	11
8	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 + 7 = 11$	11

When $x = 8$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

So, $x = 8$ is the solution of the given equation.

(ix) The given equation is $2y + 4 = 3y$ (x)

We guess and try several values of z to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S.

y	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
1	$2 \times 1 + 4 = 6$	$3 \times 1 = 3$
2	$2 \times 2 + 4 = 8$	$3 \times 2 = 6$
3	$2 \times 3 + 4 = 10$	$3 \times 3 = 9$
4	$2 \times 4 + 4 = 12$	$3 \times 4 = 12$

When $y = 4$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S. So, $y = 4$ is the solution of the given equation

(x) The given equation is $z - 3 = 2z - 5$

We guess and try several values of z to find L.H.S. and R.H.S. and stop when L.H.S. = R.H.S

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z	L.H.S.	R.H.S.
1	$1 - 3 = -2$	$2 \times 1 - 5 = -3$
2	$2 - 3 = -1$	$2 \times 2 - 5 = -1$

When $z = 2$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S. So, $z = 2$ is the solution of the given equation.

Ex 9B Solutions

Solve each of the following equations and verify the answer in each case :

Question 1.

Solution:

$$x + 5 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 5 - 5 = 12 - 5$$

(Subtracting 5 from both sides)

$$\Rightarrow x = 7$$

$\therefore x = 7$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 7$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 7 + 5 = 12 \text{ and R.H.S.} = 12$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 7$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 2.

Solution:

$$x + 3 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 3 - 3 = -2 - 3$$

(Subtracting 3 from both sides)

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$$\Rightarrow x = -5$$

$\therefore x = -5$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = -5$ in the given equation, we get:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = -5 + 3 = -2 \text{ and R.H.S.} = -2$$

When $x = -5$,

$\therefore$ we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 3.

Solution:

$$x - 7 = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 7 + 7 = 6 + 7$$

(Adding 7 to both sides)

$$\Rightarrow x = 13$$

So, $x = 13$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 13$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 13 - 7 = 6 \text{ and R.H.S.} = 6$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 13$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 4.

Solution:

$$x - 2 = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2 + 2 = -5 + 2$$

(Adding 2 on both sides)

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$$\Rightarrow x = -3$$

So, $x = -3$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = -3$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = -3 - 2 = -5 \text{ and R.H.S.} = -5 \text{ When } x = -3,$$

we have

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 5.

Solution:

$$3x - 5 = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 5 + 5 = 13 + 5$$

(Adding 5 on both sides)

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x3 = 183$$

(Dividing both sides by 3)

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

$x = 6$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 6$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 3 \times 6 - 5 = 18 - 5 = 13 \text{ and R.H.S.} = 13$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 6$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S

Question 6.

Solution:

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$$4x + 7 = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 7 - 7 = 15 - 7$$

(Subtracting 7 from both sides)

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x \div 4 = 8 \div 4$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$x = 2$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 2$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 4 \times 2 + 7 = 8 + 7 = 15 \text{ and R.H.S.} = 15$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 2$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 7.

Solution:

$$x5 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow x5 \times 5 = 12 \times 5$$

(Multiplying both sides by 5)

$$\Rightarrow x = 60$$

$x = 60$ is the solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 60$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 605 = 12 \text{ and R.H.S.} = 12$$

When $x = 60$, we have

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$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$

Question 8.

Solution:

$$3x5 = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x5 \times 53 = 15 \times 53$$

(Multiplying both sides by $\frac{5}{3}$)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{3} \times x = 5 \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 25$$

$\therefore x = 25$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 25$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{3}{5} \times 25 = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$\text{and R.H.S.} = 15$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 25$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 9.

Solution:

$$5x - 3 = x + 17$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - x = 17 + 3$$

[Transposing + x to L.H.S. - 3 to R.H.S.]

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 20 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{20}{4}$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

So, $x = 5$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 5$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 5 \times 5 - 3 = 25 - 3 = 22$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = 5 + 17 = 22$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 5$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 10.

Solution:

$$2x - 12 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 3 + 12$$

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(Transposing $-\frac{1}{2}$ to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 2x = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

(Dividing both sides by 2)

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{4}$$

$\therefore x = \frac{7}{4}$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = \frac{7}{4}$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 2 \times \frac{7}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

and R.H.S. = 3

$\therefore$ When $x = \frac{7}{4}$, we have

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 11.

Solution:

$$3(x + 6) = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(x+6)3 = 243$$

(Dividing both sides by 3)

$$x + 6 = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 8 - 6$$

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(Transposing 6 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow x = 2$$

$x = 2$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting the value of $x = 2$

in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 3(2 + 6) = 3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$\text{and R.H.S.} = 24$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 2$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 12.

Solution:

$$6x + 5 = 2x + 17$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - 2x = 17 - 5$$

(Transposing $2x$ to L.H.S. and 5 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x4 = 124$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

$x = 3$ is a solution of the given

equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 3$ in the given

equation, we get

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$$\text{L.H.S.} = 6 \times 3 + 5 = 18 + 5 = 23$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = 2 \times 3 + 17 = 6 + 17 = 23$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 3$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 13.

Solution:

$$x4 - 8 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x4 = 1 + 8$$

(Transposing $- 8$ to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4} = 9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{x}{4} \times 4 = 9 \times 4$$

(Multiplying both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 36$$

$\therefore x = 36$ is a solution of the given equation.

Substituting $x = 36$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{36}{4} - 8 = 9 - 8 = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = 1$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 36$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 14.

Solution:

$$x2 = x2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x2 - x3 = 1$$

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(Transposing $\frac{x}{3}$ to L.H.S.)

Multiplying each term by 6, the L.C.M. of 2 and 3, we get

$$\frac{x}{2} \times 6 - \frac{x}{3} \times 6 = 1 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

$\therefore x = 6$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 6$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ and}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{6}{3} + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 6$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 15.

Solution:

$$3(x + 2) - 2(x - 1) = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 6 - 2x + 2 = 7$$

(Removing brackets)

$$3x - 2x + 6 + 2 = 7$$

$$x + 8 = 7$$

$$x = 7 - 8$$

(Transposing 8 to R.H.S.)

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$x = -1$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = -1$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 3(-1 + 2) - 2(-1 - 1)$$

$$= 3 \times 1 + (-2 \times -2)$$

$$= 3 + 4 = 7 \text{ and}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = 7$$

When $x = -1$, we have

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 16.

Solution:

$$5(x - 1) + 2(x + 3) + 6 = 0$$

$$= 5(x - 1) + 2(x + 3) = -6$$

(Transposing 6 to R.H.S.)

$$= 5x - 5 + 2x + 6 = -6$$

(Transposing 6 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 5 + 2x + 6 = -6$$

(Removing brackets)

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 2x - 5 + 6 = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x + 1 = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x = -6 - 1$$

(Transposing 1 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 7x = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{7} = \frac{-7}{7}$$

(Dividing both sides by 7)

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

So, $x = -1$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = -1$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 5(-1 - 1) + 2(-1 + 3) + 6$$

$$= 5 \times -2 + 2 \times 2 + 6$$

$$= -10 + 4 + 6$$

$$= -10 + 10$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \text{R.H.S.}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = -1$, we have

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 17.

Solution:

$$6(1 - 4x) + 7(2 + 5x) - 53$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 - 24x + 14 + 35x = 53$$

(Removing brackets)

$$\Rightarrow -24x + 35x + 14 + 6 = 53$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x + 20 = 53$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x = 53 - 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x = 33$$

(Transposing 20 to R.H.S.)

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{11} = \frac{33}{11}$$

(Dividing both sides by 11)

$$\Rightarrow x = 3$$

So, $x = 3$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 3$ in the given equation, we get,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= 6(1 - 4 \times 3) + 7(2 + 5 \times 3) \\ &= 6(1 - 12) + 7(2 + 15) \\ &= 6 \times -11 + 7 \times 17 \\ &= -66 + 119 \\ &= 53 \\ &= \text{R.H.S.}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 3$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 18.

Solution:

$$16(3x - 5) - 10(4x - 8) = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow 48x - 80 - 40x + 80 = 40$$

(Removing brackets)

$$\Rightarrow 48x - 40x - 80 + 80 = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 40$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{8x}{8} = \frac{40}{8}$$

(Dividing both sides by 8)

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

So, $x = 5$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 5$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= 16(3 \times 5 - 5) - 10(4 \times 5 - 8) \\ &= 16(15 - 5) - 10(20 - 8) \\ &= 16 \times 10 - 10 \times 12 \\ &= 160 - 120 \\ &= 40 \\ &= \text{R.H.S.}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 5$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 19.

Solution:

$$3(x + 6) + 2(x + 3) = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 18 + 2x + 6 = 64$$

(Removing brackets)

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 2x + 18 + 6 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x + 24 = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 64 - 24$$

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(Transposing 24 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 40 \Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5} = \frac{40}{5}$$

(Dividing both sides by 5)

$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

So, $x = 8$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 8$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= 3(8 + 6) + 2(8 + 3) \\ &= 3 \times 14 + 2 \times 11 \\ &= 42 + 22 \\ &= 64 \\ &= \text{R.H.S.}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 8$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 20.

Solution:

$$3(2 - 5x) - 2(1 - 6x) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6 - 15x - 2 + 12x = 1$$

(Removing brackets)

$$\Rightarrow 6 - 2 - 15x + 12x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 3x = 1$$

$$-3x = 1 - 4$$

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(Transposing 4 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -3x = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-3x}{-3} = \frac{-3}{-3}$$

(Dividing both sides by -3)

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

So $x = 1$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 1$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= 3(2 - 5 \times 1) - 2(1 - 6 \times 1) \\ &= 3(2 - 5) - 2(1 - 6) \\ &= (3 \times -3) + (-2 \times -5) \\ &= -9 + 10 \\ &= 1 \\ &= \text{R.H.S.}\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 1$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 21.

Solution:

$$4n - 5 = 6n + 12$$

Multiplying each term by 12, the L.C.M. of 4, 6, 2, we get

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$$\frac{n}{4} \times 12 - 5 \times 12 = \frac{n}{6} \times 12 + \frac{1}{2} \times 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n - 60 = 2n + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n - 2n = 6 + 60$$

(Transposing $2n$ to L.H.S. and -60 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow n = 66$$

So, $n = 66$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $n = 66$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{66}{4} - 5 = \frac{33}{2} - 5 \\ &= \frac{33 - 10}{2} = \frac{23}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S.} &= \frac{66}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = 11 + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{22 + 1}{2} = \frac{23}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ When $n = 66$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 22.

Solution:

$$2m^3 + 8 = m^2 - 1$$

Multiplying each term by 6, the L.C.M. of 2 and 3, we get

$$2m^3 \times 6 + 8 \times 6 = m^2 \times 6 - 1 \times 6$$

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$$\Rightarrow 4m + 48 = 3m - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 4m - 3m = -6 - 48$$

(Transposing $3m$ to L.H.S. and 48 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow m = -54$$

So, $m = -54$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $m = -54$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{2 \times -54}{3} + 8 = (2 \times -18) + 8 \\ &= -36 + 8 = -28\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{-54}{2} - 1 = -27 - 1 = -28$$

$\therefore$ When $m = -54$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 23.

Solution:

$$2x5 - 32 = x2 + 1$$

Multiplying each term by 10, the L.C.M. of 5 and 2, we get

$$\frac{2x}{5} \times 10 - \frac{3}{2} \times 10 = \frac{x}{2} \times 10 + 1 \times 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 15 = 5x + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 5x = 10 + 15$$

(Transposing $5x$ to L.H.S. and -15 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -x = 25$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -25$$

(Multiplying both sides by -1)

So, $x = -25$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = -25$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{2 \times -25}{5} - \frac{3}{2} = -10 - \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \frac{-20 - 3}{2} = \frac{-23}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{-25}{2} + 1 = \frac{-25 + 2}{2} = \frac{-23}{2}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = -25$, we have

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Question 24.

Solution:

$$x - 35 - 2 = 2x5$$

multiplying each term by 5, we get

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$$\frac{(x-3) \times 5}{5} - (2 \times 5) = \frac{2x}{5} \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 3 - 10 = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 13 = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2x = 13$$

(Transposing $2x$ to L.H.S. and -13 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -x = 13$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -13$$

(Multiplying both sides by -1)

So, $x = -13$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = -13$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{-13-3}{5} - 2 = \frac{-16}{5} - 2 \\ &= \frac{-16-10}{5} = \frac{-26}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{2 \times -13}{5} = \frac{-26}{5}$$

$\therefore$ When $x = -13$, we have
L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 25.

Solution:

$$3x - 4 = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 14 + 4$$

(Transposing $- 4$ to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{10} = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{10} \times 10 = 18 \times 10$$

(Multiplying both sides by 10)

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 180 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{180}{3}$$

(Dividing both sides by 3)

$$\Rightarrow x = 60$$

So, $x = 60$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 60$ in the given equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= \frac{3 \times 60}{10} - 4 = (3 \times 6) - 4 \\ &= 18 - 4 = 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and R.H.S.} = 14$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 60$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Question 26.

Solution:

$$34(x-1) = (x-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}(x-1) \times 4 = (x-3) \times 4$$

(Multiplying both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow 3(x-1) = 4(x-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 3 = 4x - 12$$

(Removing brackets)

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 4x = -12 + 3$$

(Transposing $4x$ to L.H.S. and -3 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -x = -9 \quad \Rightarrow x = 9$$

So, $x = 9$ is a solution of the given equation.

Check : Substituting $x = 9$ in the given equation, we get

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \frac{3}{4}(9-1) = \frac{3}{4} \times 8 = 6$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = 9 - 3 = 6$$

$\therefore$ When $x = 9$, we have L.H.S. = R.H.S.

Ex 9C Solutions

Question 1.

Solution:

Let the required number be x .

$$\text{Then, } x + 9 = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 36 - 9$$

(Transposing 9 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow x = 27$$

The required number = 27.

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Question 2.**Solution:**

Let the required number be x . Then,

$$4x - 11 = 89$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 89 + 11$$

(Transposing $- 11$ to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 100 \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{100}{4}$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 25$$

$\therefore$ The required number = 25.

Question 3.**Solution:**

Let the required number be x . Then,

$$x \times 5 = x + 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = x + 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - x = 80$$

(Transposing x to L.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 80 \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{80}{4}$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 20$$

$\therefore$ The required number = 20.

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Question 4.**Solution:**

Let the three consecutive numbers be x ,

$x + 1$ and $x + 2$. Then,

$$x + (x + 1) + (x + 2) = 114$$

$$\Rightarrow x - x + 1 + x + 2 = 114$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 3 = 114$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 114 - 3$$

(Transposing 3 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 111 \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{111}{3}$$

(Dividing both sides by 3)

$$\Rightarrow x = 37$$

$\therefore$ The required numbers are 37, $37 + 1$, $37 + 2$ i.e. 37, 38, 39.

Question 5.**Solution:**

Let the required number be x . Then

$$x \times 17 + 4 = 225$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x + 4 = 225$$

$$\Rightarrow 17x = 225 - 4$$

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(Transposing 4 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 17x = 221 \Rightarrow \frac{17x}{17} = \frac{221}{17}$$

(Dividing both sides by 17)

$$\Rightarrow x = 13$$

$\therefore$ The required number = 13.

Question 6.

Solution:

Let the required number be x. Then

$$3x + 5 = 50$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 50 - 5$$

(Transposing 5 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 45 \Rightarrow \frac{3x}{3} = \frac{45}{3}$$

(Dividing both sides by 3)

$$\Rightarrow x = 15$$

$\therefore$ The required number = 15.

Question 7.

Solution:

Let the smaller number be x.

Then the other number = $x + 18$

According to question,

$$x + (x + 18) = 92$$

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$$\Rightarrow 2x + 18 = 92$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 92 - 18$$

(Transposing 18 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 74$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 37$$

(Dividing both sides by 2)

One number = 37

Another number = $37 + 18$

= 55.

Question 8.

Solution:

Let the smaller number be x .

Then, the other number = $3x$

According to question, $x + 3x = 124$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 124$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{124}{4} \quad (\text{Dividing both by 4})$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 31$$

$\therefore$ One number = 31

Another number = $3 \times 31 = 93$

Question 9.

Solution:

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Let the smallest number be x .

Then, the other number = $5x$

According to question,

$$5x - x = 132$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 132$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{132}{4}$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 33$$

$\therefore$ One number = 33

The other number = $5 \times 33 = 165$

Question 10.

Solution:

Let the two consecutive even number be x and $x + 2$.

$$\text{Then } x + x + 2 = 74$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 2 = 74$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 74 - 2$$

(Transposing 2 to RHS.)

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 72$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 36$$

(Dividing both sides by 2)

The required numbers are 36 and $(36 + 2)$ i.e. 36 and 38.

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Question 11.**Solution:**

Let the three consecutive odd numbers be x , $(x + 2)$ and $(x + 4)$.

According to the question,

$$x + (x + 2) + (x + 4) = 21$$

$$3x + 6 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 21 - 6$$

(Transposing 6 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

(Dividing both sides by 3)

The required numbers are 5, $5 + 2$ and $5 + 4$ i.e. 5, 7 and 9.

Question 12.**Solution:**

Let the present age of Ajay be x years. Then, the present age of Reena = $(x + 6)$ years

According to the question,

$$x + (x + 6) = 28$$

$$2x + 6 = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 28 - 6$$

(Transposing 6 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 22$$

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$$\Rightarrow x = 11$$

(Dividing both sides by 2)

Present age of Ajay = 11 years

and present age of Reena = $11 + 6$

= 17 years.

Question 13.

Solution:

Let the present age of Vikas be x years.

Then, the present age of Deepak = $2x$ years

According to the question,

$$2x - x = 11$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 11$$

Present age of Vikas = 11 years

and present age of Deepak = 2×11

= 22 years.

Question 14.

Solution:

Let the present age of Rekha be x years

Then, the present age of Mrs. Goel = $(x + 27)$ years

Rekha's age after 8 years = $(x + 8)$ years

Mrs. Goel's age after 8 years = $(x + 27 + 8)$ years

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$$= (x + 35) \text{ years}$$

According to the question,

$$x + 35 = 2(x + 8)$$

$$\Rightarrow x + 35 = 2x + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 2x = 16 - 35$$

(Transposing $2x$ to L.H.S. and 35 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -x = -19$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 19$$

Present age of Rekha = 19 years and present age of Mr. Goel = $19 + 27 = 46$ years.

Question 15.

Solution:

Let the present age of the son be A years.

Then, the present age of the man

$$= 4x \text{ years}$$

Son's age after 16 years = $(x + 16)$ years Man's age after 16 years

= $(4x + 16)$ years According to the question,

$$4x + 16 = 2(x + 16)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 16 = 2x + 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x - 2x = 32 - 16$$

(Transposing $2x$ to L.H.S. and 16 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 16$$

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$$\Rightarrow x = 8 \text{ (Dividing both sides by 2)}$$

Present age of the son = 8 years and present age of the man = $8 \times 4 = 32$ years.

Question 16.

Solution:

Let the present age of the son be x years.

Then, the present age of the man = $3x$ years

five years ago, the age of the son = $(x - 5)$ years

five years ago, the age of the man = $(3x - 5)$ years

According to the question, $3x - 5 = 4(x - 5)$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 5 = 4x - 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x - 4x = -20 + 5$$

(Transposing $4x$ to L.H.S. and -5 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -x = -15 \Rightarrow x = 15$$

Present age of the son = 15 years and present age of the man = $3 \times 15 = 45$ years.

Question 17.

Solution:

Let the present age of Fatima be A years. According to the question,

$$x + 16 = 3x$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 3x = -16$$

(Transposing $3x$ to L.H.S. and 16 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow -2x = -16$$

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$$\Rightarrow x = 8$$

(Dividing both sides by -2)

Present age of Fatima = 8 years.

Question 18.

Solution:

Let the present age of Rahim be x years

Rahim's age after 32 years = $(x + 32)$ years

Rahim's age 8 years ago = $(x - 8)$ years

According to the question, $x + 32 = 5(x - 8)$

$$\Rightarrow x + 32 = 5x - 40$$

$$\Rightarrow x - 5x = -40 - 32$$

(Transposing $5x$ to L.H.S. and 32 to R.H.S.)

$$-4x = -72$$

$$x = 18$$

(Dividing both sides by -4)

Present age of Rahim = 18 years

Question 19.

Solution:

Let the number of 50 paisa coins be x .

Then, the number of 25 paisa coins = $4x$

Total value of 50 paisa coins = $50x$ paisa

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and total value of 25 paisa coins

$$= 25 \times 4 = 100 \times \text{paisa}$$

But total value of both the coins

$$= \text{Rs. } 30 \text{ (Given)}$$

$$= 30 \times 100 \text{ paisa}$$

$$= 3000 \text{ paisa}$$

According to the question,

$$50x + 100x = 3000$$

$$\Rightarrow 150x = 3000$$

$$150x = 3000$$

(Dividing both sides by 150)

$$x = 20$$

Number of 50 paisa coins = 20

and number of 25 paisa coins = 4×20

$$= 80$$

Question 20.

Solution:

Let the price of the pen be x rupees. According to the question,

$$5x = 3x + 17$$

$$5x - 3x = 17$$

(Transposing $3x$ to L.H.S.)

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$$\Rightarrow 2x = 172$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 86$$

(Dividing both sides by 2)

Price of the pen = 172 rupees

= Rs. 8.50.

Question 21.

Solution:

Let the number of girls in the school be x .

Then, the number of boys in the school = $(x + 334)$

According to the question, $x + (x + 334) = 572$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 334 = 572$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 572 - 334$$

(Transposing 334 to L.H.S.)

$$2x = 238$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 119$$

(Dividing both sides by 2) $\Rightarrow x = 119$

Number of girls in the school = 119.

Question 22.

Solution:

Let the breadth of the park be x metres.

Then, the length of the park = $3x$ metres.

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According to the question,

Perimeter of the park = 168 metres

$$\Rightarrow 2(x + 3x) = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times 4x = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow 8x = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 21$$

(Dividing both sides by 8)

Breadth of the park = 21 metres and length of the park = $3 \times 21 = 63$ metres.

Question 23.

Solution:

Let the breadth of the hall be x metres.

Then, the length of the hall = $(x + 5)$ metres .

According to question,

Perimeter of the hall = 74 metres

$$\Rightarrow 2(x + x + 5) = 74$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(2x + 5) = 74$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 10 = 74$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 74 - 10$$

(Transposing 10 to R.H.S.)

$$4x = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 64$$

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(Dividing both sides by 4)

$$\Rightarrow x = 16$$

Breadth of the hall = 16 metres

and length of the hall = $16 + 5 = 21$ metres.

Question 24.

Solution:

Since a wire of length 86 cm is bent to form the rectangle, so the perimeter of the rectangle = 86 cm.

Let the breadth of the rectangle = x cm

Then, the length of the rectangle = $(x + 7)$ cm

$$2(x + x + 7) = 86$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(2x + 7) = 86$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x + 14 = 86$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 86 - 14$$

(Transposing 14 to R.H.S.)

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 72$$

$$4x = 72 \Rightarrow x = 18$$

(Dividing both sides by 4)

Breadth of the rectangle = 18 cm

Length of the rectangle = $(18 + 7) = 25$ cm.

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He was born on January 2, 1946 in a village of Delhi. He graduated from Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi. After completing his M.Sc. in Mathematics in 1969, he joined N.A.S. College, Meerut, as a lecturer. In 1976, he was awarded a fellowship for 3 years and joined the University of Delhi for his Ph.D. Thereafter, he was promoted as a reader in N.A.S. College, Meerut. In 1999, he joined M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad, as a reader and took voluntary retirement in 2003. He has authored more than 75 titles ranging from Nursery to M. Sc. He has also written books for competitive examinations right from the clerical grade to the I.A.S. level.

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