

Exercise 7A

We have:

$$0.5x + \frac{x}{3} = 0.25x + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{x}{4} + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x + 4x - 3x}{12} = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7z}{12} = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12$$

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

LHS=
$$0.5x + \frac{x}{3}$$

$$=0.5 \times 12 + \frac{12}{3}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\times 12+4$$

$$=6+4$$

$$=10$$

RHS=
$$0.25x + 7$$

$$=0.25 \times 12 + 7$$

$$=3+7$$

$$=10$$

:: LHS=RHS

Hence, x = 12 is a solution of the given equation.

Verified.

Q28

Answer:

We have:
$$0.18(5x-4) = 0.5x + 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow 100 \times 0.18(5x-4) = 100(0.5x + 0.8) \quad \text{(Multipling both sides by 100)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 18(5x-4) = 100 \times 0.5x + 100 \times 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow 90x - 72 = 50x + 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 90x - 50x = 80 + 72$$

$$\Rightarrow 40x = 152$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{152}{40}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{159}{5} = 3.8$$

CHECK: Substituting x=3.8 in the given equation, we get:

LHS=
$$0.18(5x-4)$$

= $0.18(5 \times 3.8-4)$
= 0.18×15
= 2.7
RHS= $0.5x + 0.8$
= $0.5 \times 3.8 + 0.8$
= $1.9 + 0.8$
= 2.7
 \therefore LHS=RHS

Hence, $\boldsymbol{x}=3.8$ is a solution of the given equation.

Verified.

Q29

Answer:

We have:
$$\Rightarrow 2.4(3-x) - 0.6(2x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \times 2.4(3-x) - 10$$

$$\times 0.6(2x-3) = 0 \qquad \text{(Multiplying both sides by 10 to remove decimals)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 24(3-x) - 6(2x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 6[4(3-x) - (2x-3)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(3-x) - (2x-3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 - 4x - 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 15 - 6x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -6x = -15$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{15}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

CHECK: Substituting x=2.5 in the given equation, we get:

LHS=2.4(3 −
$$x$$
) − 0.6(2 x − 3)
=2.4(3 − 2.5) − 0.6(2 × 2.5 − 3)
=2.4 × 0.5 − 0.6 × 2
=1.2-1.2
= 0
RHS=0
∴ LHS = RHS
Hence, $x = \frac{19}{5}$ is a solution of the given equation.
Verified.

Q30

Answer:

We have:
$$0.5x - (0.8 - 0.2x) = 0.2 - 0.3x$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.5x + 0.3x - 0.8 + 0.2x = 0.2$$
 (By transposition)
$$\Rightarrow (0.5 + 0.3 + 0.2)x = 0.2 + 0.8$$

$$\Rightarrow 1x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

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

LHS=
$$0.5x - (0.8 - 0.2x)$$

= $0.5 \times 1 - (0.8 - 0.2 \times 1)$
= $0.5 - 0.8 + 0.2$
= -0.1
RHS= $0.2 - 0.3x$
= $0.2 - 0.3 \times 1$
= -0.1
∴ LHS=RHS
Hence, $x = 1$ is a solution of the given equation. Verified.

Q31

Answer:

We have:
$$\frac{x+2}{x-2} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+2) \times 3 = 7 \times (x-2) \qquad \text{(Cross multiplication)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x+6 = 7x-14$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 20$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 5$$

CHECK: Substituting x=5 in the given equation, we get.

$$LHS = \frac{x+2}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{5+2}{5-2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3}$$

$$RHS = \frac{7}{3}$$

∴ LHS=RHS

Hence, x = 5 is a solution of the given equation. Verified.

Q32

Answer:

We have:

$$\frac{2x+5}{3x+4} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x+5}{3x+4} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \times (2x+5) = 3 \times (3x+4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x+5 = 9x+12$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x = -7$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1$$

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

LHS:
$$\frac{2x+5}{3x+4}$$

= $\frac{2\times(-1)+5}{3\times(-1)+4}$
= $\frac{-2+5}{-3+4}$
= $\frac{3}{1}$
RHS = 3

$$\therefore$$
 LHS = RHS

Hence, $\boldsymbol{x}=5$ is a solution of the given equation. Verified.

********* END ********