



### Factorizations Ex 7.7 Q1

**Answer :**

To factorise  $x^2 + 12x - 45$ , we will find two numbers  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $p + q = 12$  and  $pq = -45$ .

Now,

$$15 + (-3) = 12$$

and

$$15 \times (-3) = -45$$

Splitting the middle term  $12x$  in the given quadratic as  $-3x + 15x$ , we get :

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12x - 45 &= x^2 - 3x + 15x - 45 \\ &= (x^2 - 3x) + (15x - 45) \\ &= x(x - 3) + 15(x - 3) \\ &= (x + 15)(x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

### Factorizations Ex 7.7 Q2

**Answer :**

We have :

$$40 + 3x - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -(x^2 - 3x - 40)$$

To factorise  $(x^2 - 3x - 40)$ , we will find two numbers  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $p + q = -3$  and  $pq = -40$ .

Now,

$$5 + (-8) = -3$$

and

$$5 \times (-8) = -40$$

Splitting the middle term  $-3x$  in the given quadratic as  $5x - 8x$ , we get :

$$\begin{aligned} 40 + 3x - x^2 &= -(x^2 - 3x - 40) \\ &= -(x^2 + 5x - 8x - 40) \\ &= -[(x^2 + 5x) - (8x + 40)] \\ &= -[x(x + 5) - 8(x + 5)] \\ &= -(x - 8)(x + 5) \\ &= (x + 5)(-x + 8) \end{aligned}$$

### Factorizations Ex 7.7 Q3

**Answer :**

To factorise  $a^2 + 3a - 88$ , we will find two numbers  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $p + q = 3$  and  $pq = -88$ .

Now,

$$11 + (-8) = 3$$

and

$$11 \times (-8) = -88$$

Splitting the middle term  $3a$  in the given quadratic as  $11a - 8a$ , we get :

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + 3a - 88 &= a^2 + 11a - 8a - 88 \\ &= (a^2 + 11a) - (8a + 88) \\ &= a(a + 11) - 8(a + 11) \\ &= (a - 8)(a + 11) \end{aligned}$$

### Factorizations Ex 7.7 Q4

**Answer :**

To factorise  $a^2 - 14a - 51$ , we will find two numbers p and q such that  $p + q = -14$  and  $pq = -51$ .

Now,

$$3 + (-17) = -14$$

and

$$3 \times (-17) = -51$$

Splitting the middle term  $-14a$  in the given quadratic as  $3a - 17a$ , we get :

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - 14a - 51 &= a^2 + 3a - 17a - 51 \\ &= (a^2 + 3a) - (17a + 51) \\ &= a(a + 3) - 17(a + 3) \\ &= (a - 17)(a + 3) \end{aligned}$$

Factorizations Ex 7.7 Q5

**Answer :**

To factorise  $x^2 + 14x + 45$ , we will find two numbers p and q such that  $p + q = 14$  and  $pq = 45$ .

Now,

$$9 + 5 = 14$$

and

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

Splitting the middle term  $14x$  in the given quadratic as  $9x + 5x$ , we get :

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 14x + 45 &= x^2 + 9x + 5x + 45 \\ &= (x^2 + 9x) + (5x + 45) \\ &= x(x + 9) + 5(x + 9) \\ &= (x + 5)(x + 9) \end{aligned}$$

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