

Linear Inequations Ex 15.3 Q4 We have,

$$\frac{\left|x-2\right|}{x-2}>0 \qquad \qquad \dots \text{(i)}$$

Case I: When $|x-2| \ge 0$ $x \ge 2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{x-2} \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x-2 \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x \ge 2 \qquad \dots (ii)$$

Case II: when |x-2| < 0x < 2

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{(x-2)}{x-2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(x-2) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -x+2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -x < -2$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 2 ...(iii)$$

Combining (ii) and (iii) we get $(2, \infty)$ as the solution set. Linear Inequations Ex 15.3 Q5

$$\frac{1}{|x|-3} - \frac{1}{2} < 0 \qquad \qquad \dots \text{(i)}$$

Case I: when $|x| \ge 0 \implies x \ge 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{2-\left(x-3\right)}{2\left(x-3\right)}<0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2-x+3}{2x-6} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{-x+5}{2x-6} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $-x + 5 < 0$

Case II: when |x| < 0, x < 0

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-x-3} - \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-x-3} - \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 - \left(-x-3\right)}{2\left(-x-3\right)} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2+x+3<0

$$\Rightarrow x+5<0$$

Combining (ii) and (iii) we get $(-\infty, -5) \cup (-3, 3) \cup (5, \infty)$ as the solution set.

Linear Inequations Ex 15.3 Q6

$$\frac{\left|x+2\right|-x}{x}<0$$

$$\frac{\left|x+2\right|-x}{x}-2<0$$

$$\frac{\left|x+2\right|-x-2x}{x}<0$$

$$\frac{\left|x+2\right|-3x}{x}<0 \qquad \qquad ... \text{(i)}$$

Case I: when
$$|x+2| \ge 0$$

i.e, $x \ge -2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x+2-3x}{x} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x+2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x < -2 \quad \text{and} \quad x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x > 1 \dots \text{(ii)}$$

Case II:
$$|x+2| < 0$$

 $i.e, x < -2$

$$\Rightarrow -(x+2) - 3x < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -x - 2 - 3x < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4x - 2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4x < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x > \frac{-1}{2} \dots (iii)$$
and $x < 0$

Combining (ii) and (iii) we get $\left(-\infty,0\right)\cup\left(1,\infty\right)$ as the solution set.

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