

Quadratic Equations Ex 8.7 Q13

## Answer:

Let the successive integer multiples of 5 be 5x, and 5(x+1)

Then according to question

$$5x \times 5(x+1) = 300$$

$$25(x^{2}+x) = 300$$

$$x^{2}+x=12$$

$$x^{2}+x-12=0$$

$$x^{2}-3x+4x-12=0$$

$$x(x-3)+4(x-3)=0$$

$$(x-3)(x+4)=0$$

Therefore,

$$(x-3)=0$$

$$x = 3$$

Or

$$(x+4)=0$$

$$x = -4$$

When x = 3 then integer

$$5x = 5 \times 3$$

$$=15$$

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

$$= 20$$

And when x = -4 then integer

$$5x = 5 \times -4$$

$$=-20$$

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

= -15

Thus, three consecutive positive integer be 15,20 or -20,-15

Quadratic Equations Ex 8.7 Q14

## Answer:

Let the numbers be integers. One of the numbers be x. So, the other will be (2x-3).

Then according to question,

$$x^{2} + (2x-3)^{2} = 233$$

$$x^{2} + 4x^{2} - 12x + 9 = 233$$

$$5x^{2} - 12x + 9 - 233 = 0$$

$$5x^{2} - 12x - 224 = 0$$

$$5x^{2} - 40x + 28x - 224 = 0$$

$$5x(x-8) + 28(x-8) = 0$$

$$(x-8)(5x+28) = 0$$

$$x = 8$$
Or
$$(5x+28) = 0$$

Since, we have assumed the numbers to be integers, so x cannot be a rational number/fraction.

Therefore, for x = 8

Other number =

$$(2x-3) = 2 \times 8 - 3$$
$$= 16 - 3$$
$$= 13$$

Thus, whole numbers be  $\boxed{8,13}$ 

Quadratic Equations Ex 8.7 Q15

## Answer:

Let two consecutive even integer be 2x and other (2x+2)

Then according to question

$$(2x)^{2} + (2x+2)^{2} = 340$$

$$4x^{2} + 4x^{2} + 8x + 4 = 340$$

$$8x^{2} + 8x = 340 - 4$$

$$8x^{2} + 8x - 336 = 0$$

$$8(x^{2} + 8x - 336 = 0$$

$$8(x^{2} + x - 42) = 0$$

$$(x^{2} + x - 42) = 0$$

$$x^{2} + 7x - 6x - 42 = 0$$

$$x(x+7) - 6(x+7) = 0$$

$$(x+7)(x-6) = 0$$

$$(x+7) = 0$$

$$x = -7$$

or 
$$(x-6)=0$$
  
 $x=6$   
Since,  $x$  being a positive number, so  $x$  cannot be negative. Therefore,  
When  $x=6$  then even integer  $2x=2\times6$   
 $=12$   
And  $2x+2=2\times6+2$   
 $=14$ 

Thus, two consecutive odd positive integer be 12,14

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