

Linear Inequations Ex 15.4 Q1

Let x be the smaller of the two consecutive odd positive integers. Then the other odd integer is x + 2. It is given that both the integers are smaller than 10 and their sum is more than 11.

$$\begin{array}{ll} x + 2 < 10 \text{ and, } x + \{x + 2\} > 11 \\ \Rightarrow x < 10 - 2 \text{ and } 2x + 2 > 11 \\ \Rightarrow x < 8 \text{ and } 2x > 9 \\ \Rightarrow x < 8 \text{ and } x > \frac{9}{2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{9}{2} < x < 8 \end{array}$$

Hence, the required pairs of odd integers are (5,7) and (7,9).

Linear Inequations Ex 15.4 Q2

x = 5, 7

Let x be the smaller of the two consecutive odd natural numbers. Then the other odd integer is x+2.

It is given that both the natural number are greater than 10 and their sum is less than 40.

[∵x is an odd integer]

$$\begin{array}{lll} \therefore & x > 10 \text{ and, } x + x + 2 < 40 \\ \Rightarrow & x > 10 \text{ and } 2x < 38 \\ \Rightarrow & x > 10 \text{ and } x < 19 \\ \Rightarrow & 10 < x < 19 \\ \Rightarrow & x = 11, 13, 15, 17 \end{array} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \because x \text{ is an odd number} \end{bmatrix}$$

Hence, the required pairs of odd natural numbers are (11,13), (13,15), (15,17) and (17,19).

Linear Inequations Ex 15.4 Q3

Let x be the smaller of the two consecutive even positive integers.

Then the other even integer is x + 2.

It is given that both the even integers are greater than 5 and their sum is less than 23.

Hence, the required pairs of even positive integer are (6,8),(8,10) and (10,12).

Linear Inequations Ex 15.4 Q4

Suppose Rohit scores x marks in the third test then,

$$65 \le \frac{65 + 70 + x}{3}$$

⇒ 60 ≤ x

Hence, the minimum marks Rohit should score in the third test is 60.