CHAPTER - 4

# SIMPLE EQUATION

(HAND OUT)

Module  $\frac{2}{2}$ 

## **\*INTRODUCTION:**

- In the previous module we have learnt about constant number, variable, equation and its solution. In this module we shall learn more about simple equation.
- We shall solve some more equations and verify (check) the answer.

- $\star$  Example: 1. 4x 5 = 7
- $\times$  So, 4x = 7 + 5
- $\times$  So, 4x = 12

$$\times$$
So,  $x = \frac{12}{4} = 3$ 

Here the solution is 3.

## Check:-

LHS = 
$$4x - 5$$
  
=  $4x3 - 5$   
=  $12 - 5 = 7$   
RHS =  $7$   
So, LHS = RHS

$$\times$$
 2.  $3(2x + 3) = x - 11$ 

Here first we open the bracket, 6x + 9 = x - 11

Now we bring the variables to one side and the constants to other side by transposition.

$$\times$$
 6x - x = -11 - 9

 $\times$  So, 5x = -20

$$x = \frac{-20}{5} = -4$$

★ So, here the solution is – 4.

#### \*Check:-

- \*LHS= 3(2x + 3)=  $3\{2x(-4) + 3\}$ = 3(-8 + 3)= 3x(-5) = -15
- $\times$  RHS = x 11 = -4 11 = -15
- ×So,LHS = RHS

$$\times$$
 3. 2(2y - 4) = 3(y - 2)

- Here first we open the bracket, 4y 8 = 3y 6.
- Now we bring the variables to one side and the constants to other side by transposition.
- $\times$  4y 3y = -6 + 8
- $\times$  So,y = 2
- Here the solution or root is 2

#### \*Check:-

- \*LHS= 2(2y 4)= 2(2x2 - 4)= 2(4 - 4)=  $4 \times 0 = 0$
- $\times$  RHS= 3(y 2) = 3(2 2) = 3x 0 = 0
- × So, LHS = RHS

## **\* FROM SOLUTION TO EQUATION**

- We can frame infinite numbers of equations for a particular solution.
- \*a. Suppose we want a solution 3.
- $\times$  So, let y = 3
- (1) 2×y = 3×2 (here we multiply 2 with both the sides)
- $\times$  So 2y = 6

(2) x + 2 = 3+2(here we add 2 with both the sides) x + 2 = 5

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

(here we divide 3 to both the sides)

$$\frac{x}{3} = 1$$

\* (4) 3×x = 3×3 (here we multiply 3 with both the sides)

$$x = 9$$

3x+2=9+2 (here we add 2 with both the sides)

$$x 3x + 2 = 11$$

In this way we can frame a large numbers of equations.

- b. Suppose we want a solution- 7.
- $\times$  Let y = -7
- \*  $(1) y \times 3 = -7 \times 3$ (here we multiply 3 with both the sides)
- xSo,3y = -21

$$(2)$$
 3y - 5 = -21 - 5  
(here we substract 5 from both sides)

- $\times$  3y 5 = -26.
- (3) 3y + 8 = -21 + 8 (here we add 8 with both the sides)
- $\times$  So, 3y + 8 = -13

- \*APPLICATIONS OF SIMPLE EQUATIONS TO PRACTICAL SITUATIONS.
- ★1. The sum of five times a number and 18 is 63. Find the number.
- $\times$  Let the number = x
- $\times$  5 times of the number = 5x

#### \*ATP-

- $\times$  5x + 18 = 63
- Or,5x = 63 18 (transposing 18 from left to right side)
- $\times$  Or, 5x = 45
- × Or,  $x = \frac{45}{5} = 9$  (transposing 5 from left to right side)

- \*2. The sum of three consecutive integers is 12 more than twice the smallest integer. Find the integer.
- Let the integers are x, x+1 and x+2.
- $\times$  Sum of integers = x+x+1+x+2= 3x + 3
- Smallest integer = x

#### × ATP-

- $\times$  3x+3 = 2x + 12
- $\times$  Or, 3x-2x = 12 3 (we bring the variables to one side and the constants to other side by transposition.)
- $\times$  or, x = 9
- The integers are-
- $\times$  X = 9
- $\times$  X+1 = 9+1 = 10
- $\times$  X+2 = 9 +2 = 11

- \*3.Anish has 10 toy cars more than 4 times the toy cars of Sweta .Anish has 46 toy cars .How many toy cars does Sweta have?
- Let number of toy cars Sweta has= x
- Number of toy cars Anish has = 46

## \*ATP-

- $\times$  4x + 10 = 46
- $\times$  Or, 4x = 46 10 = 36
- $\times$  Or,  $x = \frac{36}{4} = 9$
- So, Sweta has 9 toy cars.

#### \*What we have learnt-

- \* a. More about the systematic method of solving the equations.
- \* b. Framing of equations for a particular solution as given.
- \*c. Applications of equation for solving day to day situations.

### \* ASSIGNMENTS

1. Solve the equations

(a) 
$$\frac{2x}{3} - 8 = 10$$

(b) 
$$5m + \frac{3}{5} = 10$$

(c) 
$$3(x - 4) = 25$$

$$(d) 4(2n + 5) = 2n - 8$$

(e) 
$$-5(x-2)=-2$$

×2.

- (i) Frame 4 equations with x = 5.
- (ii) Frame 4 equations with x = -3.
- (iii) Frame 3 equations with y = -5.

- \*3. One -fourth of a number x minus 4 gives 4. Find x.
- \*4. If you add 3 to one-third of a number, you get 30. Find the number.
- \*5. When 16 is subtracted from seven times a number the answer is five times the number. Find the number.

- \*6. Prabhat's age is 57 years more than five times the age of his son. Find the age of his son. If his age is 40 years.
- \*7. When you substract 15 from twice of a number, the result is 35. Find the number.

\*8. A municipal corporation planted mango trees and guava trees along the sides of a park. The number of mango trees is 5 more than twice of guava trees. If the number of mango trees is 25, find the number of guava trees.

**×9.** Solve 
$$\frac{3x}{2} = \frac{5x+8}{6}$$

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