Linear Equations

Revision

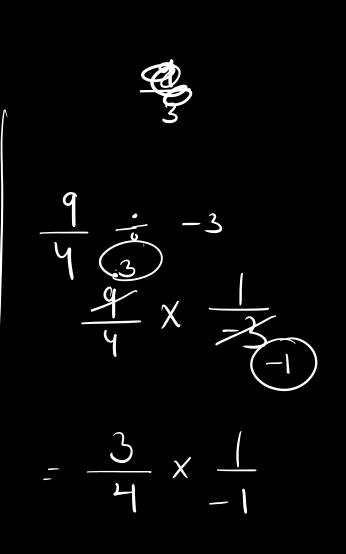


(i)
$$x + (x + 1) = 68$$

 $2x + 2 = 68$
 $1x = 68 - 2$
 $2x = 66$
 $x = 66$
 $z = 33$

(ii)
$$2\chi - \frac{3}{2} = 5\chi + \frac{3}{4}$$

 $2\chi - 5\chi = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2}$
 $-3\chi = \frac{4}{4}/-3$
 $\chi = -\frac{3}{4}$





 $-4 = \frac{x}{3} - 1$ iii 322 $\frac{\chi}{\chi} \frac{3}{\xi} - \frac{\chi}{\chi} \frac{3}{\xi} - \frac{\chi}{\chi} \frac{3}{\xi} - \frac{\chi}{\chi} \frac{3}{\xi} - \frac{1}{\chi} \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{1}$ 3x - 24 = 2x - 63n - 2n = -6 + 24 $\chi = 18$

 $\frac{\chi}{2} = \frac{\chi}{3}$ -1+4 3× -2× 6 $\chi = 3\chi 6$ N = 18



X+2 (1) x-2

$$3(n+2) = 2(n-2)$$

$$3n+6 = 2n-4$$

$$3x - 2x = -4 - 6$$

$$x = -10$$



X $\frac{\chi}{2} + \frac{\chi}{4}$ XIZ 6

 $\frac{\chi}{L}\chi_{12} + \frac{\chi}{4}\chi_{12} = \frac{\chi}{2}\chi_{11} + \frac{\chi}{4}\chi_{12}$

$$2n + 3n = \frac{6n + 3n}{2} + 0$$

$$2n + 3n - 6n - 3n = 0$$

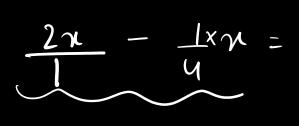
$$2\pi - 6\pi = 0$$

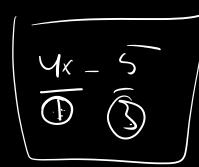
$$\frac{-4\pi}{-9} = \frac{0}{-9}$$

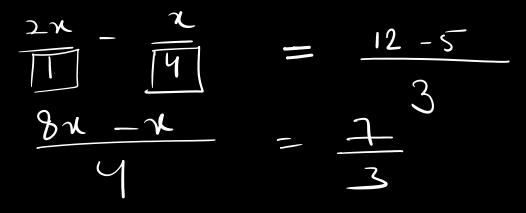
$$\chi = \frac{6}{-4} = 0$$



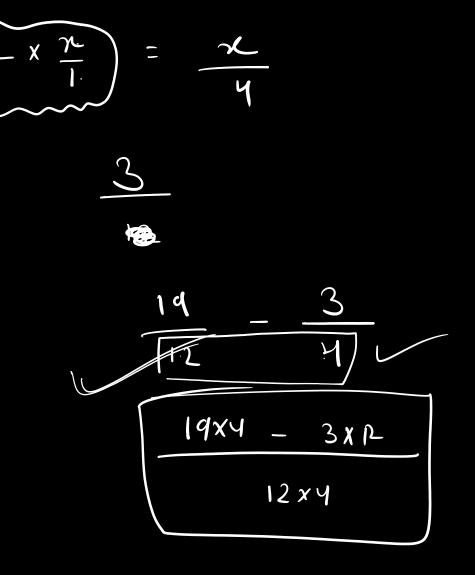
 $2x + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{7}x$ + 4







 $\frac{\chi}{\gamma} = \frac{1}{3}$ 7 An 3x = 4 6 \overline{S} 5 $\chi = 4$



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$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \quad \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{3} = 5 \\ (1) \quad \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{2x-1}{3} - 1 \\ (1) \quad \frac{x-2}{3} = \frac{2x-1}{3} - 1 \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 1 \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 1 \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} \times \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (1) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (2) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (2) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \\ (3) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Q. Two supplimentary angles differ by the
what would be the measure of longer angle?
Sol: Let the longer angle be &.
The other angle will be (180-x)
As per the conditions given in the problem.

$$\chi = (180^{\circ} - \chi) = 40^{\circ}$$





$$\chi - 90 + \chi = 20$$

- $2\chi = 110$
$$\chi = 110' = 55'$$

Smaller
$$angle = 90^{\circ} - x^{\circ}$$

= 90^{\circ} - 55^{\circ}
= 35°





