NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Maths Chapter 6

Linear Inequalities Class 11

Chapter 6 Linear Inequalities Exercise 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, miscellaneous Solutions

Exercise 6.1 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **122**

Q1 :

Solve 24*x* < 100, when (i) *x* is a natural number (ii) *x* is an integer

Answer :

The given inequality is 24*x* < 100.

$$24x < 100$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{24x}{24} < \frac{100}{24} \qquad \text{[Dividing both sides by same positive number]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \frac{25}{6}$$

(i) It is evident that 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the only natural numbers less than $\frac{25}{6}$.

Thus, when *x* is a natural number, the solutions of the given inequality are 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {1, 2, 3, 4}.

(ii) The integers less than $\frac{25}{6}$ are …â€“3, â€“2, â€“1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Thus, when *x* is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

…â€“3, â€“2, â€“1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {…â€“3, â€“2, â€“1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4}.

Q2 :

Solve -12*x*> 30, when

(i) *x*is a natural number (ii) *x*is an integer

Answer :

The given inequality is â€“12*x*> 30.

$$-12x > 30$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-12x}{-12} < \frac{30}{-12} \qquad \text{[Dividing both sides by same negative number]}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < -\frac{5}{2}$$

(i) There is no natural number less than $\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$.

Thus, when *x*is a natural number, there is no solution of the given inequality.

(ii) The integers less than $\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$ are …, â€“5, â€“4, â€“3.

Thus, when *x*is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

…, â€“5, â€“4, â€“3.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {…, â€“5, â€“4, â€“3}.

Q3 :

Solve 5*x*- 3 < 7, when

(i) *x*is an integer (ii) *x*is a real number

Answer :

The given inequality is 5*x*â€“ 3 < 7.

$$5x - 3 < 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x - 3 + 3 < 7 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x < 10$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x}{5} < \frac{10}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < 2$$

(i) The integers less than 2are …, â€“4, â€“3, â€“2, â€“1, 0, 1.

Thus, when *x*is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

…, â€“4, â€“3, â€“2, â€“1, 0, 1.

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {…, â€“4, â€“3, â€“2, â€“1, 0, 1}.

(ii) When *x*is a real number, the solutions of the given inequality are given by *x*< 2, that is, all real numbers *x*which are less than 2.

Thus, the solution set of the given inequality is*x* ∈(â€“∞, 2).

Q4 :

Solve $3x + 8 > 2$, when

(i) x is an integer (ii) x is a real number

Answer :

The given inequality is $3x + 8 > 2$.

$$3x + 8 > 2$$
$$\Rightarrow 3x + 8 - 8 > 2 - 8$$
$$\Rightarrow 3x > -6$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{3x}{3} > \frac{-6}{3}$$
$$\Rightarrow x > -2$$

(i) The integers greater than â€“2are â€“1, 0, 1, 2, …

Thus, when x is an integer, the solutions of the given inequality are

â€“1, 0, 1, 2 …

Hence, in this case, the solution set is {â€“1, 0, 1, 2, …}.

(ii) When x is a real number, the solutions of the given inequality are all the real numbers, which are greater than â€“2.

Thus, in this case, the solution set is (â€“ 2, ∞).

Q5 :

Solve the given inequality for real x: $4x + 3 < 5x + 7$

Answer :

$4x + 3 < 5x + 7$

$\Rightarrow 4x + 3 - 7 < 5x + 7 - 7$

$\Rightarrow 4x - 4 < 5x$

$\Rightarrow 4x - 4 - 4x < 5x - 4x$

$\Rightarrow -4 < x$

Thus, all real numbers x,which are greater than -4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (-4, ∠Å¾).

Q6 :

Solve the given inequality for real x: $3x - 7 > 5x - 1$

Answer :

3*x*â€“ 7 > 5*x*â€“ 1

⇒ 3*x*â€“ 7 + 7 > 5*x*â€“ 1 + 7

⇒ 3*x*> 5*x*+ 6

⇒ 3*x*â€“ 5*x*> 5*x*+ 6 â€“ 5*x*

⇒ â€“ 2*x* > 6

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2x}{-2} < \frac{6}{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < -3$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than â€“3, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, â€“3).

Q7 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: 3(*x* - 1) Ã¢”°Â¤ 2 (*x* - 3)

Answer :

3(*x*- 1) Ã¢”°Â¤2(*x*- 3)

⇒ 3*x*- 3 Ã¢”°Â¤ 2*x*- 6

⇒ 3*x*- 3 + 3 Ã¢”°Â¤ 2*x*- 6 + 3

⇒ 3*x* Ã¢”°Â¤ 2*x*- 3

⇒ 3*x* - 2*x* Ã¢”°Â¤2*x*- 3 - 2*x*

⇒ *x* Ã¢”°Â¤- 3

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than or equal to -3, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (-∠Å¾, -3].

Q8 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: 3(2 - *x*) Ã¢”°Â¥ 2(1 - *x*)

Answer :

3(2 - *x*) Ã¢”°Â¥2(1 - *x*)

⇒ 6 - 3*x* Ã¢”°Â¥2 - 2*x*

⇒ 6 - 3*x*+ 2*x* Ã¢”°Â¥2 - 2*x* + 2*x*

⇒ 6 - *x* Ã¢”°Â¥2

⇒ 6 - *x*- 6 Ã¢”°Â¥2 - 6

⇒ -*x* Ã¢”°Â¥-4

⇒ *x* Ã¢”°Â¤4

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than or equal to 4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (-∠Å¾, 4].

Q9 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: $x+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x}{3}<11$

Answer :

$$x+\frac{x}{2}+\frac{x}{3}<11$$

$$\Rightarrow x\left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}\right)<11$$

$$\Rightarrow x\left(\frac{6+3+2}{6}\right)<11$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{6}<11$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{6\times 11}<\frac{11}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6}<1$$

$$\Rightarrow x<6$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than 6, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, 6).

Q10 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: $\frac{x}{3}>\frac{x}{2}+1$

Answer :

$$\frac{x}{3} > \frac{x}{2} + 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{2} > 1$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x - 3x}{6} > 1$$
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{x}{6} > 1$$
$$\Rightarrow -x > 6$$
$$\Rightarrow x < -6$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than â€“6, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, â€“6).

Q11 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: $\frac{3(x-2)}{5} \le \frac{5(2-x)}{3}$

Answer :

$$\frac{3(x-2)}{5} \le \frac{5(2-x)}{3}$$
$$\Rightarrow 9(x-2) \le 25(2-x)$$
$$\Rightarrow 9x - 18 \le 50 - 25x$$
$$\Rightarrow 9x - 18 + 25x \le 50$$
$$\Rightarrow 34x - 18 \le 50$$
$$\Rightarrow 34x \le 50 + 18$$
$$\Rightarrow 34x \le 68$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{34x}{34} \le \frac{68}{34}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \le 2$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than or equal to 2, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, 2].

Q12 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3x}{5}+4\right) \geq \frac{1}{3}(x-6)$

Answer :

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3x}{5}+4\right) \geq \frac{1}{3}(x-6)$$
$$\Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{3x}{5}+4\right) \geq 2(x-6)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{9x}{5}+12 \geq 2x-12$$
$$\Rightarrow 12+12 \geq 2x-\frac{9x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow 24 \geq \frac{10x-9x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow 24 \geq \frac{x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow 120 \geq x$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than or equal to 120, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, 120].

Q13 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: 2(2*x* + 3) - 10 < 6 (*x* - 2)

Answer :

$$2(2x+3)-10<6(x-2)$$
$$\Rightarrow 4x+6-10<6x-12$$
$$\Rightarrow 4x-4<6x-12$$
$$\Rightarrow -4+12<6x-4x$$
$$\Rightarrow 8<2x$$
$$\Rightarrow 4<x$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are greater than or equal to 4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (4, ∞).

Q14 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: 37 - (3*x* + 5) Ã¢”°Â¥ 9*x* - 8(*x* - 3)

Answer :

$$37-(3x+5)\geq 9x-8(x-3)$$
$$\Rightarrow 37-3x-5\geq 9x-8x+24$$
$$\Rightarrow 32-3x\geq x+24$$
$$\Rightarrow 32-24\geq x+3x$$
$$\Rightarrow 8\geq 4x$$
$$\Rightarrow 2\geq x$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than or equal to 2, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, 2].

Q15 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: $\frac{x}{4}<\frac{(5x-2)}{3}-\frac{(7x-3)}{5}$

Answer :

$$\frac{x}{4}<\frac{(5x-2)}{3}-\frac{(7x-3)}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4}<\frac{5(5x-2)-3(7x-3)}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4}<\frac{25x-10-21x+9}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{4}<\frac{4x-1}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x<4(4x-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x<16x-4$$
$$\Rightarrow 4<16x-15x$$
$$\Rightarrow 4<x$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are greater than 4, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (4, ∞).

Q16 :

Solve the given inequality for real *x*: $\frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{(3x-2)}{4} - \frac{(2-x)}{5}$

Answer :

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{(3x-2)}{4} - \frac{(2-x)}{5} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{5(3x-2)-4(2-x)}{20} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{15x-10-8+4x}{20} \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{(2x-1)}{3} \geq \frac{19x-18}{20} \\
&\Rightarrow 20(2x-1) \geq 3(19x-18) \\
&\Rightarrow 40x-20 \geq 57x-54 \\
&\Rightarrow -20+54 \geq 57x-40x \\
&\Rightarrow 34 \geq 17x \\
&\Rightarrow 2 \geq x
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, all real numbers *x*,which are less than or equal to 2, are the solutions of the given inequality.

Hence, the solution set of the given inequality is (â€“∞, 2].

Q17 :

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: 3*x* - 2 < 2*x* +1

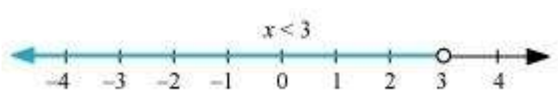
Answer :

$3x - 2 < 2x + 1$

$\Rightarrow 3x - 2x < 1 + 2$

$\Rightarrow x < 3$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.



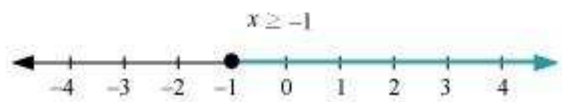
Q18 :

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: 5*x* - 3 Ã¢”°Â¥ 3*x* - 5

Answer :

$$5x-3\geq 3x-5$$
$$\Rightarrow 5x-3x\geq -5+3$$
$$\Rightarrow 2x\geq -2$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{2}\geq \frac{-2}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow x\geq -1$$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.



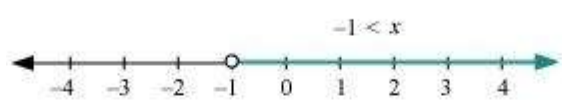
Q19 :

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: 3(1 - *x*) < 2 (*x* + 4)

Answer :

$$3(1-x)<2(x+4)$$
$$\Rightarrow 3-3x<2x+8$$
$$\Rightarrow 3-8<2x+3x$$
$$\Rightarrow -5<5x$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-5}{5}<\frac{5x}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow -1<x$$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.



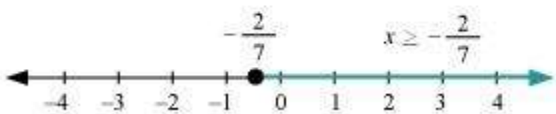
Q20 :

Solve the given inequality and show the graph of the solution on number line: $\frac{x}{2}\geq \frac{(5x-2)}{3}-\frac{(7x-3)}{5}$

Answer :

$$\frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{(5x-2)}{3} - \frac{(7x-3)}{5}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{5(5x-2)-3(7x-3)}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{25x-10-21x+9}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{4x-1}{15}$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x \geq 2(4x-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x \geq 8x-2$$
$$\Rightarrow 15x-8x \geq 8x-2-8x$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x \geq -2$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{2}{7}$$

The graphical representation of the solutions of the given inequality is as follows.



Q21 :

Ravi obtained 70 and 75 marks in first two unit test. Find the minimum marks he should get in the third test to have an average of at least 60 marks.

Answer :

Let *x*be the marks obtained by Ravi in the third unit test.

Since the student should have an average of at least 60 marks,

$$\frac{70+75+x}{3} \geq 60$$
$$\Rightarrow 145+x \geq 180$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 180-145$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 35$$

Thus, the student must obtain a minimum of 35 marks to have an average of at least 60 marks.

Q22 :

To receive Grade 'A' in a course, one must obtain an average of 90 marks or more in five examinations (each of 100 marks). If Sunita's marks in first four examinations are 87, 92, 94 and 95, find minimum marks that Sunita must obtain in fifth examination to get grade 'A' in the course.

Answer :

Let *x*be the marks obtained by Sunita in the fifth examination.

In order to receive grade 'A' in the course, she must obtain an average of 90 marks or more in five examinations.

Therefore,

$$\frac{87+92+94+95+x}{5} \geq 90$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{368+x}{5} \geq 90$$
$$\Rightarrow 368+x \geq 450$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 450-368$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 82$$

Thus, Sunita must obtain greater than or equal to 82 marks in the fifth examination.

Q23 :

Find all pairs of consecutive odd positive integers both of which are smaller than 10 such that their sum is more than 11.

Answer :

Let x be the smaller of the two consecutive odd positive integers. Then, the other integer is $x+ 2$.

Since both the integers are smaller than 10,

$x+ 2 < 10$

⇒ $x<$ 10 â€“ 2

⇒ $x< 8$ … (i)

Also, the sum of the two integers is more than 11.

$\therefore x+ (x + 2) > 11$

⇒ $2x+ 2 > 11$

⇒ $2x>$ 11 â€“ 2

⇒ $2x> 9$

$$\Rightarrow x > \frac{9}{2}$$
$$\Rightarrow x > 4.5 \qquad \ldots(\text{ii})$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain .

Since *x* is an odd number, *x*can take the values, 5 and 7.

Thus, the required possible pairs are (5, 7) and (7, 9).

Q24 :

The longest side of a triangle is 3 times the shortest side and the third side is 2 cm shorter than the longest side. If the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm, find the minimum length of the shortest side.

Answer :

Let the length of the shortest side of the triangle be *x* cm.

Then, length of the longest side = 3*x*cm

Length of the third side = (3*x*â€“ 2) cm

Since the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm,

$$x \text{ cm} + 3x \text{ cm} + (3x - 2) \text{ cm} \geq 61 \text{ cm}$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x - 2 \geq 61$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x \geq 61 + 2$$
$$\Rightarrow 7x \geq 63$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{7x}{7} \geq \frac{63}{7}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \geq 9$$

Thus, the minimum length of the shortest side is 9 cm.

Q25 :

A man wants to cut three lengths from a single piece of board of length 91 cm. The second length is to be 3 cm longer than the shortest and the third length is to be twice as long as the shortest. What are the possible lengths of the shortest board if the third piece is to be at least 5 cm longer than the second?

[Hint: If *x*is the length of the shortest board, then *x*, (*x*+ 3) and 2*x*are the lengths of the second and third piece, respectively. Thus, *x*= (*x* + 3) + 2*x* Ã¢”°Â¤91 and 2*x* Ã¢”°Â¥(*x* + 3) + 5]

Answer :

Let the length of the shortest piece be *x*cm. Then, length of the second piece and the third piece are (*x*+ 3) cm and 2*x*cm respectively.

Since the three lengths are to be cut from a single piece of board of length 91 cm,

*x*cm + (*x*+ 3) cm + 2*x*cm ≤91 cm

⇒ 4*x*+ 3 ≤91

$\Rightarrow 4x \le 91$ â€“ 3

$\Rightarrow 4x \le 88$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4x}{4} \le \frac{88}{4}$$
$$\Rightarrow x \le 22 \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Also, the third piece is at least 5 cm longer than the second piece.

$\therefore 2x \ge (x + 3) + 5$

$\Rightarrow 2x \ge x + 8$

$\Rightarrow x \ge 8$ … (2)

From (1) and (2), we obtain

$8 \le x \le 22$

Thus, the possible length of the shortest board is greater than or equal to 8 cm but less than or equal to 22 cm.

Exercise 6.2 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **127**

Q1 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $x + y < 5$

Answer :

The graphical representation of $x + y = 5$ is given as dotted line in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes, **I**and **II**.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

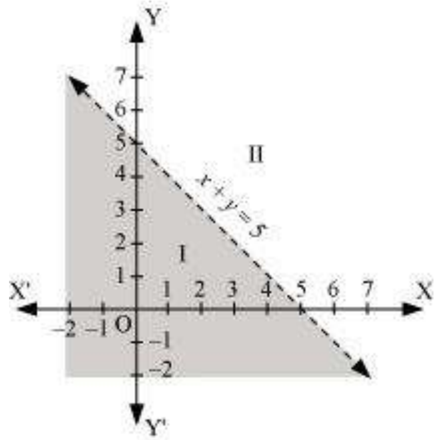
It is observed that,

$0 + 0 < 5$ or, $0 < 5$, which is true

Therefore, half plane **II** is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given strict inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the shaded half plane **I**excluding the points on the line.

This can be represented as follows.



Q2 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: 2*x* + *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 6

Answer :

The graphical representation of 2*x*+ *y*= 6 is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes, **I**and **II**.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

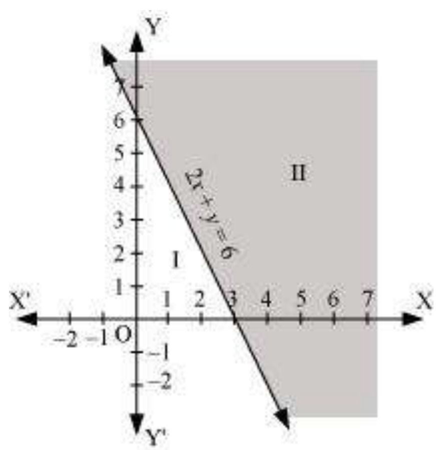
It is observed that,

2(0) + 0 Ã¢”°Â¥ 6 or 0 Ã¢”°Â¥ 6, which is false

Therefore, half plane **I** is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the shaded half plane **II**including the points on the line.

This can be represented as follows.



Q3 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: 3*x* + 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 12

Answer :

3*x*+ 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤12

The graphical representation of 3*x*+ 4*y*= 12 is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes, **I**and **II**.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

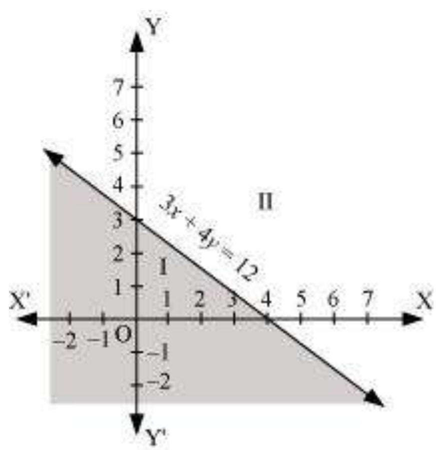
It is observed that,

3(0) + 4(0) Ã¢”°Â¤12 or 0 Ã¢”°Â¤12, which is true

Therefore, half plane **II** is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the shaded half plane **I**including the points on the line.

This can be represented as follows.



Q4 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: *y* + 8 Ã¢”°Â¥ 2*x*

Answer :

The graphical representation of *y*+ 8 = 2*x*is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

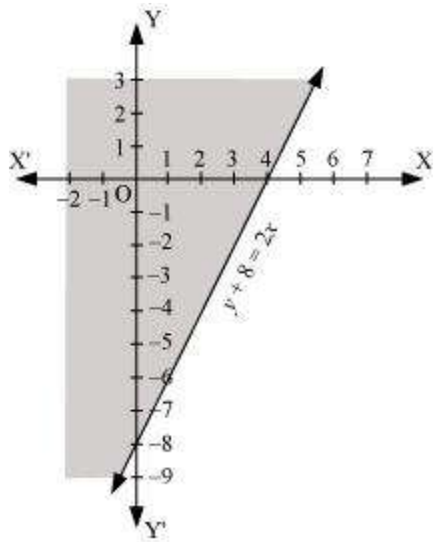
It is observed that,

0 + 8 Ã¢”°Â¥2(0) or 8 Ã¢”°Â¥0, which is true

Therefore, lower half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) including the line**.**

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Q5 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: *x* - *y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 2

Answer :

The graphical representation of *x*- *y*= 2 is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

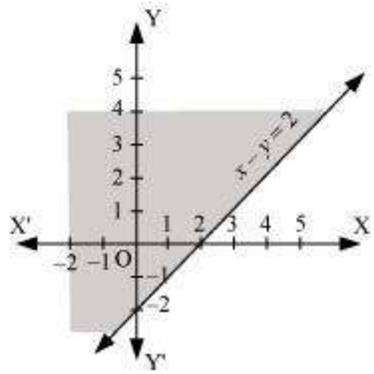
It is observed that,

0 - 0 Ã¢”°Â¤2 or 0 Ã¢”°Â¤2, which is true

Therefore, the lower half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is clear that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) including the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Q6 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $2x - 3y > 6$

Answer :

The graphical representation of $2x - 3y = 6$ is given as dotted line in the figure below. This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

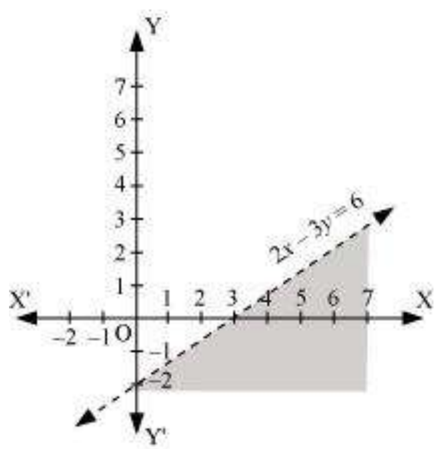
It is observed that,

$2(0) - 3(0) > 6$ or $0 > 6$, which is false

Therefore, the upper half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is clear that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane that does not contain the point (0, 0) excluding the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Q7 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: -3*x* + 2*y* Ã¢”°Â¥ -6

Answer :

The graphical representation of - 3*x*+ 2*y*= - 6 is given in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

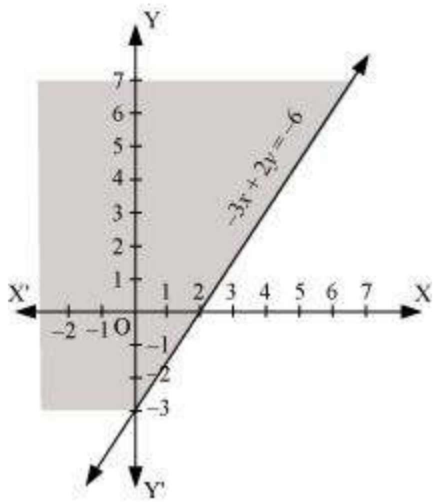
It is observed that,

- 3(0) + 2(0) Ã¢”°Â¥- 6 or 0 Ã¢”°Â¥-6, which is true

Therefore, the lower half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line satisfies the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) including the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Q8 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: 3*y* - 5*x* < 30

Answer :

The graphical representation of 3*y*- 5*x*= 30 is given as dotted line in the figure below.

This line divides the *xy*-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

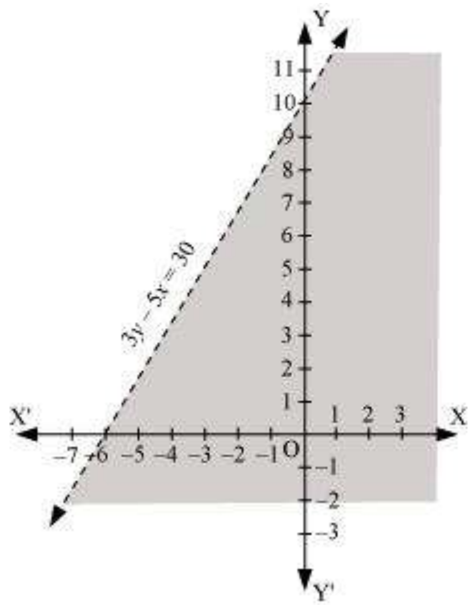
It is observed that,

3(0) - 5(0) < 30 or 0 < 30, which is true

Therefore, the upper half plane is not the solution region of the given inequality. Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Thus, the solution region of the given inequality is the half plane containing the point (0, 0) excluding the line.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Q9 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: $y < -2$

Answer :

The graphical representation of $y = -2$ is given as dotted line in the figure below. This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

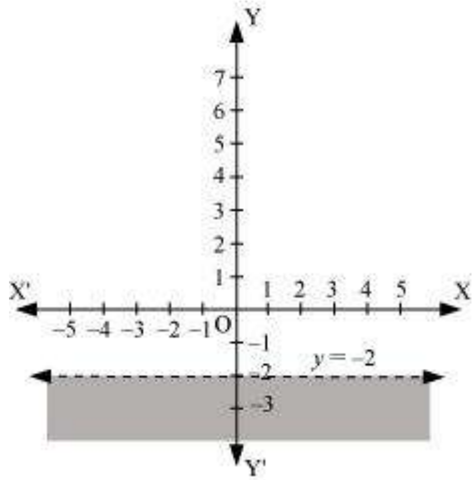
It is observed that,

0 < -2, which is false

Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Hence, every point below the line, y= -2 (excluding all the points on the line), determines the solution of the given inequality.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Q10 :

Solve the given inequality graphically in two-dimensional plane: *x* > -3

Answer :

The graphical representation of x= -3 is given as dotted line in the figure below. This line divides the xy-plane in two half planes.

Select a point (not on the line), which lies in one of the half planes, to determine whether the point satisfies the given inequality or not.

We select the point as (0, 0).

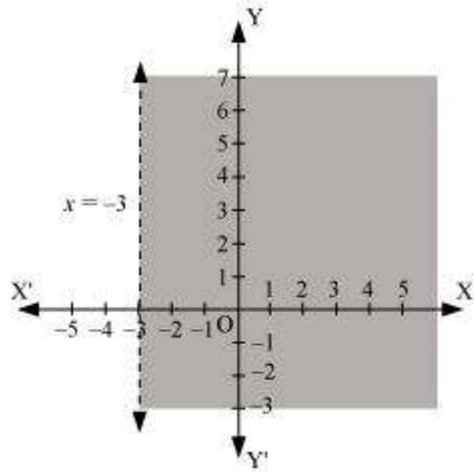
It is observed that,

0 > -3, which is true

Also, it is evident that any point on the line does not satisfy the given inequality.

Hence, every point on the right side of the line, x= -3 (excluding all the points on the line), determines the solution of the given inequality.

The solution region is represented by the shaded region as follows.



Exercise 6.3 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **129**

Q1 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: *x* Ã¢”°Â¥ 3, *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 2

Answer :

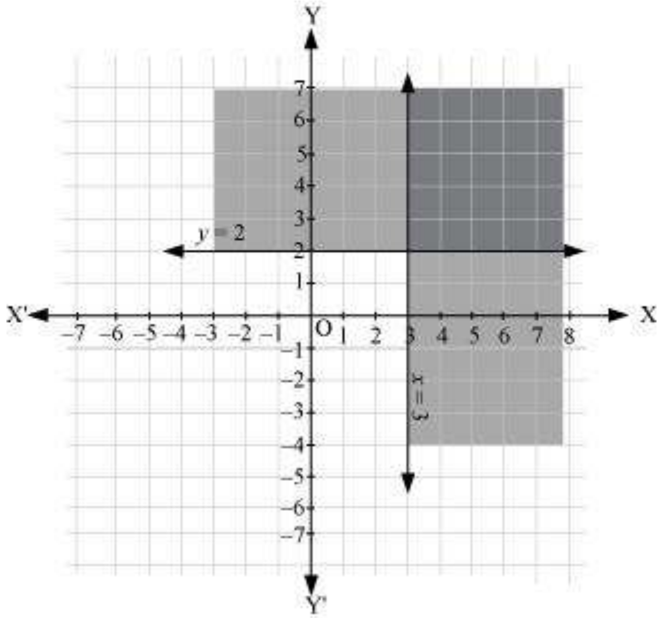
x Ã¢”°Â¥3 ... (1)

y Ã¢”°Â¥2 ... (2)

The graph of the lines, *x*= 3 and *y*= 2, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, *x*= 3 (including the line *x*= 3), and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, *y* = 2 (including the line *y* = 2).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q2 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: 3*x* + 2*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 12, *x* Ã¢”°Â¥ 1, *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 2

Answer :

3*x*+ 2*y* Ã¢”°Â¤12 ... (1)

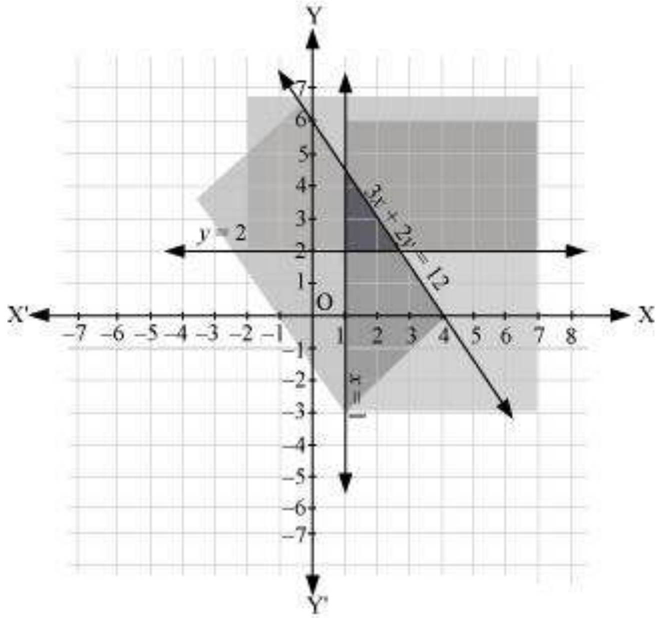
x Ã¢”°Â¥1 ... (2)

y Ã¢”°Â¥2 ... (3)

The graphs of the lines, 3*x*+ 2*y*= 12, *x*= 1, and *y*= 2, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, 3*x*+ 2*y*= 12 (including the line 3*x*+ 2*y*= 12). Inequality (2) represents the region on the right side of the line, *x*= 1 (including the line *x*= 1). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, *y*= 2 (including the line *y*= 2).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q3 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: 2*x* + *y*Ã¢”°Â¥ 6, 3*x* + 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 12

Answer :

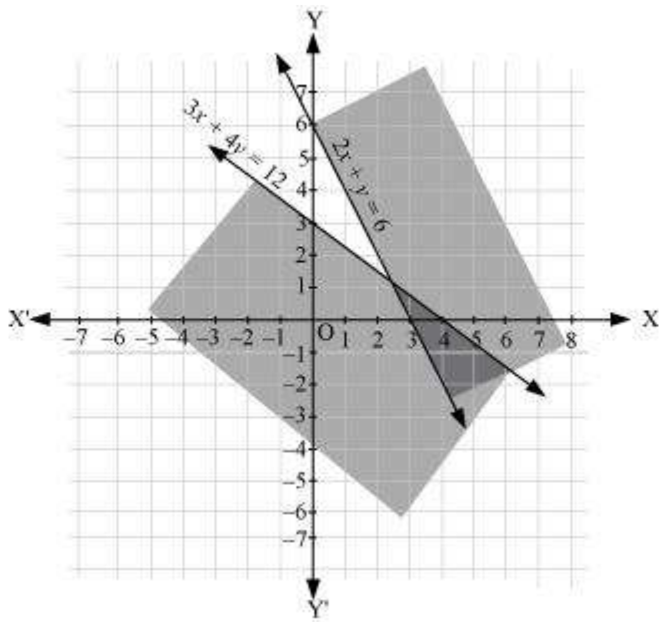
2*x*+ *y*Ã¢”°Â¥6 ... (1)

3*x*+ 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤12 ... (2)

The graph of the lines, 2*x*+ *y*= 6 and 3*x*+ 4*y* = 12, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, 2*x*+ *y*= 6 (including the line 2*x*+ *y*= 6), and inequality (2) represents the region below the line, 3*x*+ 4*y*=12 (including the line 3*x*+ 4*y*=12).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q4 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: *x* + *y*Ã¢”°Â¥ 4, 2*x* - *y* > 0

Answer :

x+ *y*Ã¢”°Â¥4 ... (1)

$2x - y > 0$ ... (2)

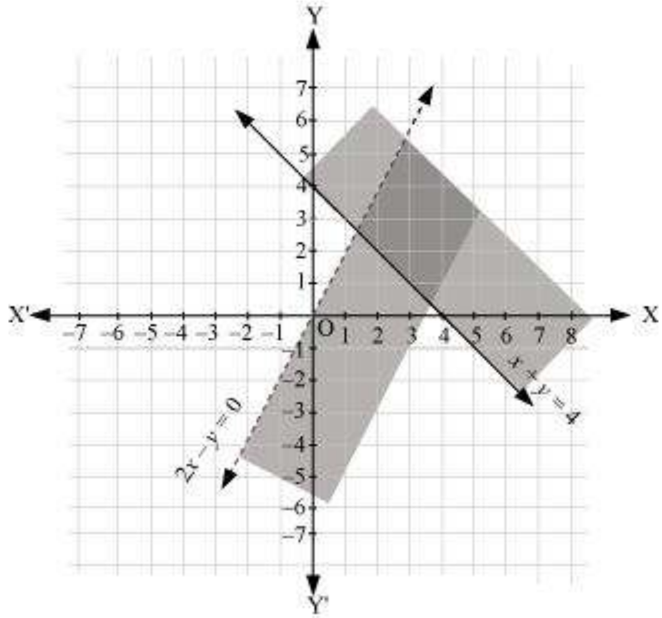
The graph of the lines, $x + y = 4$ and $2x - y = 0$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $x + y = 4$ (including the line $x + y = 4$).

It is observed that (1, 0) satisfies the inequality, $2x - y > 0$. [2(1) - 0 = 2 > 0]

Therefore, inequality (2) represents the half plane corresponding to the line, $2x - y = 0$, containing the point (1, 0) [excluding the line $2x - y > 0$].

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on line $x + y = 4$ and excluding the points on line $2x - y = 0$ as follows.



Q5 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $2x - y > 1$, $x - 2y < -1$

Answer :

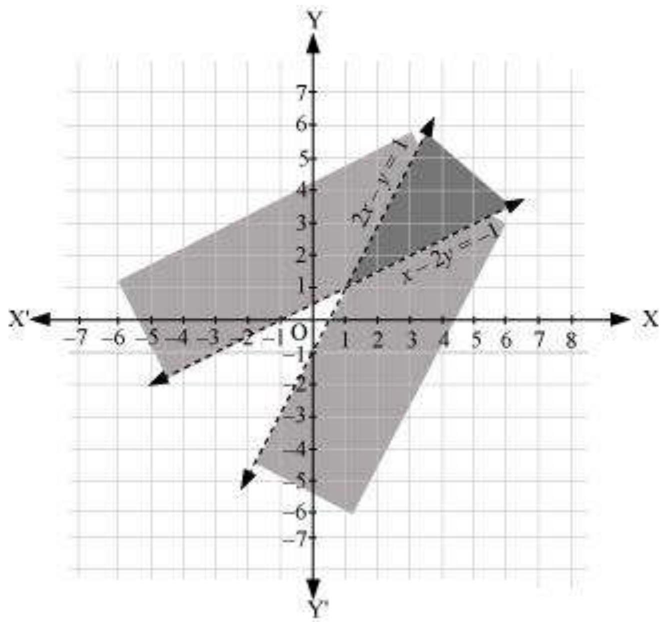
$2x - y > 1$ ... (1)

$x - 2y < -1$ ... (2)

The graph of the lines, $2x - y = 1$ and $x - 2y = -1$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $2x - y = 1$ (excluding the line $2x - y = 1$), and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $x - 2y = -1$ (excluding the line $x - 2y = -1$).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region excluding the points on the respective linesas follows.



Q6 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: *x* + *y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 6, *x* + *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 4

Answer :

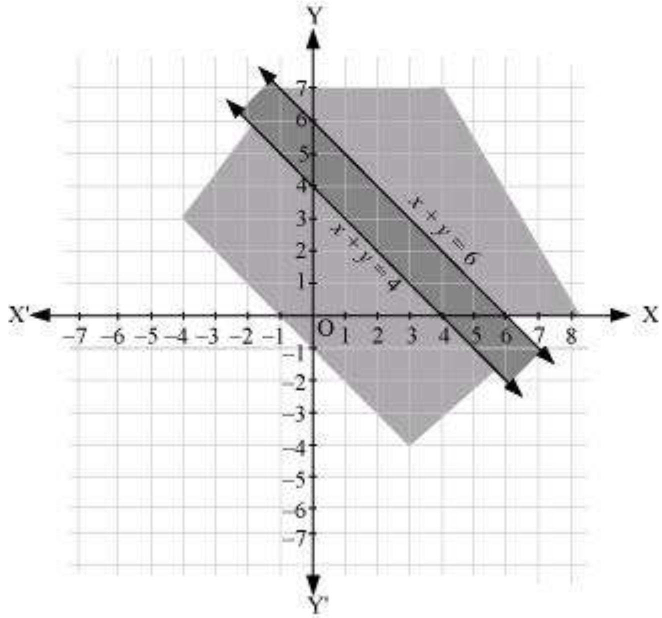
x+ *y* Ã¢”°Â¤6 ... (1)

x+ *y* Ã¢”°Â¥4 ... (2)

The graph of the lines, *x*+ *y*= 6 and *x*+ *y*= 4, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, *x*+ *y*= 6 (including the line *x*+ *y*= 6), and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, *x*+ *y*= 4 (including the line *x*+ *y*= 4).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q7 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: 2*x* + *y*Ã¢”°Â¥ 8, *x* + 2*y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 10

Answer :

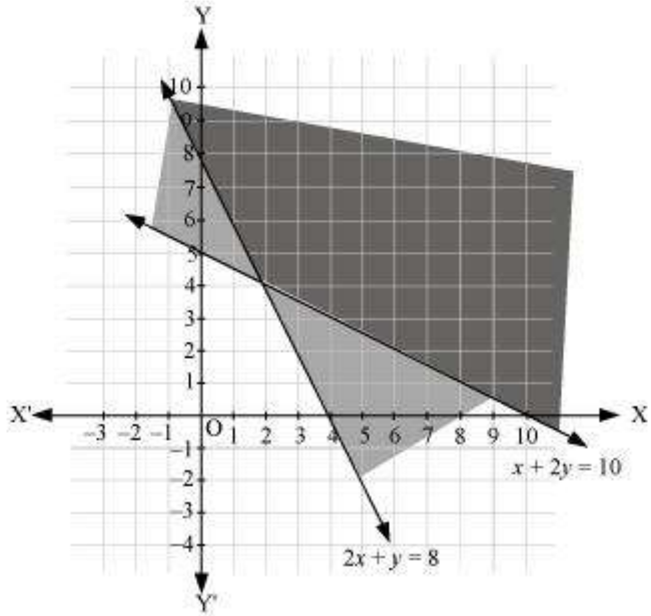
$2x + y = 8$ ... (1)

$x + 2y = 10$ ... (2)

The graph of the lines, $2x + y = 8$ and $x + 2y = 10$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $2x + y = 8$, and inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $x + 2y = 10$.

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q8 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $x + y$ Ã¢”°Â¤ 9, $y > x$, x Ã¢”°Â¥ 0

Answer :

$x + y$ Ã¢”°Â¤ 9 ... (1)

$y > x$ ... (2)

x Ã¢”°Â¥ 0 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, $x + y= 9$ and $y = x$, are drawn in the figure below.

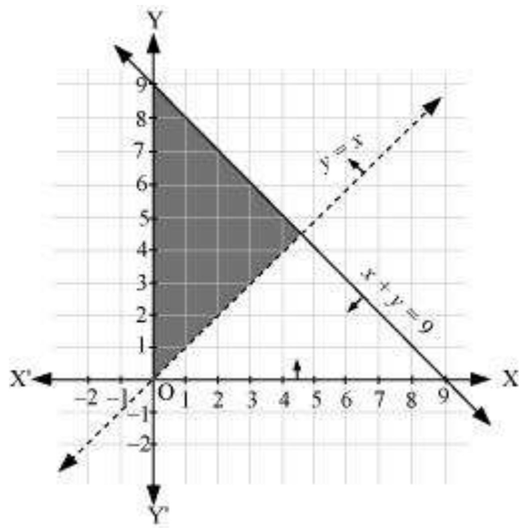
Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $x + y = 9$ (including the line $x + y = 9$).

It is observed that (0, 1) satisfies the inequality, $y > x$. [1 > 0]

Therefore, inequality (2) represents the half plane corresponding to the line, $y = x$, containing the point (0, 1) [excluding the line $y = x$].

Inequality (3) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, $x = 0$ or y-axis (including y-axis).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the lines, $x + y = 9$ and $x = 0$, and excluding the points on line $y = x$ as follows.



Q9 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: 5*x* + 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 20, *x* Ã¢”°Â¥ 1, *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 2

Answer :

5*x*+ 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤20 ... (1)

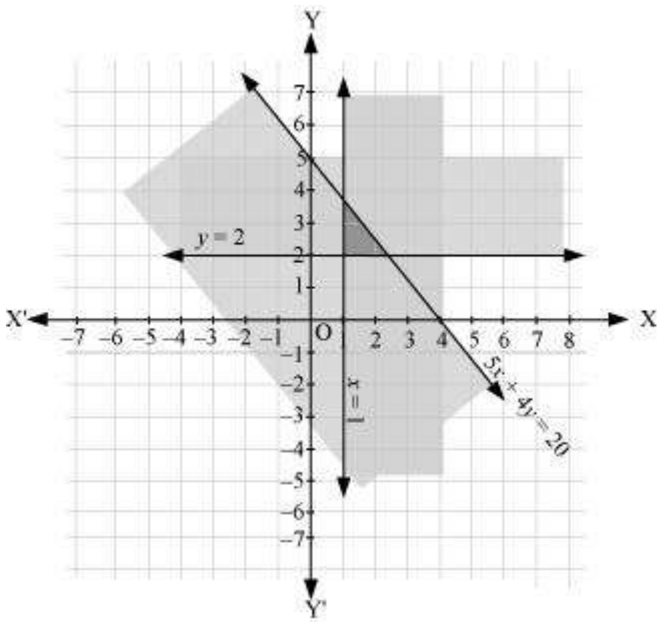
x Ã¢”°Â¥1 ... (2)

y Ã¢”°Â¥2 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, 5*x*+ 4*y*= 20, *x*= 1, and *y*= 2, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, 5*x*+ 4*y*= 20 (including the line 5*x*+ 4*y*= 20). Inequality (2) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, *x*= 1 (including the line *x*= 1). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line,*y*= 2 (including the line *y*= 2).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q10 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: 3*x* + 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 60, *x* + 3*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 30, *x* Ã¢”°Â¥ 0, *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 0

Answer :

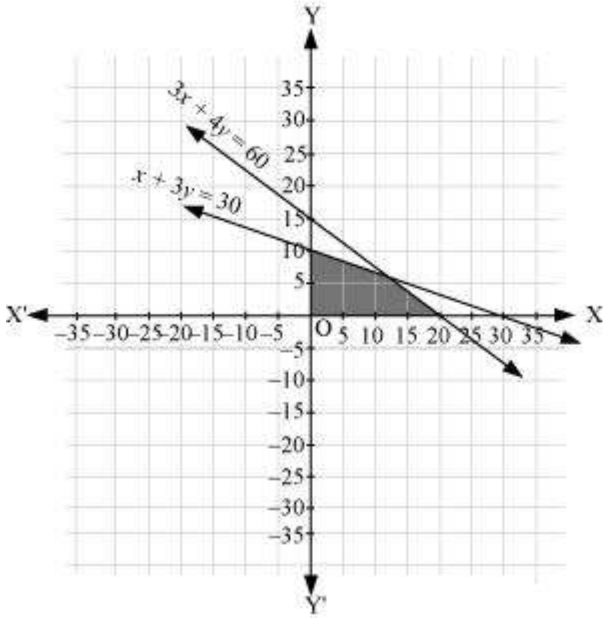
3*x*+ 4*y* Ã¢”°Â¤60 ... (1)

x+ 3*y* Ã¢”°Â¤30 ... (2)

The graph of the lines, 3*x*+ 4*y*= 60 and *x*+ 3*y*= 30, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, 3*x*+ 4*y*= 60 (including the line 3*x*+ 4*y*= 60), and inequality (2) represents the region below the line, *x*+ 3*y*= 30 (including the line *x*+ 3*y*= 30).

Since *x* Ã¢”°Â¥0 and *y* Ã¢”°Â¥0, every point in the common shaded region in the first quadrant including the points on the respective line and the axes represents the solution of the given system of linear inequalities.



Q11 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: 2*x* + *y*Ã¢”°Â¥ 4, *x* + *y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 3, 2*x* - 3*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 6

Answer :

2*x*+ *y*Ã¢”°Â¥4 ... (1)

x+ *y* Ã¢”°Â¤3 ... (2)

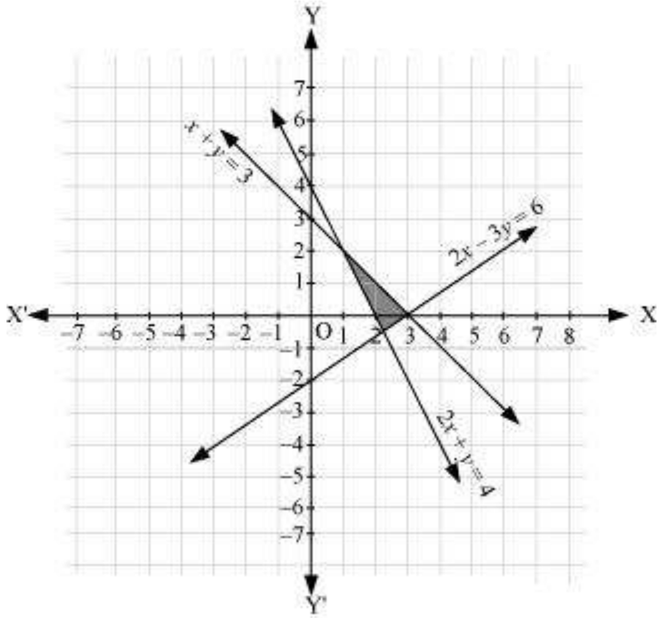
2*x*- 3*y* Ã¢”°Â¤6 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, 2*x*+ *y*= 4, *x*+ *y*= 3, and 2*x*- 3*y*= 6, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, 2*x*+ *y*= 4 (including the line 2*x*+ *y*= 4). Inequality (2) represents the region below the line,

x+ *y*= 3 (including the line *x*+ *y*= 3). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, 2*x*- 3*y*= 6 (including the line 2*x*- 3*y*= 6).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q12 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically:

$x - 2y \leq 3$, $3x + 4y$ Ã¢â€°Â¥ 12, x Ã¢â€°Â¥ 0, y Ã¢â€°Â¥ 1

Answer :

$x - 2y$ Ã¢”°Â¤ 3 ... (1)

$3x + 4y$ Ã¢”°Â¥ 12 ... (2)

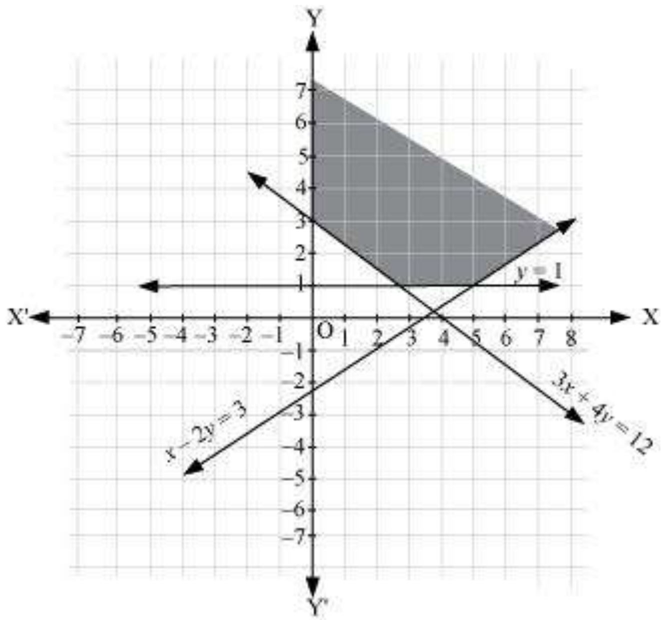
y Ã¢”°Â¥ 1 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, $x - 2y = 3$, $3x + 4y = 12$, and $y = 1$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region above the line, $x - 2y = 3$ (including the line $x - 2y = 3$). Inequality (2) represents the region above the line, $3x + 4y = 12$ (including the line $3x + 4y = 12$). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, $y = 1$ (including the line $y = 1$).

The inequality, x Ã¢”°Â¥ 0, represents the region on the right hand side of y-axis (including y-axis).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines and y- axis as follows.



Q13 :

[[Q]]

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically:

4*x* + 3*y* ≤ 60, *y* Ã¢â€°Â¥ 2*x*, *x* Ã¢â€°Â¥ 3, *x*, *y* Ã¢â€°Â¥ 0

Answer :

4*x* + 3*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 60 ... (1)

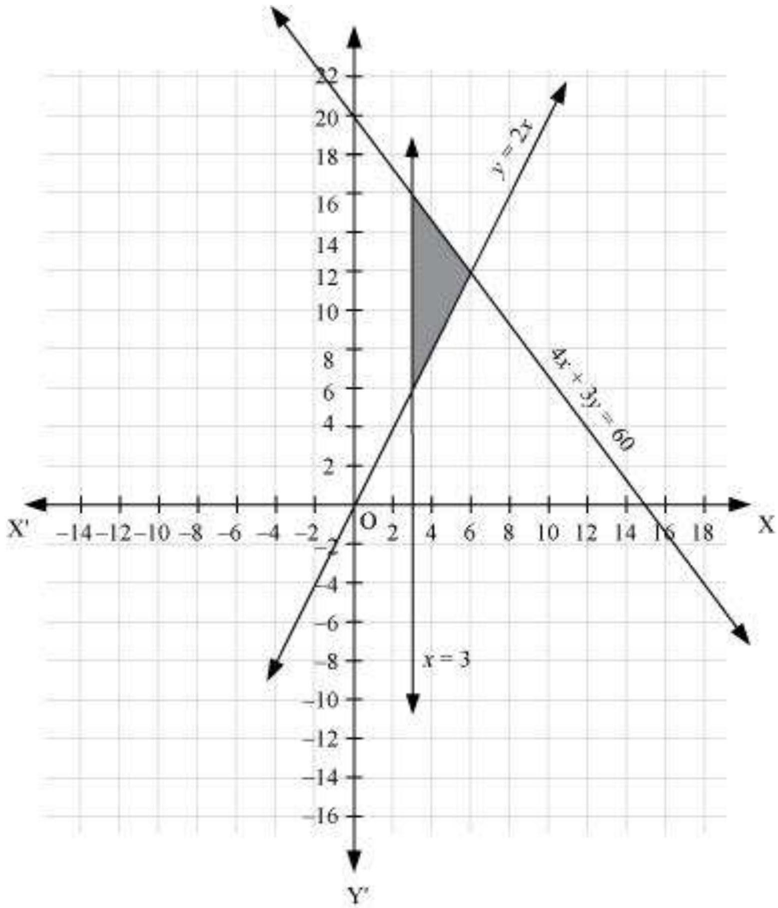
y Ã¢”°Â¥ 2*x* ... (2)

x Ã¢”°Â¥ 3 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, 4*x* + 3*y* = 60, *y* = 2*x*, and *x* = 3, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, 4*x* + 3*y* = 60 (including the line 4*x* + 3*y* = 60). Inequality (2) represents the region above the line, *y* = 2*x* (including the line *y* = 2*x*). Inequality (3) represents the region on the right hand side of the line, *x* = 3 (including the line *x* = 3).

Hence, the solution of the given system of linear inequalities is represented by the common shaded region including the points on the respective lines as follows.



Q14 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: $3x + 2y$ Ã¢”°Â¤ 150, $x + 4y$ Ã¢”°Â¤ 80, x Ã¢”°Â¤ 15, yÃ¢”°Â¥ 0, x Ã¢”°Â¥ 0

Answer :

$3x+ 2y$ Ã¢”°Â¤150 ... (1)

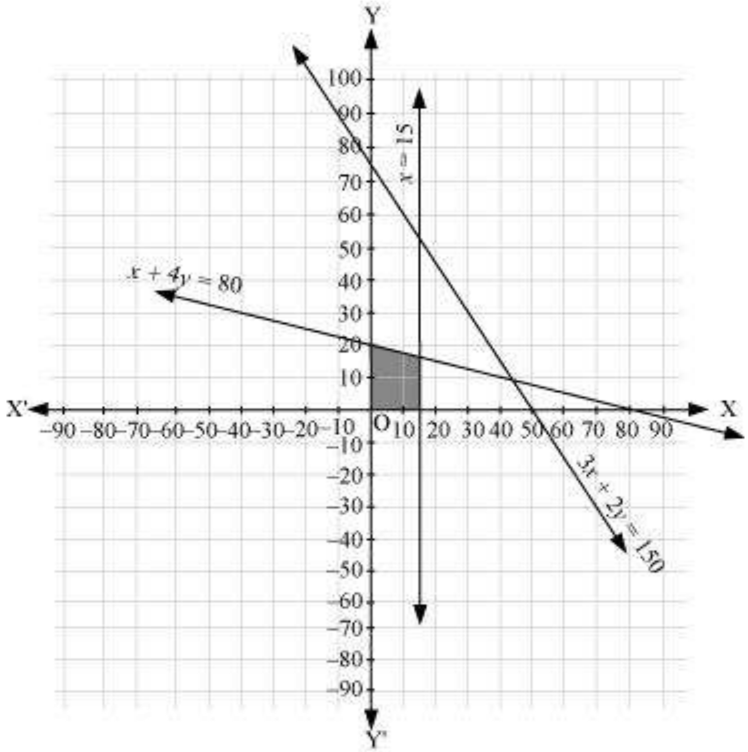
$x+ 4y$ Ã¢”°Â¤80 ... (2)

x Ã¢”°Â¤15 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, $3x+ 2y= 150$,$x+ 4y= 80$, and $x= 15$, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, $3x+ 2y= 150$ (including the line $3x+ 2y= 150$). Inequality (2) represents the region below the line, $x+ 4y= 80$ (including the line $x+ 4y= 80$). Inequality (3) represents the region on the left hand side of the line, $x= 15$ (including the line $x= 15$).

Since x Ã¢”°Â¥0 and y Ã¢”°Â¥0, every point in the common shaded region in the first quadrant including the points on the respective lines and the axes represents the solution of the given system of linear inequalities.



Q15 :

Solve the following system of inequalities graphically: *x* + 2*y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 10, *x* + *y* Ã¢”°Â¥ 1, *x* - *y* Ã¢”°Â¤ 0, *x* Ã¢”°Â¥ 0, y Ã¢”°Â¥ 0

Answer :

x+ 2*y* Ã¢”°Â¤10 ... (1)

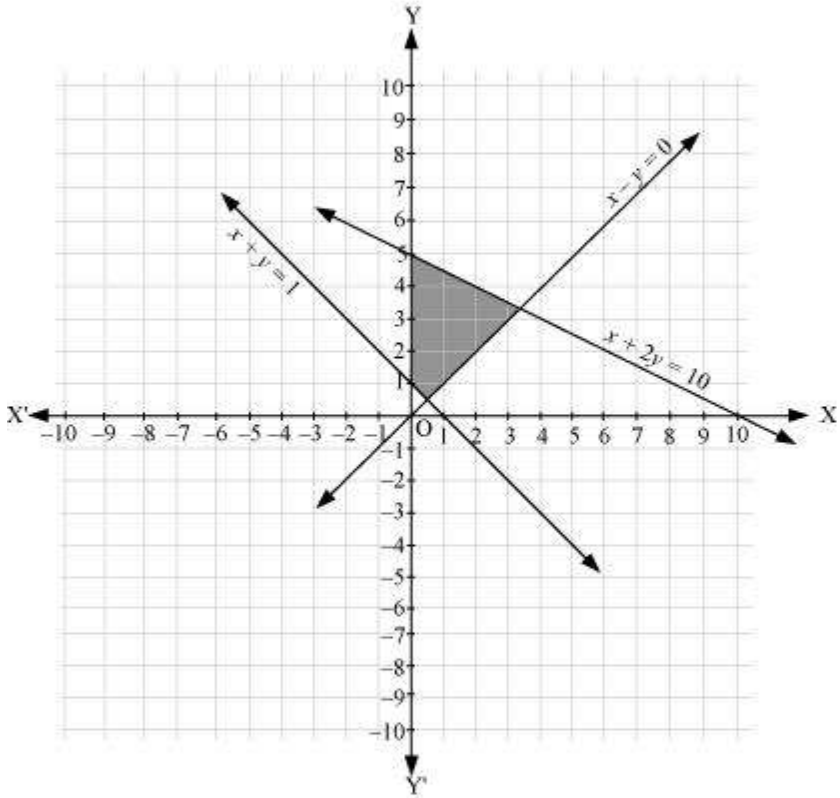
x+ *y* Ã¢”°Â¥1 ... (2)

x- *y* Ã¢”°Â¤0 ... (3)

The graph of the lines, *x*+ 2*y*= 10,*x*+ *y*= 1, and *x*- *y*= 0, are drawn in the figure below.

Inequality (1) represents the region below the line, *x*+ 2*y*= 10 (including the line *x*+ 2*y*= 10). Inequality (2) represents the region above the line, *x*+ *y*= 1 (including the line *x*+ *y*= 1). Inequality (3) represents the region above the line, *x*- *y*= 0 (including the line *x*- *y*= 0).

Since *x* Ã¢”°Â¥0 and *y* Ã¢”°Â¥0, every point in the common shaded region in the first quadrant including the points on the respective lines and the axes represents the solution of the given system of linear inequalities.



Exercise Miscellaneous : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **132**

Q1 :

Solve the inequality 2 Ã¢”°Â¤ 3*x* - 4 Ã¢”°Â¤ 5

Answer :

2 Ã¢”°Â¤3*x* - 4 Ã¢”°Â¤5

⇒ 2 + 4 Ã¢”°Â¤3*x* - 4 + 4 Ã¢”°Â¤5 + 4

⇒ 6 Ã¢”°Â¤3*x* Ã¢”°Â¤9

⇒ 2 Ã¢”°Â¤ *x* Ã¢”°Â¤3

Thus, all the real numbers, *x*, which are greater than or equal to 2 but less than or equal to 3, are the solutions of the given inequality. The solution set for the given inequalityis [2, 3].

Q2 :

Solve the inequality 6 Ã¢”°Â¤ -3(2*x* - 4) < 12

Answer :

6 Ã¢”°Â¤- 3(2*x*- 4) < 12

⇒ 2 Ã¢”°Â¤-(2*x*- 4) < 4

⇒ -2 Ã¢”°Â¥2*x* - 4 > -4

⇒ 4 - 2 Ã¢”°Â¥2*x* > 4 - 4

⇒ 2 Ã¢”°Â¥2*x* > 0

⇒1 Ã¢”°Â¥ *x* > 0

Thus, the solution set for the given inequalityis (0, 1].

Q3 :

Solve the inequality $-3 \le 4 - \frac{7x}{2} \le 18$

Answer :

$$-3 \le 4 - \frac{7x}{2} \le 18$$
$$\Rightarrow -3 - 4 \le -\frac{7x}{2} \le 18 - 4$$
$$\Rightarrow -7 \le -\frac{7x}{2} \le 14$$
$$\Rightarrow 7 \ge \frac{7x}{2} \ge -14$$
$$\Rightarrow 1 \ge \frac{x}{2} \ge -2$$
$$\Rightarrow 2 \ge x \ge -4$$

Thus, the solution set for the given inequalityis [â€“4, 2].

Q4 :

Solve the inequality $-15 < \frac{3(x-2)}{5} \le 0$

Answer :

$$-15 < \frac{3(x-2)}{5} \le 0$$

⇒ â€“75 < 3(*x*â€“ 2) ≤0

⇒ â€“25 < *x*â€“ 2 ≤0

⇒ â€“ 25 + 2 < x ≤2

⇒ â€“23 < x ≤2

Thus, the solution set for the given inequalityis (â€“23, 2].

Q5 :

Solve the inequality $-12 < 4 - \frac{3x}{-5} \le 2$

Answer :

$$-12 < 4 - \frac{3x}{-5} \le 2$$
$$\Rightarrow -12 - 4 < \frac{-3x}{-5} \le 2 - 4$$
$$\Rightarrow -16 < \frac{3x}{5} \le -2$$
$$\Rightarrow -80 < 3x \le -10$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{-80}{3} < x \le \frac{-10}{3}$$

Thus, the solution set for the given inequalityis $\left(\frac{-80}{3}, \frac{-10}{3}\right]$.

Q6 :

Solve the inequality $7 \le \frac{(3x+11)}{2} \le 11$

Answer :

$$7 \le \frac{(3x+11)}{2} \le 11$$
$$\Rightarrow 14 \le 3x + 11 \le 22$$
$$\Rightarrow 14 - 11 \le 3x \le 22 - 11$$
$$\Rightarrow 3 \le 3x \le 11$$
$$\Rightarrow 1 \le x \le \frac{11}{3}$$

Thus, the solution set for the given inequalityis $\left[1, \frac{11}{3}\right]$.

Q7 :

Solve the inequalities and represent the solution graphically on number line: 5*x* + 1 > -24, 5*x* - 1 < 24

Answer :

5*x*+ 1 > -24

⇒ 5*x* > -25

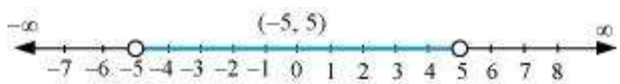
⇒ *x* > -5 ... (1)

5*x*- 1 < 24

⇒ 5*x* < 25

⇒ *x*< 5 ... (2)

From (1) and (2), it can be concluded that the solution set for the given system of inequalities is (-5, 5). The solution of the given system of inequalities can be represented on number line as



Q8 :

Solve the inequalities and represent the solution graphically on number line: 2(*x* - 1) < *x* + 5, 3(*x* + 2) > 2 - *x*

Answer :

2(*x*- 1) < *x*+ 5

⇒ 2*x*- 2 < *x*+ 5

⇒ 2*x*- *x*< 5 + 2

⇒ *x*< 7 ... (1)

3(*x*+ 2) > 2 - *x*

⇒ 3*x*+ 6 > 2 - *x*

⇒ 3*x*+ *x* > 2 - 6

⇒ 4*x*> - 4

⇒ *x*> - 1 ... (2)

From (1) and (2), it can be concluded that the solution set for the given system of inequalities is (-1, 7). The solution of the given system of inequalities can be represented on number line as

Q9 :

Solve the following inequalities and represent the solution graphically on number line:

3*x* - 7 > 2(*x* - 6), 6 - *x* > 11 - 2*x*

Answer :

3*x* â€“ 7 > 2(*x* â€“ 6)

⇒ 3*x* â€“ 7 > 2*x* â€“ 12

⇒ 3*x* â€“ 2*x* > â€“ 12 + 7

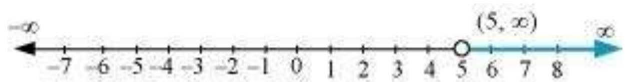
⇒ *x* > â€“5 … (1)

6 â€“ *x* > 11 â€“ 2*x*

⇒ â€“*x* + 2*x* > 11 â€“ 6

⇒ *x* > 5 … (2)

From (1) and (2), it can be concluded that the solution set for the given system of inequalities is $(5, \infty)$. The solution of the given system of inequalities can be represented on number line as



Q10 :

Solve the inequalities and represent the solution graphically on number line: 5(2*x* - 7) - 3(2*x* + 3) Ã¢”°Â¤ 0, 2*x* + 19 Ã¢”°Â¤ 6*x* + 47

Answer :

5(2*x*- 7) - 3(2*x*+ 3) Ã¢”°Â¤0

⇒ 10*x*- 35 - 6*x*- 9 Ã¢”°Â¤0

⇒ 4*x*- 44 Ã¢”°Â¤0

⇒ 4*x* Ã¢”°Â¤44

⇒ *x* Ã¢”°Â¤11 ... (1)

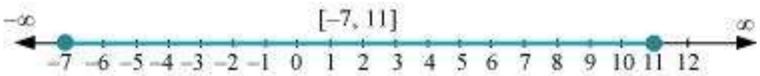
2*x*+ 19 Ã¢”°Â¤6*x* + 47

⇒ 19 - 47 Ã¢”°Â¤6*x* - 2*x*

⇒ -28 Ã¢”°Â¤4*x*

⇒ -7 Ã¢”°Â¤ *x* ... (2)

From (1) and (2), it can be concluded that the solution set for the given system of inequalities is [-7, 11]. The solution of the given system of inequalities can be represented on number line as



Q11 :

A solution is to be kept between 68°F and 77°F. What is the range in temperature in degree Celsius (C) if the Celsius/Fahrenheit (F) conversion formula is given by $F = \frac{9}{8}C + 32$?

Answer :

Since the solution is to be kept between 68°F and 77°F,

68 < F < 77

Putting $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32,$ we obtain

$$68 < \frac{9}{5}C + 32 < 77$$
$$\Rightarrow 68 - 32 < \frac{9}{5}C < 77 - 32$$
$$\Rightarrow 36 < \frac{9}{5}C < 45$$
$$\Rightarrow 36 \times \frac{5}{9} < C < 45 \times \frac{5}{9}$$
$$\Rightarrow 20 < C < 25$$

Thus, the required range of temperature in degree Celsius is between 20°C and 25°C.

Q12 :

A solution of 8% boric acid is to be diluted by adding a 2% boric acid solution to it. The resulting mixture is to be more than 4% but less than 6% boric acid. If we have 640 litres of the 8% solution, how many litres of the 2% solution will have to be added?

Answer :

Let *x* litres of 2% boric acid solution is required to be added.

Then,total mixture = (*x*+ 640) litres

This resulting mixture is to be more than 4% but less than 6% boric acid.

∴2%*x*+ 8% of 640 > 4% of (*x*+ 640)

And, 2% x + 8% of 640 < 6% of (x+ 640)

2%x+ 8% of 640 > 4% of (x+ 640)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{100}x+\frac{8}{100}(640)>\frac{4}{100}(x+640)$$

⇒ 2x+ 5120 > 4x+ 2560

⇒ 5120 â€“ 2560 > 4xâ€“ 2x

⇒ 5120 â€“ 2560 > 2x

⇒ 2560 > 2x

⇒ 1280 > x

2% x + 8% of 640 < 6% of (x+ 640)

$$\frac{2}{100}x+\frac{8}{100}(640)<\frac{6}{100}(x+640)$$

⇒ 2x+ 5120 < 6x+ 3840

⇒ 5120 â€“ 3840 < 6xâ€“ 2x

⇒ 1280 < 4x

⇒ 320 < x

∴320 < x < 1280

Thus, the number of litres of 2% of boric acid solution that is to be added will have to be more than 320 litres but less than 1280 litres.

Q13 :

How many litres of water will have to be added to 1125 litres of the 45% solution of acid so that the resulting mixture will contain more than 25% but less than 30% acid content?

Answer :

Let x litres of water is required to be added.

Then,total mixture = (x+ 1125) litres

It is evident that the amount of acid contained in the resulting mixture is 45% of 1125 litres.

This resulting mixture will contain more than 25% but less than 30% acid content.

∴30% of (1125 + x) > 45% of 1125

And, 25% of (1125 + x) < 45% of 1125

30% of (1125 + x) > 45% of 1125

$$\Rightarrow \frac{30}{100}(1125+x) > \frac{45}{100}\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 30(1125+x) > 45\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 30\times 1125 + 30x > 45\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 30x > 45\times 1125 - 30\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 30x > (45-30)\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow x > \frac{15\times 1125}{30} = 562.5$$

25% of (1125 + x) < 45% of 1125

$$\Rightarrow \frac{25}{100}(1125+x) < \frac{45}{100}\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 25(1125+x) > 45\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 25\times 1125 + 25x > 45\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 25x > 45\times 1125 - 25\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow 25x > (45-25)\times 1125$$
$$\Rightarrow x > \frac{20\times 1125}{25} = 900$$

∴562.5 < x < 900

Thus, the required number of litres of water that is to be added will have to be more than 562.5 but less than 900.

Q14 :

IQ of a person is given by the formula

$$\mathrm{IQ} = \frac{\mathrm{MA}}{\mathrm{CA}}\times 100,$$

Where MA is mental age and CA is chronological age. If 80 ≤IQ ≤140 for a group of 12 years old children, find the range of their mental age.

Answer :

It is given that for a group of 12 years old children, 80 ≤IQ ≤140 … (i)

For a group of 12 years old children, CA = 12 years

$$\mathrm{IQ} = \frac{\mathrm{MA}}{12}\times 100$$

Putting this value of IQ in (i), we obtain

$$80 \le \frac{MA}{12} \times 100 \le 140$$
$$\Rightarrow 80 \times \frac{12}{100} \le MA \le 140 \times \frac{12}{100}$$
$$\Rightarrow 9.6 \le MA \le 16.8$$

Thus, the range of mental age of the group of 12 years old children is $9.6 \le MA \le 16.8$.