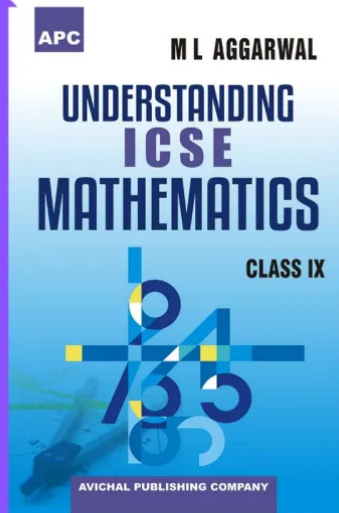


ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths

Chapter 7- Quadratic Equations



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ML Agrawal Solutions

CLASS 9 MATHS

Chapter 7: Quadratic
Equations

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ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 9 Maths Chapter 7- Quadratic Equations

ML Aggarwal 9th Maths Chapter 7, Class 9 Maths Chapter 7 solutions

EXERCISE 7

Solve the following (1 to 12) equations:

1. (i) $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$

(ii) $4x^2 - 25 = 0$

Solution:

(i) $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By factorizing, we get

$$x^2 - 5x - 6x + 30 = 0$$

$$x(x - 5) - 6(x - 5) = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x - 6) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 5) = 0 \text{ or } (x - 6) = 0$$

$$x = 5 \text{ or } x = 6$$

∴ Value of $x = 5, 6$

(ii) $4x^2 - 25 = 0$

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Let us simplify the given equation,

$$4x^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 = 25/4$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{(25/4)}$$

$$= \pm 5/2$$

$\therefore$ Value of $x = +5/2, -5/2$

2. (i) $2x^2 - 5x = 0$

(ii) $x^2 - 2x = 48$

Solution:

(i) $2x^2 - 5x = 0$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$x(2x - 5) = 0$$

so,

$$x = 0 \text{ or } 2x - 5 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } 2x = 5$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 5/2$$

$\therefore$ Value of $x = 0, 5/2$

(ii) $x^2 - 2x = 48$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By factorizing, we get

$$x^2 - 2x - 48 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 6x - 48 = 0$$

$$x(x - 8) + 6(x - 8) = 0$$

$$(x - 8)(x + 6) = 0$$

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So,

$$(x - 8) = 0 \text{ or } (x + 6) = 0$$

$$x = 8 \text{ or } x = -6$$

∴ Value of $x = 8, -6$

3. (i) $6 + x = x^2$

(ii) $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$

Solution:

(i) $6 + x = x^2$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$6 + x - x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$x^2 - 3x + 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$x(x - 3) + 2(x - 3) = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 2) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 3) = 0 \text{ or } (x + 2) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = -2$$

∴ Value of $x = 3, -2$

(ii) $2x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By factorizing, we get

$$2x^2 - 2x - x + 1 = 0$$

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$$2x(x - 1) - 1(x - 1) = 0$$

$$(x - 1)(2x - 1) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 1) = 0 \text{ or } (2x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = 1 \text{ or } 2x = 1$$

$$x = 1 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$ Value of $x = 1, \frac{1}{2}$

4. (i) $3x^2 = 2x + 8$

(ii) $4x^2 + 15 = 16x$

Solution:

(i) $3x^2 = 2x + 8$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$3x^2 - 6x + 4x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x(x - 2) + 4(x - 2) = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(3x + 4) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 2) = 0 \text{ or } (3x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } 3x = -4$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } x = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$\therefore$ Value of $x = 2 \text{ or } -\frac{4}{3}$

(ii) $4x^2 + 15 = 16x$

Let us simplify the given equation,

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$$4x^2 - 16x + 15 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$4x^2 - 6x - 10x + 15 = 0$$

$$2x(2x - 3) - 5(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$(2x - 3)(2x - 5) = 0$$

So,

$$(2x - 3) = 0 \text{ or } (2x - 5) = 0$$

$$2x = 3 \text{ or } 2x = 5$$

$$x = 3/2 \text{ or } x = 5/2$$

∴ Value of $x = 3/2$ or $5/2$

5. (i) $x(2x + 5) = 25$

(ii) $(x + 3)(x - 3) = 40$

Solution:

(i) $x(2x + 5) = 25$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$2x^2 + 5x - 25 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$2x^2 + 10x - 5x - 25 = 0$$

$$2x(x + 5) - 5(x + 5) = 0$$

$$(x + 5)(2x - 5) = 0$$

So,

$$(x + 5) = 0 \text{ or } (2x - 5) = 0$$

$$x = -5 \text{ or } 2x = 5$$

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$$x = -5 \text{ or } x = 5/2$$

∴ Value of $x = -5, 5/2$

$$(ii) (x + 3)(x - 3) = 40$$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$x^2 - 3x + 3x - 9 = 40$$

$$x^2 - 9 - 40 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 49 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 49$$

$$x = \sqrt{49}$$

$$= \pm 7$$

∴ Value of $x = 7, -7$

$$6. (i) (2x + 3)(x - 4) = 6$$

$$(ii) (3x + 1)(2x + 3) = 3$$

Solution:

$$(i) (2x + 3)(x - 4) = 6$$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$2x^2 - 8x + 3x - 12 - 6 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x - 18 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$2x^2 - 9x + 4x - 18 = 0$$

$$x(2x - 9) + 2(2x - 9) = 0$$

$$(2x - 9)(x + 2) = 0$$

So,

$$(2x - 9) = 0 \text{ or } (x + 2) = 0$$

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$$2x = 9 \text{ or } x = -2$$

$$x = 9/2 \text{ or } x = -2$$

∴ Value of $x = 9/2, -2$

$$(ii) (3x + 1) (2x + 3) = 3$$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$6x^2 + 9x + 2x + 3 - 3 = 0$$

$$6x^2 + 11x = 0$$

$$x(6x + 11) = 0$$

So,

$$x = 0 \text{ or } 6x + 11 = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } 6x = -11$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = -11/6$$

∴ Value of $x = 0, -11/6$

$$7. (i) 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$(ii) (x - 4)^2 + 5^2 = 132$$

Solution:

$$(i) 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By factorizing, we get

$$4x^2 + 2x + 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$2x(2x + 1) + 1(2x + 1) = 0$$

$$(2x + 1)(2x + 1) = 0$$

So,

$$(2x + 1) = 0 \text{ or } (2x + 1) = 0$$

$$2x = -1 \text{ or } 2x = -1$$

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$$x = -1/2 \text{ or } x = -1/2$$

∴ Value of $x = -1/2, -1/2$

(ii) $(x - 4)^2 + 5^2 = 13^2$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$x^2 + 16 - 2(x)(4) + 25 - 169 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 128 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$x^2 - 16x + 8x - 128 = 0$$

$$x(x - 16) + 8(x - 16) = 0$$

$$(x - 16)(x + 8) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 16) = 0 \text{ or } (x + 8) = 0$$

$$x = 16 \text{ or } x = -8$$

∴ Value of $x = 16, -8$

8. (i) $21x^2 = 4(2x + 1)$

(ii) $2/3x^2 - 1/3x - 1 = 0$

Solution:

(i) $21x^2 = 4(2x + 1)$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$21x^2 = 8x + 4$$

$$21x^2 - 8x - 4 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$21x^2 - 14x + 6x - 4 = 0$$

$$7x(3x - 2) + 2(3x - 2) = 0$$

$$(3x - 2)(7x + 2) = 0$$

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So,

$$(3x - 2) = 0 \text{ or } (7x + 2) = 0$$

$$3x = 2 \text{ or } 7x = -2$$

$$x = 2/3 \text{ or } x = -2/7$$

∴ Value of $x = 2/3$ or $-2/7$

(ii) $2/3x^2 - 1/3x - 1 = 0$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By taking 3 as LCM and cross multiplying

$$2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$2x^2 - 3x + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x(2x - 3) + 1(2x - 3) = 0$$

$$(2x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$$

So,

$$(2x - 3) = 0 \text{ or } (x + 1) = 0$$

$$2x = 3 \text{ or } x = -1$$

$$x = 3/2 \text{ or } x = -1$$

∴ Value of $x = 3/2, -1$

9. (i) $6x + 29 = 5/x$

(ii) $x + 1/x = 2 \frac{1}{2}$

Solution:

(i) $6x + 29 = 5/x$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By cross multiplying, we get

$$6x^2 + 29x - 5 = 0$$

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By factorizing, we get

$$6x^2 + 30x - x - 5 = 0$$

$$6x(x + 5) - 1(x + 5) = 0$$

$$(x + 5)(6x - 1) = 0$$

So,

$$(x + 5) = 0 \text{ or } (6x - 1) = 0$$

$$x = -5 \text{ or } 6x = 1$$

$$x = -5 \text{ or } x = 1/6$$

∴ Value of $x = -5, 1/6$

(ii) $x + 1/x = 2 \frac{1}{2}$

$$x + 1/x = 5/2$$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By taking LCM

$$x^2 + 1 = 5x/2$$

By cross multiplying,

$$2x^2 + 2 - 5x = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$2x^2 - x - 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$x(2x - 1) - 2(2x - 1) = 0$$

$$(2x - 1)(x - 2) = 0$$

So,

$$(2x - 1) = 0 \text{ or } (x - 2) = 0$$

$$2x = 1 \text{ or } x = 2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x = 2$$

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∴ Value of $x = \frac{1}{2}, 2$

10. (i) $3x - 8/x = 2$

(ii) $x/3 + 9/x = 4$

Solution:

(i) $3x - 8/x = 2$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By taking LCM and cross multiplying,

$$3x^2 - 8 = 2x$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$3x^2 - 6x + 4x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x(x - 2) + 4(x - 2) = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(3x + 4) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 2) = 0 \text{ or } (3x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } 3x = -4$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } x = -4/3$$

∴ Value of $x = 2, -4/3$

(ii) $x/3 + 9/x = 4$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By taking $3x$ as LCM and cross multiplying

$$x^2 + 27 = 12x$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 27 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$x^2 - 3x - 9x + 27 = 0$$

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$$x(x - 3) - 9(x - 3) = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x - 9) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 3) = 0 \text{ or } (x - 9) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } x = 9$$

∴ Value of $x = 3, 9$

11. (i) $(x - 1)/(x + 1) = (2x - 5)/(3x - 7)$

(ii) $1/(x + 2) + 1/x = 3/4$

Solution:

(i) $(x - 1)/(x + 1) = (2x - 5)/(3x - 7)$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By cross multiplying,

$$(x - 1)(3x - 7) = (2x - 5)(x + 1)$$

$$3x^2 - 7x - 3x + 7 = 2x^2 + 2x - 5x - 5$$

$$3x^2 - 10x + 7 - 2x^2 + 3x + 5 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

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

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

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

So,

$$(x - 4) = 0 \text{ or } (x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = 4 \text{ or } x = 3$$

∴ Value of $x = 4, 3$

(ii) $1/(x + 2) + 1/x = 3/4$

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Let us simplify the given equation,

By taking $x(x + 2)$ as LCM

$$(x+x+2)/x(x + 2) = \frac{3}{4}$$

By cross multiplying,

$$4(2x + 2) = 3x(x + 2)$$

$$8x + 8 = 3x^2 + 6x$$

$$3x^2 + 6x - 8x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$3x^2 - 6x + 4x - 8 = 0$$

$$3x(x - 2) + 4(x - 2) = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(3x + 4) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 2) = 0 \text{ or } (3x + 4) = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } 3x = -4$$

$$x = 2 \text{ or } x = -4/3$$

∴ Value of $x = 2, -4/3$

12. (i) $8/(x + 3) - 3/(2 - x) = 2$

(ii) $x/(x + 1) + (x + 1)/x = 2 \frac{1}{6}$

Solution:

(i) $8/(x + 3) - 3/(2 - x) = 2$

Let us simplify the given equation,

By taking $(x+3)(2-x)$ as LCM $[8(2-x) - 3(x+3)] / (x+3)(2-x) = 2[16 - 8x - 3x - 9] / [2x - x^2 + 6 - 3x] = 2[-11x + 7] = 2(-x^2 - x + 6)$

$$7 - 11x = -2x^2 - 2x + 12$$

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$$2x^2 + 2x - 11x - 12 + 7 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 9x - 5 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$2x^2 - 10x + x - 5 = 0$$

$$2x(x - 5) + 1(x - 5) = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(2x + 1) = 0$$

So,

$$(x - 5) = 0 \text{ or } (2x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 5 \text{ or } 2x = -1$$

$$x = 5 \text{ or } x = -1/2$$

∴ Value of $x = 5, -1/2$

$$(ii) \ x/(x + 1) + (x + 1)/x = 2 \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x/(x + 1) + (x + 1)/x = 13/6$$

Let us simplify the given equation,

$$\text{By taking } x(x+1) \text{ as LCM} [x(x) + (x+1)(x+1)] / x(x + 1) = 13/6$$

$$6[x^2 + x^2 + x + x + 1] = 13x(x + 1)$$

$$6[2x^2 + 2x + 1] = 13x^2 + 13x$$

$$12x^2 + 12x + 6 - 13x^2 - 13x = 0$$

$$-x^2 - x + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 + x - 6 = 0$$

By factorizing, we get

$$x^2 + 3x - 2x - 6 = 0$$

$$x(x + 3) - 2(x + 3) = 0$$

$$(x + 3)(x - 2) = 0$$

So,

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$$(x + 3) = 0 \text{ or } (x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = -3 \text{ or } x = 2$$

∴ Value of $x = -3, 2$

Chapter Test

Solve the following (1 to 3) equations:

1. (i) $x(2x + 5) = 3$

(ii) $3x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$.

Solution:

(i) $x(2x + 5) = 3$

We can write it as

$$2x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0$$

By further calculation

$$2x^2 + 6x - x - 3 = 0$$

By taking out the common terms

$$2x(x + 3) - 1(x + 3) = 0$$

So we get

$$(x + 3)(2x - 1) = 0$$

Here

$$x + 3 = 0 \text{ then } x = -3$$

$$2x - 1 = 0 \text{ then } 2x = 1 \text{ where } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

Therefore, $x = -3, \frac{1}{2}$.

(ii) $3x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0$

We can write it as

$$3x^2 - 6x + 2x - 4 = 0$$

By taking out the common terms

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$$3x(x - 2) + 2(x - 2) = 0$$

So we get

$$(x - 2)(3x + 2) = 0$$

Here

$$x - 2 = 0 \text{ then } x = 2$$

$$3x + 2 = 0 \text{ then } 3x = -2 \text{ where } x = -2/3$$

Therefore, $x = 2, -2/3$.

$$2. (i) 4x^2 - 2x + 1/4 = 0$$

$$(ii) 2x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0.$$

Solution:

$$(i) 4x^2 - 2x + 1/4 = 0$$

Multiply the equation by 4

$$16x^2 - 8x + 1 = 0$$

We can write it as

$$16x^2 - 4x - 4x + 1 = 0$$

Taking out the common terms

$$4x(4x - 1) - 1(4x - 1) = 0$$

So we get

$$(4x - 1)(4x - 1) = 0$$

$$(4x - 1)^2 = 0$$

Here

$$4x - 1 = 0$$

$$4x = 1$$

By division

$$x = 1/4, 1/4$$

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$$(ii) 2x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$$

We can write it as

$$2x^2 + 4x + 3x + 6 = 0$$

By further calculation

$$2x(x + 2) + 3(x + 2) = 0$$

So we get

$$(x + 2)(2x + 3) = 0$$

Here

$$x + 2 = 0 \text{ then } x = -2$$

$$2x + 3 = 0 \text{ then } 2x = -3 \text{ where } x = -3/2$$

$$x = -2, -3/2$$

$$3. (i) (x - 1)/(x - 2) + (x - 3)/(x - 4) = 3 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(ii) 6/x - 2/(x - 1) = 1/(x - 2).$$

Solution:

$$(i) (x - 1)/(x - 2) + (x - 3)/(x - 4) = 3 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{By taking LCM} [(x - 1)(x - 4) + (x - 2)(x - 3)] / (x - 2)(x - 4) = 10/3$$

By further calculation

$$(x^2 - 5x + 4 + x^2 - 5x + 6) / (x^2 - 6x + 8) = 10/3$$

So we get

$$(2x^2 - 10x + 10) / (x^2 - 6x + 8) = 10/3$$

By cross multiplication

$$10x^2 - 60x + 80 = 6x^2 - 30x + 30$$

By further simplification

$$10x^2 - 60x + 80 - 6x^2 + 30x - 30 = 0$$

So we get

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$$4x^2 - 30x + 50 = 0$$

Dividing by 2

$$2x^2 - 15x + 25 = 0$$

It can be written as

$$2x^2 - 10x - 5x + 25 = 0$$

Taking out the common terms

$$2x(x - 5) - 5(x - 5) = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(2x - 5) = 0$$

Here

$$x - 5 = 0 \text{ then } x = 5$$

$$2x - 5 = 0 \text{ then } 2x = 5 \text{ where } x = 5/2$$

Therefore, $x = 5, 5/2$.

$$(ii) \frac{6}{x} - \frac{2}{(x-1)} = \frac{1}{(x-2)}$$

Taking LCM

$$(6x - 6 - 2x) / x(x - 1) = 1 / (x - 2)$$

By further calculation

$$(4x - 6) / (x^2 - x) = 1 / (x - 2)$$

By cross multiplication

$$4x^2 - 8x - 6x + 12 = x^2 - x$$

So we get

$$4x^2 - 14x + 12 - x^2 + x = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 13x + 12 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 4x - 9x + 12 = 0$$

Taking out the common terms

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

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

Here

$$3x - 4 = 0 \text{ then } 3x = 4 \text{ where } x = 4/3$$

$$x - 3 = 0 \text{ then } x = 3$$

Therefore, $x = 3, 4/3$.



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About ML Aggarwal

M. L. Aggarwal, is an Indian mechanical engineer, educator. His achievements include research in solutions of industrial problems related to fatigue design. Recipient Best Paper award, Manipal Institute of Technology, 2004. Member of TSTE.

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Postal Address

IndCareer.com
52, Shilpa Nagar,
Somalwada
Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888

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