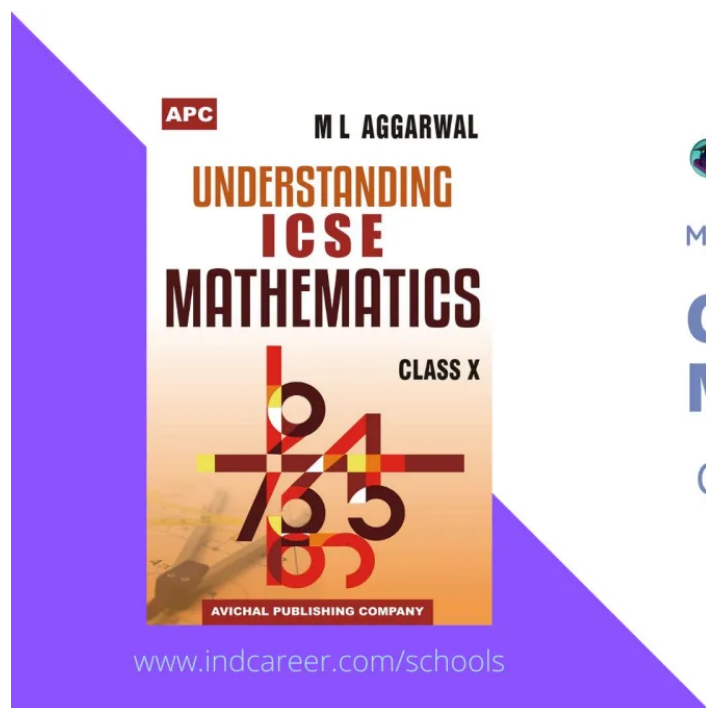


ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 10 Maths Chapter 7- Ratio and Proportion



ML Agrawal Solutions

CLASS 10 MATHS

Chapter 7: Ratio and
Proportion

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Chapter 7- Ratio and Proportion

Class 10: Maths Chapter 7 solutions. Complete Class 10 Maths Chapter 7 Notes.

ML Aggarwal Solutions for Class 10 Maths Chapter 7- Ratio and Proportion

ML Aggarwal 10th Maths Chapter 7, Class 10 Maths Chapter 7 solutions

Exercise 7.1

1. An alloy consists of $27\frac{1}{2}$ kg of copper and $2\frac{3}{4}$ kg of tin. Find the ratio by weight of tin to the alloy.

Solution:

It is given that

Copper = $27\frac{1}{2}$ kg = $\frac{55}{2}$ kg

Tin = $2\frac{3}{4}$ kg = $\frac{11}{4}$ kg

We know that

Total alloy = $\frac{55}{2} + \frac{11}{4}$

Taking LCM

= $(110 + 11)/4$

= $\frac{121}{4}$ kg

Here

Ratio between tin and alloy = $\frac{11}{4}$ kg: $\frac{121}{4}$ kg

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So we get

$$= 11: 121$$

$$= 1: 11$$

2. Find the compounded ratio of:

(i) 2: 3 and 4: 9

(ii) 4: 5, 5: 7 and 9: 11

(iii) $(a - b): (a + b)$, $(a + b)^2: (a^2 + b^2)$ and $(a^4 - b^4): (a^2 - b^2)^2$

Solution:

(i) 2: 3 and 4: 9

We know that

$$\text{Compound ratio} = 2/3 \times 4/9$$

$$= 8/27$$

$$= 8: 27$$

(ii) 4: 5, 5: 7 and 9: 11

We know that

$$\text{Compound ratio} = 4/5 \times 5/7 \times 9/11$$

$$= 36/77$$

$$= 36: 77$$

(iii) $(a - b): (a + b)$, $(a + b)^2: (a^2 + b^2)$ and $(a^4 - b^4): (a^2 - b^2)^2$

We know that

$$\text{Compound ratio} = (a - b)/(a + b) \times (a + b)^2/(a^2 + b^2) \times (a^4 - b^4)/(a^2 - b^2)^2$$

By further calculation

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$$= (a - b) / (a + b) \times [(a + b) (a + b)] / (a^2 + b^2) \times [(a^2 + b^2) (a + b) (a - b)] / [(a + b)^2 (a - b)^2]$$

So we get

$$= 1/1$$

$$= 1: 1$$

3. Find the duplicate ratio of

(i) 2: 3

(ii) $\sqrt{5}$: 7

(iii) 5a: 6b

Solution:

(i) 2: 3

We know that

$$\text{Duplicate ratio of } 2: 3 = 2^2: 3^2 = 4: 9$$

(ii) $\sqrt{5}$: 7

We know that

$$\text{Duplicate ratio of } \sqrt{5}: 7 = \sqrt{5}^2: 7^2 = 5: 49$$

(iii) 5a: 6b

We know that

$$\text{Duplicate ratio of } 5a: 6b = (5a)^2: (6b)^2 = 25a^2: 36b^2$$

4. Find the triplicate ratio of

(i) 3: 4

(ii) $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{3}$

(iii) 1^3 : 2^3

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Solution:

(i) 3: 4

We know that

Triplicate ratio of 3: 4 = $3^3: 4^3 = 27: 64$

(ii) $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{3}$

We know that

Triplicate ratio of $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{3} = (\frac{1}{2})^3: (\frac{1}{3})^3 = \frac{1}{8}: \frac{1}{27} = 27: 8$

(iii) $1^3: 2^3$

We know that

Triplicate ratio of $1^3: 2^3 = (1^3)^3: (2^3)^3 = 1^3: 8^3 = 1: 512$

5. Find the sub-duplicate ratio of

(i) 9: 16

(ii) $\frac{1}{4}: \frac{1}{9}$

(iii) $9a^2: 49b^2$

Solution:

(i) 9: 16

We know that

Sub-duplicate ratio of 9: 16 = $\sqrt{9}: \sqrt{16} = 3: 4$

(ii) $\frac{1}{4}: \frac{1}{9}$

We know that

Sub-duplicate ratio of $\frac{1}{4}: \frac{1}{9} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}: \sqrt{\frac{1}{9}}$

So we get

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$$= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 3 : 2$$

$$(iii) 9a^2 : 49b^2$$

We know that

$$\text{Sub-duplicate ratio of } 9a^2 : 49b^2 = \sqrt{9a^2} : \sqrt{49b^2} = 3a : 7b$$

6. Find the sub-triplicate ratio of

$$(i) 1 : 216$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{8} : \frac{1}{125}$$

$$(iii) 27a^3 : 64b^3$$

Solution:

$$(i) 1 : 216$$

We know that

$$\text{Sub-triplicate ratio of } 1 : 216 = \sqrt[3]{1} : \sqrt[3]{216}$$

By further calculation

$$= (1^3)^{1/3} : (6^3)^{1/3}$$

$$= 1 : 6$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{8} : \frac{1}{125}$$

We know that

$$\text{Sub-triplicate ratio of } \frac{1}{8} : \frac{1}{125} = \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{1/3} : \left(\frac{1}{125}\right)^{1/3}$$

It can be written as

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3\right]^{1/3} : \left[\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3\right]^{1/3}$$

So we get

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$$= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= 5 : 2$$

(iii) $27a^3 : 64b^3$

We know that

$$\text{Sub-triplicate ratio of } 27a^3 : 64b^3 = [(3a)^3]^{1/3} : [(4b)^3]^{1/3}$$

So we get

$$= 3a : 4b$$

7. Find the reciprocal ratio of

(i) $4 : 7$

(ii) $3^2 : 4^2$

(iii) $\frac{1}{9} : 2$

Solution:

(i) $4 : 7$

We know that

$$\text{Reciprocal ratio of } 4 : 7 = 7 : 4$$

(ii) $3^2 : 4^2$

We know that

$$\text{Reciprocal ratio of } 3^2 : 4^2 = 4^2 : 3^2 = 16 : 9$$

(iii) $\frac{1}{9} : 2$

We know that

$$\text{Reciprocal ratio of } \frac{1}{9} : 2 = 2 : \frac{1}{9} = 18 : 1$$

8. Arrange the following ratios in ascending order of magnitude:

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2: 3, 17: 21, 11: 14 and 5: 7

Solution:

It is given that

2: 3, 17: 21, 11: 14 and 5: 7

We can write it in fractions as

$\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{17}{21}$, $\frac{11}{14}$, $\frac{5}{7}$

Here the LCM of 3, 21, 14 and 7 is 42

By converting the ratio as equivalent

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{(2 \times 14)}{(3 \times 14)} = \frac{28}{42}$$

$$\frac{17}{21} = \frac{(17 \times 2)}{(21 \times 2)} = \frac{34}{42}$$

$$\frac{11}{14} = \frac{(11 \times 3)}{(14 \times 3)} = \frac{33}{42}$$

$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{(5 \times 6)}{(7 \times 6)} = \frac{30}{42}$$

Now writing it in ascending order

$\frac{28}{42}$, $\frac{30}{42}$, $\frac{33}{42}$, $\frac{34}{42}$

By further simplification

$\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{11}{14}$, $\frac{17}{21}$

So we get

2: 3, 5: 7, 11: 14 and 17: 21

9. (i) If A: B = 2: 3, B: C = 4: 5 and C: D = 6: 7, find A: D.

(ii) If x: y = 2: 3 and y: z = 4: 7, find x: y: z.

Solution:

(i) It is given that

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A: B = 2: 3, B: C = 4: 5 and C: D = 6: 7

We can write it as

$$A/B = 2/3, B/C = 4/5, C/D = 6/7$$

By multiplication

$$A/B \times B/C \times C/D = 2/3 \times 4/5 \times 6/7$$

So we get

$$A/D = 16/35$$

$$A: D = 16: 35$$

(ii) We know that the LCM of y terms 3 and 4 is 12

Now making equals of y as 12

$$x/y = 2/3 = (2 \times 4)/(3 \times 4) = 8/12 = 8: 12$$

$$y/z = 4/7 \times 3/3 = 12/21 = 12: 21$$

$$\text{So } x: y: z = 8: 12: 21$$

10. (i) If A: B = 1/4: 1/5 and B: C = 1/7: 1/6, find A: B: C.

(ii) If 3A = 4B = 6C, find A: B: C

Solution:

(i) We know that

$$A: B = 1/4 \times 5/1 = 5/4$$

$$B: C = 1/7 \times 6/1 = 6/7$$

Here the LCM of B terms 4 and 6 is 12

Now making terms of B as 12

$$A/B = (5 \times 3)/(4 \times 3) = 15/12 = 15: 12$$

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$$B/C = (6 \times 2) / (7 \times 2) = 12/14 = 12: 14$$

$$\text{So } A: B: C = 15: 12: 14$$

(ii) It is given that

$$3A = 4B$$

We can write it as

$$A/B = 4/3$$

$$A: B = 4: 3$$

$$\text{Similarly } 4B = 6C$$

We can write it as

$$B/C = 6/4 = 3/2$$

$$B: C = 3: 2$$

So we get

$$A: B: C = 4: 3: 2$$

11. (i) If $3x + 5y / 3x - 5y = 7/3$, find $x: y$.

(ii) If $a: b = 3: 11$, find $(15a - 3b): (9a + 5b)$.

Solution:

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

By cross multiplication

$$9x + 15y = 21x - 35y$$

By further simplification

$$21x - 9x = 15y + 35y$$

$$12x = 50y$$

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So we get

$$x/y = 50/12 = 25/6$$

Therefore, $x: y = 25: 6$

(ii) It is given that

$$a: b = 3: 11$$

$$a/b = 3/11$$

It is given that

$$(15a - 3b) / (9a + 5b)$$

Now dividing both numerator and denominator by b

$$= [15a/b - 3b/b] / [9a/b + 5b/b]$$

By further calculation

$$= [15a/b - 3] / [9a/b + 5]$$

Substituting the value of a/b

$$= [15 \times 3/11 - 3] / [9 \times 3/11 + 5]$$

So we get

$$= [45/11 - 3] / [27/11 + 5]$$

Taking LCM

$$= [(45 - 33) / 11] / [(27 + 55) / 11]$$

$$= 12/11 / 82/11$$

We can write it as

$$= 12/11 \times 11/82$$

$$= 12/82$$

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$$= 6/41$$

Hence, $(15a - 3b) : (9a + 5b) = 6 : 41$.

12. (i) If $(4x^2 + xy) : (3xy - y^2) = 12 : 5$, find $(x + 2y) : (2x + y)$.

(ii) If $y(3x - y) : x(4x + y) = 5 : 12$. Find $(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2$.

Solution:

$$(i) (4x^2 + xy) : (3xy - y^2) = 12 : 5$$

We can write it as

$$(4x^2 + xy) / (3xy - y^2) = 12 / 5$$

By cross multiplication

$$20x^2 + 5xy = 36xy - 12y^2$$

$$20x^2 + 5xy - 36xy + 12y^2 = 0$$

$$20x^2 - 31xy + 12y^2 = 0$$

Now divide the entire equation by y^2

$$20x^2/y^2 - 31xy/y^2 + 12y^2/y^2 = 0$$

So we get

$$20 (x/y)^2 - 31 (x/y) + 12 = 0$$

$$20 (x/y)^2 - 15(x/y) - 16 (x/y) + 12 = 0$$

Taking common terms

$$5 (x/y) [4 (x/y) - 3] - 4 [4 (x/y) - 3] = 0 [4 (x/y) - 3] [5 (x/y) - 4] = 0$$

$$\text{Here } 4 (x/y) - 3 = 0$$

$$4 (x/y) = 3$$

$$\text{So we get } x/y = \frac{3}{4}$$

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Similarly $5(x/y) - 4 = 0$

$$5(x/y) = 4$$

So we get $x/y = 4/5$

Now dividing by y

$$(x + 2y)/(2x + y) = (x/y + 2)/(2x/y + 1)$$

(a) If $x/y = 3/4$, then

$$= (x/y + 2)/(2x/y + 1)$$

Substituting the values

$$= (3/4 + 2)/(2 \times 3/4 + 1)$$

By further calculation

$$= 11/4 / (3/2 + 1)$$

$$= 11/4 / 5/2$$

$$= 11/4 \times 2/5$$

$$= 11/10$$

So we get

$$(x + 2y):(2x + y) = 11:10$$

(b) If $x/y = 4/5$ then

$$(x + 2y)/(2x + y) = [x/y + 2]/[2x/y + 1]$$

Substituting the value of x/y

$$= [4/5 + 2]/[2 \times 4/5 + 1]$$

So we get

$$= 14/5 / [8/5 + 1]$$

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$$= 14/5 / 13/5$$

$$= 14/5 \times 5/13$$

$$= 14/13$$

We get

$$(x + 2y) / (2x + y) = 11/10 \text{ or } 14/13$$

$$(x + 2y) : (2x + y) = 11 : 10 \text{ or } 14 : 13$$

$$(ii) y (3x - y) : x (4x + y) = 5 : 12$$

It can be written as

$$(3xy - y^2) / (4x^2 + xy) = 5/12$$

By cross multiplication

$$36xy - 12y^2 = 20x^2 + 5xy$$

$$20x^2 + 5xy - 36xy + 12y^2 = 0$$

$$20x^2 - 31xy + 12y^2 = 0$$

Divide the entire equation by y^2

$$20x^2/y^2 - 31 xy/y^2 + 12y^2/y^2 = 0$$

$$20(x^2/y^2) - 31 (xy/y^2) + 12 = 0$$

We can write it as

$$20(x^2/y^2) - 15 (x/y) - 16 (x/y) + 12 = 0$$

Taking common terms

$$5 (x/y) [4 (x/y) - 3] - 4 [4 (x/y) - 3] = 0 [4 (x/y) - 3] [5 (x/y) - 4] = 0$$

Here

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

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So we get

$$4 (x/y) = 3$$

$$x/y = 3/4$$

Similarly

$$5 (x/y) - 4 = 0$$

So we get

$$5 (x/y) = 4$$

$$x/y = 4/5$$

$$(a) x/y = 3/4$$

We know that

$$(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2 = (x^2 + y^2) / (x + y)^2$$

Dividing both numerator and denominator by y^2

$$= (x^2/y^2 + y^2/y^2) / [1/y^2 (x + y)^2]$$

$$= (x^2/y^2 + 1) (x/y + 1)^2$$

Substituting the value of x/y

$$= [(3/4)^2 + 1] / [3/4 + 1]^2$$

By further calculation

$$= (9/16 + 1) / (7/4)^2$$

So we get

$$= 25/16 / 49/16$$

$$= 25/16 \times 16/49$$

$$= 25/49$$

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So we get

$$(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2 = 25 : 49$$

$$(b) \ x/y = 4/5$$

We know that

$$(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2 = (x^2 + y^2) / (x + y)^2$$

Dividing both numerator and denominator by y^2

$$= (x^2/y^2 + y^2/y^2) / [1/y^2 (x + y)^2]$$

$$= (x^2/y^2 + 1) (x/y + 1)^2$$

Substituting the value of x/y

$$= [(4/5)^2 + 1] / [4/5 + 1]^2$$

By further calculation

$$= (16/25 + 1) / (9/5)^2$$

So we get

$$= 41/25 / 81/25$$

$$= 41/25 \times 25/81$$

$$= 41/81$$

So we get

$$(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2 = 41 : 81$$

13. (i) If $(x - 9) : (3x + 6)$ is the duplicate ratio of 4 : 9, find the value of x .

(ii) If $(3x + 1) : (5x + 3)$ is the triplicate ratio of 3 : 4, find the value of x .

(iii) If $(x + 2y) : (2x - y)$ is equal to the duplicate ratio of 3 : 2, find $x : y$.

Solution:

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$$(i) (x - 9) / (3x + 6) = (4/9)^2$$

So we get

$$(x - 9) / (3x + 6) = 16/81$$

By cross multiplication

$$81x - 729 = 48x + 96$$

$$81x - 48x = 96 + 729$$

So we get

$$33x = 825$$

$$x = 825/33 = 25$$

$$(ii) (3x + 1) / (5x + 3) = 3^3 / 4^3$$

So we get

$$(3x + 1) / (5x + 3) = 27/64$$

By cross multiplication

$$64 (3x + 1) = 27 (5x + 3)$$

$$192x + 64 = 135x + 81$$

$$192x - 135x = 81 - 64$$

$$57x = 17$$

So we get

$$x = 17/57$$

$$(iii) (x + 2y) / (2x - y) = 3^2 / 2^2$$

So we get

$$(x + 2y) / (2x - y) = 9/4$$

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By cross multiplication

$$9(2x - y) = 4(x + 2y)$$

$$18x - 9y = 4x + 8y$$

$$18x = 4x + 8y + 9y$$

So we get

$$14x = 17y$$

$$x/y = 17/14$$

$$x : y = 17 : 14$$

14. (i) Find two numbers in the ratio of 8: 7 such that when each is decreased by $12\frac{1}{2}$, they are in the ratio 11: 9.

(ii) The income of a man is increased in the ratio of 10: 11. If the increase in his income is Rs 600 per month, find his new income.

Solution:

(i) Ratio = 8: 7

Consider the numbers as $8x$ and $7x$

$$\text{Using the condition } [8x - 25/2] / [7x - 25/2] = 11/9$$

$$\text{Taking LCM } [(16x - 25)/ 2] / [(14x - 25)/ 2] = 11/9$$

$$\text{By further calculation } [(16x - 25) \times 2] / [2(14x - 25)] = 11/9$$

$$(16x - 25) / (14x - 25) = 11/9$$

By cross multiplication

$$154x - 275 = 144x - 225$$

$$154x - 144x = 275 - 225$$

$$10x = 50$$

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$$x = 50/10 = 5$$

So the numbers are

$$8x = 8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$7x = 7 \times 5 = 35$$

(ii) Consider the present income = $10x$

Increased income = $11x$

So the increase per month = $11x - 10x = x$

Here $x = \text{Rs } 600$

New income = $11x = 11 \times 600 = \text{Rs } 6600$

15. (i) A woman reduces her weight in the ratio 7: 5. What does her weight become if originally it was 91 kg.

(ii) A school collected Rs 2100 for charity. It was decided to divide the money between an orphanage and a blind school in the ratio of 3: 4. How much money did each receive?

Solution:

(i) Ratio of original and reduced weight of woman = 7: 5

Consider original weight = $7x$

Reduced weight = $5x$

Here original weight = 91 kg

So the reduced weight = $(91 \times 5x) / 7x = 65 \text{ kg}$

(ii) Amount collected for charity = Rs 2100

Here the ratio between orphanage and a blind school = 3: 4

Sum of ratios = $3 + 4 = 7$

We know that

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Orphanage schools share = $2100 \times \frac{3}{7} = \text{Rs } 900$

Blind schools share = $2100 \times \frac{4}{7} = \text{Rs } 1200$

16. (i) The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 7: 5: 3 and its perimeter is 30 cm. Find the lengths of sides.

(ii) If the angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2: 3: 4, find the angles.

Solution:

(i) It is given that

Perimeter of triangle = 30 cm

Ratio among sides = 7: 5: 3

Here the sum of ratios = $7 + 5 + 3 = 15$

We know that

Length of first side = $30 \times \frac{7}{15} = 14 \text{ cm}$

Length of second side = $30 \times \frac{5}{15} = 10 \text{ cm}$

Length of third side = $30 \times \frac{3}{15} = 6 \text{ cm}$

Therefore, the sides are 14 cm, 10 cm and 6 cm.

(ii) We know that

Sum of all the angles of a triangle = 180°

Here the ratio among angles = 2: 3: 4

Sum of ratios = $2 + 3 + 4 = 9$

So we get

First angle = $180 \times \frac{2}{9} = 40^\circ$

Second angle = $180 \times \frac{3}{9} = 60^\circ$

Third angle = $180 \times \frac{4}{9} = 80^\circ$

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Hence, the angles are 40° , 60° and 80° .

17. Three numbers are in the ratio $1/2: 1/3: 1/4$. If the sum of their squares is 244, find the numbers.

Solution:

It is given that

Ratio of three numbers = $1/2: 1/3: 1/4$

$$= (6: 4: 3)/ 12$$

$$= 6: 4: 3$$

Consider first number = $6x$

Second number = $4x$

Third number = $3x$

So based on the condition

$$(6x)^2 + (4x)^2 + (3x)^2 = 244$$

$$36x^2 + 16x^2 + 9x^2 = 244$$

So we get

$$61x^2 = 244$$

$$x^2 = 244/61 = 4 = 2^2$$

$$x = 2$$

Here

$$\text{First number} = 6x = 6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$\text{Second number} = 4x = 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\text{Third number} = 3x = 3 \times 2 = 6$$

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18. (i) A certain sum was divided among A, B and C in the ratio 7: 5: 4. If B got Rs 500 more than C, find the total sum divided.

(ii) In a business, A invests Rs 50000 for 6 months, B Rs 60000 for 4 months and C Rs 80000 for 5 months. If they together earn Rs 18800 find the share of each.

Solution:

(i) It is given that

Ratio between A, B and C = 7: 5: 4

Consider A share = $7x$

B share = $5x$

C share = $4x$

So the total sum = $7x + 5x + 4x = 16x$

Based on the condition

$$5x - 4x = 500$$

$$x = 500$$

So the total sum = $16x = 16 \times 500 = \text{Rs } 8000$

(ii) 6 months investment of A = Rs 50000

1 month investment of A = $50000 \times 6 = \text{Rs } 300000$

4 months investment of B = Rs 60000

1 month investment of B = $60000 \times 4 = \text{Rs } 240000$

5 months investment of C = Rs 80000

1 month investment of C = $80000 \times 5 = \text{Rs } 400000$

Here the ratio between their investments = 300000: 240000: 400000

= 30: 24: 40

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$$\text{Sum of ratio} = 30 = 24 + 40 = 94$$

$$\text{Total earnings} = \text{Rs } 18800$$

So we get

$$\text{A share} = 30/94 \times 18800 = \text{Rs } 6000$$

$$\text{B share} = 24/94 \times 18800 = \text{Rs } 4800$$

$$\text{C share} = 40/94 \times 18800 = \text{Rs } 8000$$

19. (i) In a mixture of 45 litres, the ratio of milk to water is 13: 2. How much water must be added to this mixture to make the ratio of milk to water as 3: 1?

(ii) The ratio of the number of boys to the numbers of girls in a school of 560 pupils is 5: 3. If 10 new boys are admitted, find how many new girls may be admitted so that the ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls may change to 3: 2.

Solution:

(i) It is given that

$$\text{Mixture of milk to water} = 45 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Ratio of milk to water} = 13: 2$$

$$\text{Sum of ratio} = 13 + 2 = 15$$

$$\text{Here the quantity of milk} = (45 \times 13)/ 15 = 39 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Quantity of water} = 45 \times 2/15 = 6 \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Consider } x \text{ litre of water to be added, then water} = (6 + x) \text{ litres}$$

$$\text{Here the new ratio} = 3: 1$$

$$39: (6 + x) = 3: 1$$

We can write it as

$$39/ (6 + x) = 3/1$$

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By cross multiplication

$$39 = 18 + 3x$$

$$3x = 39 - 18 = 21$$

$$x = 21/3 = 7 \text{ litres}$$

Hence, 7 litres of water is to be added to the mixture.

(ii) It is given that

Ratio between boys and girls = 5: 3

Number of pupils = 560

So the sum of ratios = $5 + 3 = 8$

We know that

Number of boys = $5/8 \times 560 = 350$

Number of girls = $3/8 \times 560 = 210$

Number of new boys admitted = 10

So the total number of boys = $350 + 10 = 360$

Consider x as the number of girls admitted

Total number of girls = $210 + x$

Based on the condition

$$360: 210 + x = 3: 2$$

We can write it as

$$360/ 210 + x = 3/2$$

By cross multiplication

$$630 + 3x = 720$$

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$$3x = 720 - 630 = 90$$

So we get

$$x = 90/3 = 30$$

Hence, 30 new girls are to be admitted.

20. (i) The monthly pocket money of Ravi and Sanjeev are in the ratio 5: 7. Their expenditures are in the ratio 3: 5. If each saves Rs 80 per month, find their monthly pocket money.

(ii) In class X of a school, the ratio of the number of boys to that of the girls is 4: 3. If there were 20 more boys and 12 less girls, then the ratio would have been 2: 1. How many students were there in the class?

Solution:

(i) Consider the monthly pocket money of Ravi and Sanjeev as $5x$ and $7x$

Their expenditure is $3y$ and $5y$ respectively.

$$5x - 3y = 80 \dots\dots (1)$$

$$7x - 5y = 80 \dots\dots (2)$$

Now multiply equation (1) by 7 and (2) by 5

Subtracting both the equations

$$35x - 21y = 560$$

$$35x - 25y = 400$$

So we get

$$4y = 160$$

$$y = 40$$

In equation (1)

$$5x = 80 + 3 \times 40 = 200$$

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$$x = 40$$

Here the monthly pocket money of Ravi = $5 \times 40 = 200$

(ii) Consider x as the number of students in class

Ratio of boys and girls = 4: 3

Number of boys = $4x/7$

Number of girls = $3x/7$

Based on the problem

$$(4x/7 + 20): (3x/7 - 12) = 2: 1$$

We can write it as

$$(4x + 140)/7: (3x - 84)/7 = 2: 1$$

So we get

$$(4x + 140)/7 \times 7/(3x - 84) = 2/1$$

$$(4x + 140)/(3x - 84) = 2/1$$

$$6x - 168 = 4x + 140$$

$$6x - 4x = 140 + 168$$

$$2x = 308$$

$$x = 308/2 = 154$$

Therefore, 154 students were there in the class.

21. In an examination, the ratio of passes to failures was 4: 1. If 30 less had appeared and 20 less passed, the ratio of passes to failures would have been 5: 1. How many students appeared for the examination.

Solution:

Consider number of passes = $4x$

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Number of failures = x

Total number of students appeared = $4x + x = 5x$

In case 2

Number of students appeared = $5x - 30$

Number of passes = $4x - 20$

So the number of failures = $(5x - 30) - (4x - 20)$

By further calculation

$$= 5x - 30 - 4x + 20$$

$$= x - 10$$

Based on the condition

$$(4x - 20) / (x - 10) = 5/1$$

By cross multiplication

$$5x - 50 = 4x - 20$$

$$5x - 4x = -20 + 50$$

$$x = 30$$

Number of students appeared = $5x = 5 \times 30 = 150$

Exercise 7.2

1. Find the value of x in the following proportions:

(i) $10: 35 = x: 42$

(ii) $3: x = 24: 2$

(iii) $2.5: 1.5 = x: 3$

(iv) $x: 50 :: 3: 2$

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Solution:

(i) $10: 35 = x: 42$

We can write it as

$$35 \times x = 10 \times 42$$

So we get

$$x = (10 \times 42) / 35$$

$$x = 2 \times 6$$

$$x = 12$$

(ii) $3: x = 24: 2$

We can write it as

$$x \times 24 = 3 \times 2$$

So we get

$$x = (3 \times 2) / 24$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4}$$

(iii) $2.5: 1.5 = x: 3$

We can write it as

$$1.5 \times x = 2.5 \times 3$$

So we get

$$x = (2.5 \times 3) / 1.5$$

$$x = 5.0$$

(iv) $x: 50 :: 3: 2$

We can write it as

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$$x \times 2 = 50 \times 3$$

So we get

$$x = (50 \times 3) / 2$$

$$x = 75$$

2. Find the fourth proportional to

(i) 3, 12, 15

(ii) $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$

(iii) 1.5, 2.5, 4.5

(iv) 9.6 kg, 7.2 kg, 28.8 kg

Solution:

(i) 3, 12, 15

Consider x as the fourth proportional to 3, 12 and 15

$$3: 12 :: 15: x$$

We can write it as

$$3 \times x = 12 \times 15$$

So we get

$$x = (12 \times 15) / 3$$

$$x = 60$$

(ii) $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$

Consider x as the fourth proportional to $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$

$$\frac{1}{3}: \frac{1}{4} :: \frac{1}{5}: x$$

We can write it as

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$$\frac{1}{3} \times x = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5}$$

So we get

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{1}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{20}$$

(iii) 1.5, 2.5, 4.5

Consider x as the fourth proportional to 1.5, 2.5 and 4.5

$$1.5 : 2.5 :: 4.5 : x$$

We can write it as

$$1.5 \times x = 2.5 \times 4.5$$

So we get

$$x = (2.5 \times 4.5) / 1.5$$

$$x = 7.5$$

(iv) 9.6 kg, 7.2 kg, 28.8 kg

Consider x as the fourth proportional to 9.6, 7.2 and 28.8

$$9.6 : 7.2 :: 28.8 : x$$

We can write it as

$$9.6 \times x = 7.2 \times 28.8$$

So we get

$$x = (7.2 \times 28.8) / 9.6$$

$$x = 21.6$$

3. Find the third proportional to

(i) 5, 10

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(ii) 0.24, 0.6

(iii) Rs. 3, Rs. 12

(iv) $5\frac{1}{4}$ and 7.

Solution:

(i) Consider x as the third proportional to 5, 10

$$5: 10 :: 10: x$$

It can be written as

$$5 \times x = 10 \times 10$$

$$x = (10 \times 10) / 5 = 20$$

Hence, the third proportional to 5, 10 is 20.

(ii) Consider x as the third proportional to 0.24, 0.6

$$0.24: 0.6 :: 0.6: x$$

It can be written as

$$0.24 \times x = 0.6 \times 0.6$$

$$x = (0.6 \times 0.6) / 0.24 = 1.5$$

Hence, the third proportional to 0.24, 0.6 is 1.5.

(iii) Consider x as the third proportional to Rs. 3 and Rs. 12

$$3: 12 :: 12: x$$

It can be written as

$$3 \times x = 12 \times 12$$

$$x = (12 \times 12) / 3 = 48$$

Hence, the third proportional to Rs. 3 and Rs. 12 is Rs. 48

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(iv) Consider x as the third proportional to $5\frac{1}{4}$ and 7

$$5\frac{1}{4} : 7 :: 7 : x$$

It can be written as

$$21/4 \times x = 7 \times 7$$

$$x = (7 \times 7 \times 4) / 21 = 28/3 = 9\frac{1}{3}$$

Hence, the third proportional to $5\frac{1}{4}$ and 7 is $9\frac{1}{3}$.

4. Find the mean proportion of:

(i) 5 and 80

(ii) $1/12$ and $1/75$

(iii) 8.1 and 2.5

(iv) $(a - b)$ and $(a^3 - a^2b)$, $a > b$

Solution:

(i) Consider x as the mean proportion of 5 and 80

$$5 : x :: x : 80$$

It can be written as

$$x^2 = 5 \times 80 = 400$$

$$x = \sqrt{400} = 20$$

Therefore, mean proportion of 5 and 80 is 20.

(ii) Consider x as the mean proportion of $1/12$ and $1/75$

$$1/12 : x :: x : 1/75$$

It can be written as

$$x^2 = 1/12 \times 1/75 = 1/900$$

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$$x = \sqrt{1/900} = 1/30$$

Therefore, mean proportion of $1/12$ and $1/75$ is $1/30$.

(iii) Consider x as the mean proportion of 8.1 and 2.5

$$8.1: x :: x: 2.5$$

It can be written as

$$x^2 = 8.1 \times 2.5 = 20.25$$

$$x = \sqrt{20.25} = 4.5$$

Therefore, mean proportion of 8.1 and 2.5 is 4.5 .

(iv) Consider x as the mean proportion of $(a - b)$ and $(a^3 - a^2b)$, $a > b$

$$(a - b): x :: (a^3 - a^2b)$$

It can be written as

$$x^2 = (a - b) (a^3 - a^2b)$$

So we get

$$x^2 = (a - b) a^2 (a - b)$$

$$x^2 = a^2 (a - b)^2$$

Here

$$x = a (a - b)$$

Therefore, mean proportion of $(a - b)$ and $(a^3 - a^2b)$, $a > b$ is $a (a - b)$.

5. If a , 12 , 16 and b are in continued proportion find a and b .

Solution:

It is given that

a , 12 , 16 and b are in continued proportion

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$$a/12 = 12/16 = 16/b$$

We know that

$$a/12 = 12/16$$

By cross multiplication

$$16a = 144$$

$$a = 144/16 = 9$$

Similarly

$$12/16 = 16/b$$

By cross multiplication

$$12b = 16 \times 16 = 256$$

$$b = 256/12 = 64/3 = 21 \frac{1}{3}$$

Therefore, $a = 9$ and $b = 64/3$ or $21 \frac{1}{3}$.

6. What number must be added to each of the numbers 5, 11, 19 and 37 so that they are in proportion?

Solution:

Consider x to be added to 5, 11, 19 and 37 to make them in proportion

$$5 + x : 11 + x :: 19 + x : 37 + x$$

It can be written as

$$(5 + x)(37 + x) = (11 + x)(19 + x)$$

By further calculation

$$185 + 5x + 37x + x^2 = 209 + 11x + 19x + x^2$$

$$185 + 42x + x^2 = 209 + 30x + x^2$$

So we get

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$$42x - 30x + x^2 - x^2 = 209 - 185$$

$$12x = 24$$

$$x = 2$$

Hence, the least number to be added is 2.

7. What number should be subtracted from each of the numbers 23, 30, 57 and 78 so that the remainders are in proportion?

Solution:

Consider x be subtracted from each term

$23 - x$, $30 - x$, $57 - x$ and $78 - x$ are proportional

It can be written as

$$23 - x : 30 - x :: 57 - x : 78 - x$$

$$(23 - x) / (30 - x) = (57 - x) / (78 - x)$$

By cross multiplication

$$(23 - x)(78 - x) = (30 - x)(57 - x)$$

By further calculation

$$1794 - 23x - 78x + x^2 = 1710 - 30x - 57x + x^2$$

$$x^2 - 101x + 1794 - x^2 + 87x - 1710 = 0$$

So we get

$$-14x + 84 = 0$$

$$14x = 84$$

$$x = 84/14 = 6$$

Therefore, 6 is the number to be subtracted from each of the numbers.

8. If $k + 3$, $k + 2$, $3k - 7$ and $2k - 3$ are in proportion, find k .

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Solution:

It is given that

$k + 3$, $k + 2$, $3k - 7$ and $2k - 3$ are in proportion

We can write it as

$$(k + 3)(2k - 3) = (k + 2)(3k - 7)$$

By further calculation

$$2k^2 - 3k + 6k - 9 = 3k^2 - 7k + 6k - 14$$

$$3k^2 - 7k + 6k - 14 - 2k^2 + 3k - 6k + 9 = 0$$

$$k^2 - 4k - 5 = 0$$

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

$$k(k - 5) + 1(k - 5) = 0$$

$$(k + 1)(k - 5) = 0$$

So,

$$k + 1 = 0 \text{ or } k - 5 = 0$$

$$k = -1 \text{ or } k = 5$$

Therefore, the value of k is $-1, 5$.

9. If $x + 5$ is the mean proportion between $x + 2$ and $x + 9$, find the value of x .

Solution:

It is given that

$x + 5$ is the mean proportion between $x + 2$ and $x + 9$

We can write it as

$$(x + 5)^2 = (x + 2)(x + 9)$$

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By further calculation

$$x^2 + 10x + 25 = x^2 + 11x + 18$$

$$x^2 + 10x - x^2 - 11x = 18 - 25$$

So we get

$$-x = -7$$

$$x = 7$$

Hence, the value of x is 7.

10. What number must be added to each of the numbers 16, 26 and 40 so that the resulting numbers may be in continued proportion?

Solution:

Consider x be added to each number

$16 + x$, $26 + x$ and $40 + x$ are in continued proportion

It can be written as

$$(16 + x) / (26 + x) = (26 + x) / (40 + x)$$

By cross multiplication

$$(16 + x)(40 + x) = (26 + x)(26 + x)$$

On further calculation

$$640 + 16x + 40x + x^2 = 676 + 26x + 26x + x^2$$

$$640 + 56x + x^2 = 676 + 52x + x^2$$

$$56x + x^2 - 52x - x^2 = 676 - 640$$

So we get

$$4x = 36$$

$$x = 36/4 = 9$$

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Hence, 9 is the number to be added to each of the numbers.

11. Find two numbers such that the mean proportional between them is 28 and the third proportional to them is 224.

Solution:

Consider a and b as the two numbers

It is given that 28 is the mean proportional

$$a : 28 :: 28 : b$$

We get

$$ab = 28^2 = 784$$

$$\text{Here } a = 784/b \dots\dots (1)$$

We know that 224 is the third proportional

$$a : b :: b : 224$$

So we get

$$b^2 = 224a \dots\dots (2)$$

Now by substituting the value of a in equation (2)

$$b^2 = 224 \times 784/b$$

So we get

$$b^3 = 224 \times 784$$

$$b^3 = 175616 = 56^3$$

$$b = 56$$

By substituting the value of b in equation (1)

$$a = 784/56 = 14$$

Therefore, 14 and 56 are the two numbers.

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12. If b is the mean proportional between a and c , prove that a , c , $a^2 + b^2$ and $b^2 + c^2$ are proportional.

Solution:

It is given that

b is the mean proportional between a and c

We can write it as

$$b^2 = a \times c$$

$$b^2 = ac \dots\dots (1)$$

We know that

a , c , $a^2 + b^2$ and $b^2 + c^2$ are in proportion

It can be written as

$$a/c = (a^2 + b^2)/(b^2 + c^2)$$

By cross multiplication

$$a(b^2 + c^2) = c(a^2 + b^2)$$

Using equation (1)

$$a(ac + c^2) = c(a^2 + ac)$$

So we get

$$ac(a + c) = a^2c + ac^2$$

Here $ac(a + c) = ac(a + c)$ which is true.

Therefore, it is proved.

13. If b is the mean proportional between a and c , prove that $(ab + bc)$ is the mean proportional between $(a^2 + b^2)$ and $(b^2 + c^2)$.

Solution:

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It is given that

b is the mean proportional between a and c

$$b^2 = ac \dots (1)$$

Here $(ab + bc)$ is the mean proportional between $(a^2 + b^2)$ and $(b^2 + c^2)$

$$(ab + bc)^2 = (a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2)$$

$$\text{Consider LHS} = (ab + bc)^2$$

Expanding using formula

$$= a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + 2ab^2c$$

Using equation (1)

$$= a^2(ac) + ac(c)^2 + 2a \cdot ac \cdot c$$

$$= a^3c + ac^3 + 2a^2c^2$$

Taking ac as common

$$= ac(a^2 + c^2 + 2ac)$$

$$= ac(a + c)^2$$

$$\text{RHS} = (a^2 + b^2)(b^2 + c^2)$$

Using equation (1)

$$= (a^2 + ac)(ac + c^2)$$

Taking common terms out

$$= a(a + c)c(a + c)$$

$$= ac(a + c)^2$$

Hence, LHS = RHS.

14. If y is mean proportional between x and z, prove that $xyz(x + y + z)^3 = (xy + yz + zx)^3$.

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Solution:

It is given that

y is mean proportional between x and z

We can write it as

$$y^2 = xz \dots\dots (1)$$

Consider

$$\text{LHS} = xyz (x + y + z)^3$$

It can be written as

$$= xz \cdot y (x + y + z)^3$$

Using equation (1)

$$= y^2 y (x + y + z)^3$$

$$= y^3 (x + y + z)^3$$

So we get

$$= [y (x + y + z)]^3$$

By further calculation

$$= (xy + y^2 + yz)^3$$

Using equation (1)

$$= (xy + yz + zx)^3$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$

Hence, it is proved.

15. If $a + c = mb$ and $1/b + 1/d = m/c$, prove that a, b, c and d are in proportion.

Solution:

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It is given that

$$a + c = mb \text{ and } 1/b + 1/d = m/c$$

$$a + c = mb$$

Dividing the equation by b

$$a/b + c/d = m \dots\dots (1)$$

$$1/b + 1/d = m/c$$

Multiplying the equation by c

$$c/b + c/d = m \dots\dots (2)$$

Using equation (1) and (2)

$$a/b + c/b = c/b + c/d$$

So we get

$$a/b = c/d$$

Therefore, it is proved that a, b, c and d are in proportion.

16. If $x/a = y/b = z/c$, prove that

$$(i) \frac{x^3}{a^2} + \frac{y^3}{b^2} + \frac{z^3}{c^2} = \frac{(x + y + z)^3}{(a + b + c)^2}$$

$$(ii) \left[\frac{a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2}{a^3x + b^3y + c^3z} \right]^3 = \frac{xyz}{abc}$$

$$(iii) \frac{ax - by}{(a + b)(x - y)} + \frac{by - cz}{(b + c)(y - z)} + \frac{cz - ax}{(c + a)(z - x)} = 3$$

Solution:

It is given that

$$x/a = y/b = z/c$$

We can write it as

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$x = ak$, $y = bk$ and $z = ck$

$$(i) LHS = \frac{x^3}{a^2} + \frac{y^3}{b^2} + \frac{z^3}{c^2}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{a^3k^3}{a^2} + \frac{b^3k^3}{b^2} + \frac{c^3k^3}{c^2}$$

So we get

$$= ak^3 + bk^3 + ck^3$$

Taking common terms

$$= k^3(a + b + c)$$

$$RHS = \frac{(x + y + z)^3}{(a + b + c)^2}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{(ak + bk + ck)^3}{(a + b + c)^2}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{k^3(a + b + c)^3}{(a + b + c)^2}$$

$$= k^3(a + b + c)$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(ii) LHS = \left[\frac{a^2x^2 + b^2y^2 + c^2z^2}{a^3x + b^3y + c^3z} \right]^3$$

It can be written as

$$= \left[\frac{a^2a^2k^2 + b^2b^2k^2 + c^2c^2k^2}{a^3.ak + b^3.bk + c^3.c k} \right]^3$$

By further calculation

$$= \left[\frac{a^4k^2 + b^4k^2 + c^4k^2}{a^4k + b^4k + c^4k} \right]^3$$

So we get

$$= \left[\frac{k^2(a^4 + b^4 + c^4)}{k(a^4 + b^4 + c^4)} \right]^3$$
$$= k^3$$

$$RHS = \frac{xyz}{abc}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{ak.bk.c k}{abc}$$
$$= k^3$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

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$$(iii) LHS = \frac{ax - by}{(a + b)(x - y)} + \frac{by - cz}{(b + c)(y - z)} + \frac{cz - ax}{(c + a)(z - x)}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{ax - by}{(a + b)(ak - bk)} + \frac{by - cz}{(b + c)(bk - ck)} + \frac{cz - ax}{(c + a)(ck - ak)}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{a^2k - b^2k}{(a + b)k(a - b)} + \frac{b^2k - c^2k}{(b + c)k(b - c)} + \frac{c^2k - a^2k}{(c + a)k(c - a)}$$

Taking common terms

$$= \frac{k(a^2 - b^2)}{k(a^2 - b^2)} + \frac{k(b^2 - c^2)}{k(b^2 - c^2)} + \frac{k(c^2 - a^2)}{k(c^2 - a^2)}$$

So we get

$$= 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$= 3$$

$$= RHS$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

17. If $a/b = c/d = e/f$ prove that:

$$(i) (b^2 + d^2 + f^2)(a^2 + c^2 + e^2) = (ab + cd + ef)^2$$

$$(ii) \frac{(a^3 + c^3)^2}{(b^3 + d^3)^2} = \frac{e^6}{f^6}$$

$$(iii) \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{d^2} + \frac{e^2}{f^2} = \frac{ac}{bd} + \frac{ce}{df} + \frac{ae}{df}$$

$$(iv) bdf \left[\frac{a+b}{b} + \frac{c+d}{d} + \frac{e+f}{f} \right]^3 = 27(a+b)(c+d)(e+f)$$

Solution:

Consider

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$$a/b = c/d = e/f = k$$

So we get

$$a = bk, c = dk, e = fk$$

$$(i) \text{ LHS} = (b^2 + d^2 + f^2) (a^2 + c^2 + e^2)$$

We can write it as

$$= (b^2 + d^2 + f^2) (b^2k^2 + d^2k^2 + f^2k^2)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= (b^2 + d^2 + f^2) k^2 (b^2 + d^2 + f^2)$$

So we get

$$= k^2 (b^2 + d^2 + f^2)$$

$$\text{RHS} = (ab + cd + ef)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= (b \cdot kb + dk \cdot d + fk \cdot f)^2$$

So we get

$$= (kb^2 + kd^2 + kf^2)$$

Taking out common terms

$$= k^2 (b^2 + d^2 + f^2)^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(ii) LHS = \frac{(a^3 + c^3)^2}{(b^3 + d^3)^2}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{(b^3 k^3 + d^3 k^3)^2}{(b^3 + d^3)^2}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{[k^3(b^3 + d^3)]^2}{(b^3 + d^3)^2}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{k^6(b^3 + d^3)^2}{(b^3 + d^3)^2} \\ &= k^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$RHS = \frac{e^6}{f^6}$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{f^6 k^6}{f^6} \\ &= k^6 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$= 3k^2$$

$$RHS = \frac{ac}{bd} + \frac{ce}{df} + \frac{ae}{bf}$$

$$(iii) LHS = \frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{d^2} + \frac{e^2}{f^2} \quad \text{It can be written as}$$

$$\text{It can be written as} \quad = \left[\frac{bk \cdot dk}{bd} + \frac{dk \cdot fk}{df} + \frac{bk \cdot fk}{bf} \right]$$

$$= \frac{b^2 k^2}{b^2} + \frac{d^2 k^2}{d^2} + \frac{f^2 k^2}{f^2} \quad \text{So we get}$$

$$\text{So we get} \quad = k^2 + k^2 + k^2$$

$$= k^2 + k^2 + k^2 \quad = 3k^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(iv) LHS = bdf \left[\frac{a+b}{b} + \frac{c+d}{d} + \frac{e+f}{f} \right]^3$$

It can be written as

$$= bdf \left[\frac{bk+b}{b} + \frac{dk+d}{d} + \frac{fk+f}{f} \right]^3$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= bdf \left[\frac{b(k+1)}{b} + \frac{d(k+1)}{d} + \frac{f(k+1)}{f} \right]^3$$

So we get

$$= bdf (k+1 + k+1 + k+1)^3$$

By further calculation

$$= bdf (3k+3)^3$$

$$= 27 bdf (k+1)^3$$

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$$\text{RHS} = 27 (a + b) (c + d) (e + f)$$

It can be written as

$$= 27 (bk + b) (dk + d) (fk + f)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= 27 b (k + 1) d (k + 1) f (k + 1)$$

So we get

$$= 27 bdf (k + 1)^3$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

18. If $ax = by = cz$; prove that

$$\frac{x^2}{yz} + \frac{y^2}{zx} + \frac{z^2}{xy} = \frac{bc}{a^2} + \frac{ca}{b^2} + \frac{ab}{c^2}$$

Solution:

Consider $ax = by = cz = k$

It can be written as

$$x = k/a, y = k/b, z = k/c$$

$$LHS = \frac{x^2}{yz} + \frac{y^2}{zx} + \frac{z^2}{xy}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \frac{\frac{k^2}{a^2}}{\frac{k}{b} \cdot \frac{k}{c}} + \frac{\frac{k^2}{b^2}}{\frac{k}{c} \cdot \frac{k}{a}} + \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2}}{\frac{k}{a} \cdot \frac{k}{b}}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{\frac{k^2}{a^2}}{\frac{k^2}{bc}} + \frac{\frac{k^2}{b^2}}{\frac{k^2}{ca}} + \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2}}{\frac{k^2}{ab}}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{k^2}{a^2} \times \frac{bc}{k^2} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} \times \frac{ca}{k^2} + \frac{k^2}{c^2} \times \frac{ab}{k^2}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{bc}{a^2} + \frac{ca}{b^2} + \frac{ab}{c^2}$$

= RHS

19. If a, b, c and d are in proportion, prove that:

(i) $(5a + 7b)(2c - 3d) = (5c + 7d)(2a - 3b)$

(ii) $(ma + nb): b = (mc + nd): d$

(iii) $(a^4 + c^4): (b^4 + d^4) = a^2c^2: b^2d^2$

$$(iv) \frac{a^2 + ab}{c^2 + cd} = \frac{b^2 - 2ab}{d^2 - 2cd}$$

$$(v) \frac{(a + c)^3}{(b + d)^3} = \frac{a(a - c)^2}{b(b - d)^2}$$

$$(vi) \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^2 - ab + b^2} = \frac{c^2 + cd + d^2}{c^2 - cd + d^2}$$

$$(vii) \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2} = \frac{ab + ad - bc}{bc + cd - ad}$$

$$(viii) abcd \left[\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} \right] = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

Solution:

It is given that

a, b, c, d are in proportion

Consider $a/b = c/d = k$

$a = b, c = dk$

(i) LHS = $(5a + 7b)(2c - 3d)$

Substituting the values

$$= (5bk + 7b)(2dk - 3d)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= k(5b + 7b)k(2d - 3d)$$

So we get

$$= k^2(12b)(-d)$$

$$= -12bdk^2$$

$$\text{RHS} = (5c + 7d)(2a - 3b)$$

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Substituting the values

$$= (5dk + 7d) (2kb - 3b)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= k (5d + 7d) k (2b - 3b)$$

So we get

$$= k^2 (12d) (-b)$$

$$= -12bd k^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

(ii) $(ma + nb) : b = (mc + nd) : d$

We can write it as

$$\frac{ma + nb}{b} = \frac{mc + nd}{d}$$

Consider

$$LHS = \frac{mbk + nb}{b}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{b(mk + n)}{b}$$

$$= mk + n$$

$$RHS = \frac{mc + nd}{d}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{mdk + nd}{d}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{d(mk + n)}{d}$$

$$= mk + n$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

(iii) $(a^4 + c^4) : (b^4 + d^4) = a^2c^2 : b^2d^2$

We can write it as

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$$\frac{a^4 + c^4}{b^4 + d^4} = \frac{a^2 c^2}{b^2 d^2}$$

Consider

$$LHS = \frac{a^4 + c^4}{b^4 + d^4}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \frac{b^4 k^4 + d^4 k^4}{b^4 + d^4}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{k^4(b^4 + d^4)}{(b^4 + d^4)}$$
$$= k^4$$

$$RHS = \frac{a^2 c^2}{b^2 d^2}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{k^2 b^2 \cdot k^2 d^2}{b^2 d^2}$$
$$= k^4$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(iv) LHS = \frac{a^2 + ab}{c^2 + cd}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{k^2b^2 + bk.b}{k^2d^2 + dk.d}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{kb^2(k+1)}{d^2k(k+1)} \\ &= \frac{b^2}{d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$RHS = \frac{b^2 - 2ab}{d^2 - 2cd}$$

It can be written as

$$= \frac{b^2 - 2bkb}{d^2 - 2dkd}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{b^2(1-2k)}{d^2(1-2k)} \\ &= \frac{b^2}{d^2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$RHS = \frac{a(a-c)^2}{b(b-d)^2}$$

We can write it as

$$(v)LHS = \frac{(a+c)^3}{(b+d)^3} = \frac{bk(bk-dk)^2}{b(b-d)^2}$$

We can write it as *Taking out the common terms*

$$= \frac{(bk+dk)^3}{(b+d)^3} = \frac{bk.k^2(b-d)^2}{b(b-d)^2}$$

$$= k^3 = k^3$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(vi) LHS = \frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{a^2 - ab + b^2}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{b^2k^2 + bk.b + b^2}{b^2k^2 - bk.b + b^2}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{b^2(k^2 + k + 1)}{b^2(k^2 - k + 1)}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{(k^2 + k + 1)}{(k^2 - k + 1)}$$

$$RHS = \frac{c^2 + cd + d^2}{c^2 - cd + d^2}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{d^2k^2 + dkd + d^2}{d^2k^2 - dkd + d^2}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{d^2(k^2 + k + 1)}{d^2(k^2 - k + 1)}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{(k^2 + k + 1)}{(k^2 - k + 1)}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(vii) LHS = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{b^2 k^2 + b^2}{d^2 k^2 + d^2}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{b^2(k^2 + 1)}{d^2(k^2 + 1)} \\ &= \frac{b^2}{d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$RHS = \frac{ab + ad - bc}{bc + cd - ad}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{bk.b + bk.d - b.dk}{bk.d + dk.d - bk.d}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{k(b^2 + bd - bd)}{k(bd + d^2 - bd)} \\ &= \frac{b^2}{d^2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(viii) LHS = abcd \left[\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} \right]$$

We can write it as

$$= bk \cdot b \cdot dk \cdot d \left[\frac{1}{b^2 k^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{d^2 k^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} \right]$$

By further calculation

$$= k^2 b^2 d^2 \left[\frac{d^2 + d^2 k^2 + b^2 + b^2 k^2}{b^2 d^2 k^2} \right]$$

So we get

$$= d^2 (1 + k^2) + b^2 (1 + k^2)$$

$$= (1 + k^2) (b^2 + d^2)$$

$$RHS = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2$$

We can write it as

$$= b^2 k^2 + b^2 + d^2 k^2 + d^2$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= b^2 (k^2 + 1) + d^2 (k^2 + 1)$$

$$= (k^2 + 1) (b^2 + d^2)$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

20. If x, y, z are in continued proportion, prove that:

$$(x + y)^2 / (y + z)^2 = x/z.$$

Solution:

It is given that

x, y, z are in continued proportion

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Consider $x/y = y/z = k$

So we get

$$y = kz$$

$$x = yk = kz \times k = k^2z$$

So we get

$$LHS = \frac{(x+y)^2}{(y+z)^2} = \frac{k^2z^2(k+1)^2}{z^2(k+1)^2} = k^2$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{(k^2z + kz)^2}{(kz + z)^2}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{[kz(k+1)]^2}{[z(k+1)]^2}$$

$$RHS = \frac{x}{z}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{k^2z}{z} = k^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

21. If a, b, c are in continued proportion, prove that:

$$\frac{pa^2 + qab + rb^2}{pb^2 + qbc + rc^2} = \frac{a}{c}$$

Solution:

It is given that

a, b, c are in continued proportion

$$\frac{pa^2 + qab + rb^2}{pb^2 + qbc + rc^2} = \frac{a}{c}$$

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Consider $a/b = b/c = k$

So we get

$$a = bk \text{ and } b = ck \dots (1)$$

From equation (1)

$$a = (ck)k = ck^2 \text{ and } b = ck$$

We know that

$$= \frac{pc^2k^4 + qc^2k^3 + rc^2k^2}{pc^2k^2 + qc^2k + rc^2}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{c^2k^2}{c^2} \left[\frac{pk^2 + qk + r}{pk^2 + qk + r} \right]$$

$$= k^2$$

$$LHS = \frac{pa^2 + qab + rb^2}{pb^2 + qbc + rc^2}$$

$$RHS = \frac{a}{c}$$

We can write it as

We can write it as

$$= \frac{p(ck^2)^2 + q(ck^2)ck + r(ck)^2}{p(ck)^2 + q(ck)c + rc^2} = \frac{ck^2}{c}$$

$$\text{By further calculation} \quad = k^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

22. If a, b, c are in continued proportion, prove that:

$$(i) \frac{a+b}{b+c} = \frac{a^2(b-c)}{b^2(a-b)}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3} = \frac{a}{b^2c^2} + \frac{b}{c^2a^2} + \frac{c}{a^2b^2}$$

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(iii) $a : c = (a^2 + b^2) : (b^2 + c^2)$

(iv) $a^2b^2c^2 (a^{-4} + b^{-4} + c^{-4}) = b^{-2} (a^4 + b^4 + c^4)$

(v) $abc (a + b + c)^3 = (ab + bc + ca)^3$

(vi) $(a + b + c) (a - b + c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

Solution:

It is given that

a, b, c are in continued proportion

So we get

$$a/b = b/c = k$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{ck(k+1)}{c(k+1)} \\ &= k \end{aligned}$$

$$RHS = \frac{a^2(b-c)}{b^2(a-b)}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{(ck^2)^2(ck-c)}{(ck)^2(ck^2-ck)}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{c^2k^4c(k-1)}{c^2k^2ck(k-1)}$$

$$(i) LHS = \frac{a+b}{b+c}$$

So we get

We can write it as

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{ck^2+ck}{ck+c} \\ &= k \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$RHS = \frac{a}{b^2c^2} + \frac{b}{c^2a^2} + \frac{c}{a^2b^2}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{ck^2}{(ck)^2c^2} + \frac{ck}{c^2(ck^2)^2} + \frac{c}{(ck^2)^2(ck)^2}$$

$$(ii) LHS = \frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3}$$

$$= \frac{ck^2}{c^4k^2} + \frac{ck}{c^4k^4} + \frac{c}{c^4k^6}$$

We can write it as

So we get

$$= \frac{1}{(ck^2)^3} + \frac{1}{(ck)^3} + \frac{1}{c^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^3} + \frac{1}{c^3k^3} + \frac{1}{c^3k^6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^3k^6} + \frac{1}{c^3k^3} + \frac{1}{c^3}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\text{Taking out the common terms} = \frac{1}{c^3} \left[1 + \frac{1}{k^3} + \frac{1}{k^6} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^3} \left[\frac{1}{k^6} + \frac{1}{k^3} + \frac{1}{1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{c^3} \left[\frac{1}{k^6} + \frac{1}{k^3} + 1 \right]$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(iii) a : c = (a^2 + b^2) : (b^2 + c^2)$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{b^2 + c^2}$$

We know that

$$LHS = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{ck^2}{c} = k^2$$

$$RHS = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{b^2 + c^2} = \frac{c^2k^4 + c^2k^2}{c^2k^2 + c^2}$$

We can write it as

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{(ck^2)^2 + (ck)^2}{(ck)^2 + c^2} = \frac{c^2k^2(k^2 + 1)}{c^2(k^2 + 1)}$$

So we get

$$= k^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(iv) a^2b^2c^2 (a^4 + b^4 + c^4) = b^2 (a^4 + b^4 + c^4)$$

$$LHS = a^2b^2c^2(a^{-4}b^{-4}c^{-4})$$

We can write it as

$$= a^2b^2c^2\left[\frac{1}{a^4} + \frac{1}{b^4} + \frac{1}{c^4}\right]$$

So we get

$$= \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{a^4} + \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{b^4} + \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{c^4}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{b^2c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a^2b^2}{c^2}$$

It can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(ck)^2c^2}{(ck^2)^2} + \frac{c^2(ck^2)^2}{(ck)^2} + \frac{(ck^2)^2(ck)^2}{c^2} \\ &= \frac{c^2k^2c^2}{c^2k^4} + \frac{c^2c^2k^4}{c^2k^2} + \frac{c^2k^4c^2k^2}{c^2} \end{aligned}$$

On further simplification

$$= \frac{c^2}{k^2} + \frac{c^2k^2}{1} + \frac{c^2k^6}{1}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= c^2\left[\frac{1}{k^2} + k^2 + k^6\right]$$



$$= \frac{c^2}{k^2} [1 + k^4 + k^8]$$

$$RHS = b^{-2} [a^4 + b^4 + c^4]$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{1}{b^2} [a^4 + b^4 + c^4]$$

So we get

$$= \frac{1}{(ck)^2} [(ck^2)^4 + (ck)^4 + c^4]$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{1}{c^2 k^2} [c^4 k^8 + c^4 k^4 + c^4]$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{c^4}{c^2 k^2} [k^8 + k^4 + 1] \\ &= \frac{c^2}{k^2} [1 + k^4 + k^8] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(v) LHS = abc (a + b + c)^3$$

We can write it as

$$= ck^2 \cdot ck \cdot c [ck^2 + ck + c]^3$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= c^3 k^3 [c (k^2 + k + 1)]^3$$

So we get

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$$= c^3 k^3 \cdot c^3 (k^2 + k + 1)^3$$

$$= c^6 k^3 (k^2 + k + 1)^3$$

$$\text{RHS} = (ab + bc + ca)^3$$

We can write it as

$$= (ck^2 \cdot ck + ck \cdot c + c \cdot ck^2)^3$$

So we get

$$= (c^2k^3 + c^2k + c^2k^2)^3$$

$$= (c^2k^3 + c^2k^2 + c^2k)^3$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= [c^2k (k^2 + k + 1)]^3$$

$$= c^6k^3 (k^2 + k + 1)^3$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$\text{(vi) LHS} = (a + b + c) (a - b + c)$$

We can write it as

$$= (ck^2 + ck + c) (ck^2 - ck + c)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= c (k^2 + k + 1) c (k^2 - k + 1)$$

$$= c^2 (k^2 + k + 1) (k^2 - k + 1)$$

So we get

$$= c^2 (k^4 + k^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{RHS} = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

We can write it as

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$$= (ck^2)^2 + (ck)^2 + (c)^2$$

So we get

$$= c^2k^4 + c^2k^2 + c^2$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= c^2 (k^4 + k^2 + 1)$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

23. If a, b, c, d are in continued proportion, prove that:

$$(i) \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{b^3 + c^3 + d^3} = \frac{a}{d}$$

$$(ii) (a^2 - b^2) (c^2 - d^2) = (b^2 - c^2)^2$$

$$(iii) (a + d) (b + c) - (a + c) (b + d) = (b - c)^2$$

$$(iv) a : d = \text{triplicate ratio of } (a - b) : (b - c)$$

$$(v) \left(\frac{a-b}{c} + \frac{a-c}{b} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{d-b}{c} + \frac{d-c}{b} \right)^2 = (a-d)^2 \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{b^2} \right)$$

Solution:

It is given that

a, b, c, d are in continued proportion

Here we get

$$a/b = b/c = c/d = k$$

$$c = dk, b = ck = dk \cdot k = dk^2$$

$$a = bk = dk^2 \cdot k = dk^3$$

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$$= \frac{d^3 k^9 + d^3 k^6 + d^3 k^3}{d^3 k^6 + d^3 k^3 + d^3}$$

$$(i) LHS = \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{b^3 + c^3 + d^3}$$

Taking out the common terms

We can write it as

$$= \frac{d^3 k^3 (k^6 + k^3 + 1)}{d^3 (k^6 + k^3 + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{(dk^3)^3 + (dk^2)^3 + (dk)^3}{(dk^2)^3 + (dk)^3 + d^3} = k^3$$

So we get

$$RHS = \frac{a}{d} = \frac{dk^3}{d} = k^3$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(ii) LHS = (a^2 - b^2) (c^2 - d^2)$$

We can write it as

$$= [(dk^3)^2 - (dk^2)^2] [(dk)^2 - d^2]$$

By further calculation

$$= (d^2 k^6 - d^2 k^4) (d^2 k^2 - d^2)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= d^2 k^4 (k^2 - 1) d^2 (k^2 - 1)$$

$$= d^4 k^4 (k^2 - 1)^2$$

$$RHS = (b^2 - c^2)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= [(dk^2)^2 - (dk)^2]^2$$

By further calculation

$$= [d^2 k^4 - d^2 k^2]^2$$

Taking out the common terms

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$$= [d^2k^2 (k^2 - 1)]^2$$

$$= d^4 k^4 (k^2 - 1)^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

$$(iii) \text{ LHS} = (a + d) (b + c) - (a + c) (b + d)$$

We can write it as

$$= (dk^3 + d) (dk^2 + dk) - (dk^3 + dk) (dk^2 + d)$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= d (k^3 + 1) dk (k + 1) - dk (k^2 + 1) d (k^2 + 1)$$

By further simplification

$$= d^2k (k + 1) (k^3 + 1) - d^2k (k^2 + 1) (k^2 + 1)$$

So we get

$$= d^2k (k^4 + k^3 + k + 1 - k^4 - 2k^2 - 1)$$

$$= d^2k (k^3 - 2k^2 + k)$$

Taking k as common

$$= d^2k^2 (k^2 - 2k + 1)$$

$$= d^2k^2 (k - 1)^2$$

$$\text{RHS} = (b - c)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= (dk^2 - dk)^2$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= d^2k^2 (k - 1)^2$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

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(iv) a: d = triplicate ratio of (a - b): (b - c) = (a - b)³: (b - c)³

We know that

$$LHS = a : d = \frac{a}{d}$$

It can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{dk^3}{d} \\ &= k^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$RHS = \frac{(a - b)^3}{(b - c)^3}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{(dk^3 - dk^2)^3}{(dk^2 - dk)^3}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{d^3 k^6 (k - 1)^3}{d^3 k^3 (k - 1)^3} \\ &= k^3 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

(v)

$$LHS = \left(\frac{a-b}{c} + \frac{a-c}{b}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d-b}{c} + \frac{d-c}{b}\right)^2$$

We can write it as

$$= \left(\frac{dk^3 - dk^2}{dk} + \frac{dk^3 - dk}{dk^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d - dk^2}{dk} + \frac{d - dk}{dk^2}\right)^2$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \left(\frac{dk^2(k-1)}{dk} + \frac{dk(k^2-1)}{dk^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{d(1-k^2)}{dk} + \frac{d(1-k)}{dk^2}\right)^2$$

By further calculation

$$= \left(k(k-1) + \frac{(k^2-1)}{k}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1-k^2}{k} + \frac{(1-k)}{k^2}\right)^2$$

Taking LCM we get

$$= \left(\frac{k^2(k-1) + (k^2-1)}{k}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{k(1-k^2) + 1-k}{k^2}\right)^2$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{k^3 - k^2 + k^2 - 1}{k}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{k - k^3 + 1 - k}{k^2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(k^3 - 1)^2}{k^2} - \frac{(-k^3 + 1)^2}{k^4} \\ &= \frac{(k^3 - 1)^2}{k^2} - \frac{(1 - k^3)^2}{k^4} \end{aligned}$$

On further simplification

$$= \left(\frac{k^3 - 1}{k^2}\right)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{k^2}\right)$$

We get

Therefore, LHS = RHS.

Exercise 7.3

1. If $a : b :: c : d$, prove that

$$= \frac{(k^3 - 1)^2(k^2 - 1)}{k^4}$$

$$RHS = (a - d)^2 \left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right)$$

We can write it as

$$= (dk^3 - d)^2 \left(\frac{1}{d^2 k^2} - \frac{1}{d^2 k^4}\right)$$

So we get

$$= d^2 (k^3 - 1)^2 \left(\frac{k^2 - 1}{d^2 k^4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(k^3 - 1)^2(k^2 - 1)}{k^4}$$

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$$(i) \frac{2a + 5b}{2a - 5b} = \frac{2c + 5d}{2c - 5d}$$

$$(ii) \frac{5a + 11b}{5c + 11d} = \frac{5a - 11b}{5c - 11d}$$

$$(iii) (2a + 3b) (2c - 3d) = (2a - 3b) (2c + 3d)$$

$$(iv) (la + mb): (lc + mb) :: (la - mb): (lc - mb)$$

Solution:

(i) We know that

If $a: b :: c: d$ we get $a/b = c/d$

By multiplying $2/5$

$$2a/5b = 2c/5d$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$(2a + 5b)/(2a - 5b) = (2c + 5d)/(2c - 5d)$$

(ii) We know that

If $a: b :: c: d$ we get $a/b = c/d$

By multiplying $5/11$

$$5a/11b = 5c/11d$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$(5a + 11b)/(5a - 11b) = (5c + 11d)/(5c - 11d)$$

Now by applying alternendo

$$(5a + 11b)/(5c + 11d) = (5a - 11b)/(5c - 11d)$$

(iii) We know that

If $a: b :: c: d$ we get $a/b = c/d$

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By multiplying $\frac{2}{3}$

$$2a/3b = 2c/3d$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$(2a + 3b)/(2a - 3b) = (2c + 3d)/(2c - 3d)$$

By cross multiplication

$$(2a + 3b)(2c - 3d) = (2a - 3b)(2c + 3d)$$

(iv) We know that

If $a : b :: c : d$ we get $a/b = c/d$

By multiplying l/m

$$la/mb = lc/md$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$(la + mb)/(la - mb) = (lc + md)/(lc - md)$$

Now by applying alternendo

$$(la + mb)/(lc + md) = (la - mb)/(lc - md)$$

So we get

$$(la + mb):(lc + md) :: (la - mb):(lc - md)$$

2.

(i) If $\frac{5x + 7y}{5u + 7v} = \frac{5x - 7y}{5u - 7v}$, show that $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{u}{v}$.

(ii) $\frac{8a - 5b}{8c - 5d} = \frac{8a + 5b}{8c + 5d}$, prove that $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.

Solution:

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$$(i) \frac{5x + 7y}{5u + 7v} = \frac{5x - 7y}{5u - 7v}$$

By applying alternendo

$$\frac{5x + 7y}{5x - 7y} = \frac{5u + v}{5u - 7v}$$

Now by applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{5x + 7y + 5x - 7y}{5x + 7y - 5x + 7y} = \frac{5u + 7v + 5u - 7v}{5u + 7v - 5u + 7v}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{10x}{14y} = \frac{10u}{14v}$$

Dividing by $\frac{10}{14}$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{u}{v}$$

Therefore, it is proved.

$$(ii) \frac{8a - 5b}{8c - 5d} = \frac{8a + 5b}{8c + 5d}$$

By applying alternendo

$$\frac{8a + 5b}{8a - 5b} = \frac{8c + 5d}{8c - 5d}$$

Now by applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{8a + 5b + 8a - 5b}{8a + 5b - 8a + 5b} = \frac{8c + 5d + 8c - 5d}{8c + 5d - 8c + 5d}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{16a}{10b} = \frac{16c}{10d}$$

Dividing by $\frac{16}{10}$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Therefore, it is proved.

3. If $(4a + 5b)(4c - 5d) = (4a - 5d)(4c + 5d)$, prove that a, b, c, d are in proportion.

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Solution:

It is given that

$$(4a + 5b)(4c - 5d) = (4a - 5d)(4c + 5d)$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{4a + 5b}{4a - 5b} = \frac{4c + 5d}{4c - 5d}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{4a + 5b + 4a - 5b}{4a + 5b - 4a + 5b} = \frac{4c + 5d + 4c - 5d}{4c + 5d - 4c + 5d}$$

So we get

$$\frac{8a}{10b} = \frac{8c}{10d}$$

Dividing by $\frac{8}{10}$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Therefore, it is proved that a, b, c, d are in proportion.

4. If $(pa + qb) : (pc + qd) :: (pa - qb) : (pc - qd)$ prove that $a : b :: c : d$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$(pa + qb) : (pc + qd) :: (pa - qb) : (pc - qd)$$

We can write it as

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$$\frac{pa + qb}{pc + qd} = \frac{pa - qb}{pc - qd}$$
$$\frac{pa + qb}{pa - qb} = \frac{pc + qd}{pc - qd}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{pa + qb + pa - qb}{pa + qb - pa + qb} = \frac{pc + qd + pc - qd}{pc + qd - pc + qd}$$

So we get

$$\frac{2pa}{2qb} = \frac{2pc}{2qd}$$

Dividing by $\frac{2p}{2q}$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Therefore, it is proved that $a : b :: c : d$.

5. If $(ma + nb) : b :: (mc + nd) : d$, prove that a, b, c, d are in proportion.

Solution:

It is given that

$$(ma + nb) : b :: (mc + nd) : d$$

We can write it as

$$(ma + nb) / b = (mc + nd) / d$$

By cross multiplication

$$mad + nbd = mbc + nbd$$

$$\text{Here } mad = mbc$$

$$ad = bc$$

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By further calculation

$$a/b = c/d$$

Therefore, it is proved that a, b, c, d are in proportion.

6. If $(11a^2 + 13b^2)(11c^2 - 13d^2) = (11a^2 - 13b^2)(11c^2 + 13d^2)$, prove that $a : b :: c : d$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$(11a^2 + 13b^2)(11c^2 - 13d^2) = (11a^2 - 13b^2)(11c^2 + 13d^2)$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{11a^2 + 13b^2}{11a^2 - 13b^2} = \frac{11c^2 + 13d^2}{11c^2 - 13d^2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{11a^2 + 13b^2 + 11a^2 - 13b^2}{11a^2 + 13b^2 - 11a^2 + 13b^2} = \frac{11c^2 + 13d^2 + 11c^2 - 13d^2}{11c^2 + 13d^2 - 11c^2 + 13d^2}$$

So we get

$$\frac{22a^2}{26b^2} = \frac{22c^2}{26d^2}$$

Dividing by $\frac{22}{26}$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{c^2}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Therefore, it is proved that $a : b :: c : d$.

7.

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If $x = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$ find the value of $\frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b}$.

Solution:

$$\frac{x+b}{x-b} = \frac{2a+a+b}{2a-a-b} = \frac{3a+b}{a-b} \dots (2)$$

It is given that

$$x = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{2b}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+a}{x-a} = \frac{2b+a+b}{2b-a-b} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a} \dots (1)$$

Similarly

$$\frac{x}{b} = \frac{2a}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

Now adding both the equations

$$\frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x+b}{x-b} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a} + \frac{3a+b}{a-b}$$

By further calculation

$$= -\frac{a+3b}{a-b} + \frac{3a+b}{a-b}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{-a-3b+3a+b}{a-b}$$

$$= \frac{2a-2b}{a-b}$$

Taking 2 as common

$$= 2(a-b)/(a-b)$$

$$= 2$$

8.

If $x = \frac{8ab}{a+b}$ find the value of $\frac{x+4a}{x-4a} + \frac{x+4b}{x-4b}$

Solution:

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It is given that

$$x = \frac{8ab}{a+b}$$

$$\frac{x}{4a} = \frac{2b}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+4a}{x-4a} = \frac{2b+a+b}{2b-a-b} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a} \dots\dots(1)$$

Similarly

$$\frac{x}{4b} = \frac{2a}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+b}{x-b} = \frac{2a+a+b}{2a-a-b} = \frac{3a+b}{a-b} \dots\dots(2)$$

Now adding both the equations

$$\frac{x+4a}{x-4a} + \frac{x+4b}{x-4b} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a} + \frac{3a+b}{a-b}$$

By further calculation

$$= -\frac{a+3b}{a-b} + \frac{3a+b}{a-b}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{-a-3b+3a+b}{a-b}$$

$$= \frac{2a-2b}{a-b}$$

Taking 2 as common

$$= 2(a-b)/(a-b)$$

$$= 2$$

9.

If $x = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$ find the value of $\frac{x+2\sqrt{2}}{x-2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+2\sqrt{3}}{x-2\sqrt{3}}$

Solution:

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It is given that

$$x = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

We can write it as

$$x = \frac{4\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

Here

$$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x + 2\sqrt{2}}{x - 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{x + 2\sqrt{2}}{x - 2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} \dots\dots (1)$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$

Taking out 2 as common

$$= \frac{2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2$$

Similarly

$$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x + 2\sqrt{3}}{x - 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{x + 2\sqrt{3}}{x - 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}} \dots\dots (2)$$

By adding both the equations

$$\frac{x + 2\sqrt{2}}{x - 2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x + 2\sqrt{3}}{x - 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} + \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} - \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$$

So we get

10. Using properties of properties, find x from the following equations:

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$$(i) \frac{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x}}{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{2+x}} = 3$$

$$(ii) \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x-10}}{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-10}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(iii) \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(iv) \frac{\sqrt{12x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{12x+1} - \sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(v) \frac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 + 5}}{3x - \sqrt{9x^2 + 5}} = 5$$

$$(vi) \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{c}{d}$$

Solution:

$$(i) \frac{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x}}{\sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{2+x}} = 3$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x} + \sqrt{2-x} - \sqrt{2+x}}{\sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x} - \sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{2+x}} = \frac{3+1}{3-1}$$

On further calculation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\sqrt{2-x}}{2\sqrt{2+x}} &= \frac{4}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+x}} &= \frac{2}{1} \end{aligned}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{2-x}{2+x} = \frac{4}{1}$$

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By cross multiplication

$$8 + 4x = 2 - x$$

So we get

$$4x + x = 2 - 8$$

$$5x = -6$$

$$x = -6/5$$

$$(ii) \frac{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x-10}}{\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-10}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x-10} + \sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-10}}{\sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x-10} - \sqrt{x+4} + \sqrt{x-10}} = \frac{5+2}{5-2}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{2\sqrt{x+4}}{2\sqrt{x-10}} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+4}}{\sqrt{x-10}} = \frac{7}{3}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{x+4}{x-10} = \frac{49}{9}$$

By cross multiplication

$$49x - 490 = 9x + 36$$

$$49x - 9x = 36 + 490$$

So we get

$$40x = 526$$

$$x = 526/40$$

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$$x = 263/20$$

$$(iii) \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} - \sqrt{1-x} = \frac{a}{b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{2\sqrt{1+x}}{2\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{a+b}{a-b}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{1+x}{1-x} = \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)^2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{1+x+1-x}{1+x-1+x} = \frac{(a+b)^2 + (a-b)^2}{(a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{2}{2x} = \frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{4ab}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2ab}$$

So we get $x = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$

$$(iv) \frac{\sqrt{12x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{12x+1} - \sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{\sqrt{12x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3} + \sqrt{12x+1} - \sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{12x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3} - \sqrt{12x+1} + \sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{3+2}{3-2}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{2\sqrt{12x+1}}{2\sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{12x+1}}{\sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{5}{1}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{12x+1}{2x-3} = \frac{25}{1}$$

By cross multiplication

$$50x - 75 = 12x + 1$$

$$50x - 12x = 1 + 75$$

So we get

$$38x = 76$$

$$x = 76/38 = 2$$

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$$(v) \frac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}}{3x - \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{5}{1}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5} + 3x - \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5} - 3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{5 + 1}{5 - 1}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{6x}{2\sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{6}{4}$$
$$\frac{3x}{\sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{9x^2}{9x^2 - 5} = \frac{9}{4}$$

By cross multiplication

$$81x^2 - 45 = 36x^2$$

$$81x^2 - 36x^2 = 45$$

So we get

$$45x^2 = 45$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$x = 1, -1$$

Verification:

(i) If $x = 1$

$$\frac{3 \times 1 + \sqrt{9 \times 1 - 5}}{3 \times 1 - \sqrt{9 \times 1 - 5}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{4}}{3 - \sqrt{4}}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3 + 2}{3 - 2} \\ &= \frac{5}{1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x = 1$.

(ii) If $x = -1$

$$\frac{3 \times (-1) + \sqrt{9 \times (-1)^2 - 5}}{3 \times (-1) - \sqrt{9 \times (-1)^2 - 5}} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{9 - 5}}{-3 - \sqrt{9 - 5}}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{-3 + \sqrt{4}}{-3 - \sqrt{4}}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-3 + 2}{-3 - 2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{-5} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Here $1/5 \neq 5/1$

$x = -1$ is not the solution

Therefore, $x = 1$.

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$$(vi) \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{c}{d}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x} + \sqrt{a+x} - \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x} - \sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{2\sqrt{a+x}}{2\sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{a+x}}{\sqrt{a-x}} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{(c+d)^2}{(c-d)^2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{a+x+a-x}{a+x-a+x} = \frac{(c+d)^2 + (c-d)^2}{(c+d)^2 - (c-d)^2}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{2a}{2x} = \frac{2(c^2 + d^2)}{4cd}$$

$$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{c^2 + d^2}{2cd}$$

By cross multiplication

$$x(c^2 + d^2) = 2acd$$

$$x = \frac{2acd}{c^2 + d^2}$$

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11. Using properties of proportion solve for x. Given that x is positive.

(i) (ii)

$$\frac{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} = 4$$

Solution:

$$\frac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}}{3x - \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{5}{1}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5} + 3x - \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}}{3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5} - 3x + \sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{5 + 1}{5 - 1}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{6x}{2\sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{6}{4}$$
$$\frac{3x}{\sqrt{9x^2 - 5}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{9x^2}{9x^2 - 5} = \frac{9}{4}$$

By cross multiplication

$$81x^2 - 45 = 36x^2$$

$$81x^2 - 36x^2 = 45$$

So we get

$$45x^2 = 45$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$x = 1, -1$$

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Verification:

(i) If $x = 1$

$$\frac{3 \times 1 + \sqrt{9 \times 1 - 5}}{3 \times 1 - \sqrt{9 \times 1 - 5}} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{4}}{3 - \sqrt{4}}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3 + 2}{3 - 2} \\ &= \frac{5}{1} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x = 1$.

(ii)

Solution:

$$\frac{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} = \frac{4}{1}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo, we get

$$\frac{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 1} + 2x - \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}}{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 1} - 2x + \sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} = \frac{4 + 1}{4 - 1}$$

On further calculation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} &= \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 1}} &= \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

On squaring on both sides, we get

$$\frac{4x^2}{4x^2 - 1} = \frac{25}{9}$$

Upon cross multiplication,

$$36x^2 = 25(4x^2 - 1)$$

$$36x^2 = 100x^2 - 25$$

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$$64x^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 = 25/64$$

Taking square root on both sides,

$$x = \sqrt{25/64}$$

$$x = \pm 5/8$$

Given that, x is positive

Thus the value of x = 5/8.

12. Solve

$$\frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{62(1+x)}{63(1-x)}$$

Solution:

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$$\frac{1+x+x^2}{1-x+x^2} = \frac{62(1+x)}{63(1-x)}$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)}{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)} = \frac{62}{63}$$

$$\frac{(1+x)(1-x+x^2)}{(1-x)(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{63}{62}$$

$$\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3} = \frac{63}{62}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{1+x^3+1-x^3}{1+x^3-1+x^3} = \frac{63+62}{63-62}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{2}{2x^3} = \frac{125}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3} = \frac{125}{1}$$

So we get

$$x^3 = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3$$

$$x = 1/5$$

13. Solve for x:

$$16\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)^3 = \frac{a+x}{a-x}$$

Solution:

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$$\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right) \times \left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)^3 = 16$$

$$\left(\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right)^4 = 16 = (\pm 2)^4$$

Here

$$\frac{a+x}{a-x} = \pm 2$$

$$\text{If } \frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{2}{1}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{a+x+a-x}{a+x-a+x} = \frac{2+1}{2-1}$$

On further calculation

$$16\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)^3 = \frac{a+x}{a-x} \quad \frac{2a}{2x} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\text{We can write it as } \frac{a}{x} = \frac{3}{1}$$

So we get

$$3x = a$$

$$x = a/3$$

$$\text{If } \frac{a+x}{a-x} = \frac{-2}{1}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{a+x+a-x}{a+x-a+x} = \frac{-2+1}{-2-1}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{2a}{2x} = \frac{-1}{-3}$$

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

So we get

$$x = 3a$$

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

14.

If $x = \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-1}}{\sqrt{a+1} - \sqrt{a-1}}$, using properties of proportion, show that $x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0$

Solution:

It is given that

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-1}}{\sqrt{a+1} - \sqrt{a-1}}$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{2\sqrt{a+1}}{2\sqrt{a-1}}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{(x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2}{(x+1)^2 - (x-1)^2} = \frac{2a}{2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x^2 + 1 + 2x + x^2 + 1 - 2x}{x^2 + 1 + 2x - x^2 - 1 + 2x} = a$$

So we get

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2}{4x} = a$$

Taking out common terms

$$\frac{2(x^2 + 1)}{4x} = a$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x} = a$$

We get

$$2ax = x^2 + 1$$

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

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Therefore, it is proved.

15.

Solution:

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$$\frac{x}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

On further calculation

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)} &= \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \\ \frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)} &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}\end{aligned}$$

By squaring both sides

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

Expanding the equations

$$\frac{x^2 + 1 + 2x}{x^2 + 1 - 2x} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x^2 + 1 + 2x + x^2 + 1 - 2x}{x^2 + 1 + 2x - x^2 - 1 + 2x} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2 - a^2 + b^2}$$

So we get

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2}{4x} = \frac{2a^2}{2b^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

Taking out common terms

$$\frac{2(x^2 + 1)}{4x} = \frac{2a^2}{2b^2}$$

So we get

$$b^2 = \frac{2a^2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

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16.

Given that $\frac{a^3 + 3ab^2}{b^3 + 3a^2b} = \frac{63}{62}$. Using componendo and dividendo find $a : b$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\frac{a^3 + 3ab^2}{b^3 + 3a^2b} = \frac{63}{62}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{a^3 + 3ab^2 + b^3 + 3a^2b}{a^3 + 3ab^2 - b^3 - 3a^2b} = \frac{63 + 62}{63 - 62} = \frac{125}{1}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{(a + b)^3}{(a - b)^3} = \left(\frac{5}{1}\right)^3$$

So we get

$$\frac{(a + b)}{(a - b)} = 5$$

By cross multiplication

$$a + b = 5a - 5b$$

We can write it as

$$5a - a - 5b - b = 0$$

$$4a - 6b = 0$$

$$4a = 6b$$

We get.

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$$a/b = 6/4$$

$$a/b = 3/2$$

$$\therefore a : b = 3 : 2$$

17.

Give $\frac{x^3 + 12x}{6x^2 + 8} = \frac{y^3 + 27y}{9y^2 + 27}$. Using componendo and dividendo find $x : y$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\frac{x^3 + 12x}{6x^2 + 8} = \frac{y^3 + 27y}{9y^2 + 27}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x^3 + 12x + 6x^2 + 8}{x^3 + 12x - 6x^2 - 8} = \frac{y^3 + 27y + 9y^2 + 27}{y^3 + 27y - 9y^2 - 27}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{(x + 2)^3}{(x - 2)^3} = \frac{(y + 3)^3}{(y - 3)^3}$$

We can write it as

$$\left(\frac{x + 2}{x - 2}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{y + 3}{y - 3}\right)^3$$

So we get

$$\frac{x + 2}{x - 2} = \frac{y + 3}{y - 3}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x + 2 + x - 2}{x + 2 - x + 2} = \frac{y + 3 + y - 3}{y + 3 - y + 3}$$

By further calculation

$$2x/4 = 2y/3$$

$$x/2 = y/3$$

By cross multiplication

$$x/y = 2/3$$

Hence, the required ratio x: y is 2: 3.

18. Using the properties of proportion, solve the following equation for x; given

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$$\frac{x^3 + 3x}{3x^2 + 1} = \frac{341}{91}$$

Solution:

It is given that

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x}{3x^2 + 1} = \frac{341}{91}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x + 3x^2 + 1}{x^3 + 3x - 3x^2 - 1} = \frac{341 + 91}{341 - 91}$$

On further calculation

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1} = \frac{432}{250} = \frac{216}{125}$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{216}{125} = \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^3$$

So we get

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{6}{5}$$

By cross multiplication

$$6x - 6 = 5x + 5$$

$$6x - 5x = 5 + 6$$

$$x = 11$$

19.

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If $\frac{x+y}{ax+by} = \frac{y+z}{ay+bz} = \frac{z+x}{az+bx}$, prove that each of these ratio is equal to $\frac{2}{a+b}$ unless $x+y+z=0$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$\frac{x+y}{ax+by} = \frac{y+z}{ay+bz} = \frac{z+x}{az+bx} = \frac{2(x+y+z)}{x(a+b) + y(a+b) + z(a+b)}$$

So we get

By addition

$$= \frac{x+y+y+z+z+x}{ax+by+ay+bz+az+bx} = \frac{2(x+y+z)}{(a+b)(x+y+z)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a+b}$$

By further calculation

If $x+y+z \neq 0$

Therefore, it is proved.

Chapter Test

1. Find the compound ratio of

$(a+b)^2 : (a-b)^2$, $(a^2-b^2) : (a^2+b^2)$ and $(a^4-b^4) : (a+b)^4$

Solution:

$(a+b)^2 : (a-b)^2$

$(a^2-b^2) : (a^2+b^2)$

$(a^4-b^4) : (a+b)^4$

We can write it as

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$$= \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)^2} \times \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} \times \frac{a^4-b^4}{(a+b)^4}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)^2} \times \frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{a^2+b^2} \times \frac{(a^2+b^2)(a+b)(a-b)}{(a+b)^4}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= 1 : 1$$

2. If $(7p + 3q) : (3p - 2q) = 43 : 2$, find $p : q$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$(7p + 3q) : (3p - 2q) = 43 : 2$$

We can write it as

$$(7p + 3q) / (3p - 2q) = 43/2$$

By cross multiplication

$$129p - 86q = 14p + 6q$$

$$129p - 14p = 6q + 86q$$

So we get

$$115p = 92q$$

By division

$$p/q = 92/115 = 4/5$$

Hence, $p : q = 4 : 5$.

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3. If $a : b = 3 : 5$, find $(3a + 5b) : (7a - 2b)$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$a : b = 3 : 5$$

We can write it as

$$a/b = 3/5$$

Here

$$(3a + 5b) : (7a - 2b)$$

Now dividing the terms by b

$$3 \times \frac{a}{b} + 5 : 3 \times \frac{a}{b} - 2$$

Substituting the values of $\frac{a}{b}$

$$3 \times \frac{3}{5} + 5 : 3 \times \frac{3}{5} - 2$$

By further calculation

$$\left(\frac{9}{5} + 5\right) : \left(\frac{21}{5} - 2\right)$$

Taking LCM

$$\frac{9 + 25}{5} : \frac{21 - 10}{5}$$

So we get

$$\frac{34}{5} : \frac{11}{5}$$

Here

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$$(3a + 5b) : (7a - 2b) = 34 : 11$$

4. The ratio of the shorter sides of a right angled triangle is 5: 12. If the perimeter of the triangle is 360 cm, find the length of the longest side.

Solution:

Consider the two shorter sides of a right-angled triangle as $5x$ and $12x$

So the third longest side

$$= \sqrt{(5x)^2 + (12x)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25x^2 + 144x^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{169x^2}$$

$$= 13x$$

It is given that

$$5x + 12x + 13x = 360 \text{ cm}$$

By further calculation

$$30x = 360$$

We get

$$x = 360/30 = 12$$

Here the length of the longest side = $13x$

Substituting the value of x

$$= 13 \times 12$$

$$= 156 \text{ cm}$$

5. The ratio of the pocket money saved by Lokesh and his sister is 5: 6. If the sister saves Rs 30 more, how much more the brother should save in order to keep the ratio of their savings unchanged?

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Solution:

Consider $5x$ and $6x$ as the savings of Lokesh and his sister.

Lokesh should save Rs y more

Based on the problem

$$(5x + y) / (6x + 30) = 5/6$$

By cross multiplication

$$30x + 6y = 30x + 150$$

By further calculation

$$30x + 6y - 30x = 150$$

So we get

$$6y = 150$$

$$y = 150/6 = 25$$

Therefore, Lokesh should save Rs 25 more than his sister.

6. In an examination, the number of those who passed and the number of those who failed were in the ratio of 3: 1. Had 8 more appeared, and 6 less passed, the ratio of passed to failures would have been 2: 1. Find the number of candidates who appeared.

Solution:

Consider the number of passed = $3x$

Number of failed = x

So the total candidates appeared = $3x + x = 4x$

In the second case

Number of candidates appeared = $4x + 8$

Number of passed = $3x - 6$

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$$\text{Number of failed} = 4x + 8 - 3x + 6 = x + 14$$

$$\text{Ratio} = 2: 1$$

Based on the condition

$$(3x - 6) / (x + 14) = 2/1$$

By cross multiplication

$$3x - 6 = 2x + 28$$

$$3x - 2x = 28 + 6$$

$$x = 34$$

$$\text{Here the number of candidates appeared} = 4x = 4 \times 34 = 136$$

7. What number must be added to each of the numbers 15, 17, 34 and 38 to make them proportional?

Solution:

Consider x be added to each number

So the numbers will be

$$15 + x, 17 + x, 34 + x \text{ and } 38 + x$$

Based on the condition

$$(15 + x) / (17 + x) = (34 + x) / (38 + x)$$

By cross multiplication

$$(15 + x)(38 + x) = (34 + x)(17 + x)$$

By further calculation

$$570 + 53x + x^2 = 578 + 51x + x^2$$

So we get

$$x^2 + 53x - x^2 - 51x = 578 - 570$$

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$$2x = 8$$

$$x = 4$$

Hence, 4 must be added to each of the numbers.

8. If $(a + 2b + c)$, $(a - c)$ and $(a - 2b + c)$ are in continued proportion, prove that b is the mean proportional between a and c .

Solution:

It is given that

$(a + 2b + c)$, $(a - c)$ and $(a - 2b + c)$ are in continued proportion

We can write it as

$$(a + 2b + c) / (a - c) = (a - c) / (a - 2b + c)$$

By cross multiplication

$$(a + 2b + c)(a - 2b + c) = (a - c)^2$$

On further calculation

$$a^2 - 2ab + ac + 2av - 4b^2 + 2bc + ac - 2bc + c^2 = a^2 - 2ac + c^2$$

So we get

$$a^2 - 2ab + ac + 2ab - 4b^2 + 2bc + ac - 2bc + c^2 - a^2 + 2ac - c^2 = 0$$

$$4ac - 4b^2 = 0$$

Dividing by 4

$$ac - b^2 = 0$$

$$b^2 = ac$$

Therefore, it is proved that b is the mean proportional between a and c .

9. If 2, 6, p , 54 and q are in continued proportion, find the values of p and q .

Solution:

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It is given that

2, 6, p, 54 and q are in continued proportion

We can write it as

$$2/6 = 6/p = p/54 = 54/q$$

(i) We know that

$$2/6 = 6/p$$

By cross multiplication

$$2p = 36$$

$$p = 18$$

(ii) We know that

$$p/54 = 54/q$$

By cross multiplication

$$pq = 54 \times 54$$

Substituting the value of p

$$q = (54 \times 54) / 18 = 162$$

Therefore, the values of p and q are 18 and 162.

10. If a, b, c, d, e are in continued proportion, prove that: $a : e = a^4 : b^4$.

Solution:

It is given that

a, b, c, d, e are in continued proportion

We can write it as

$$a/b = b/c = c/d = d/e = k$$

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$$d = ek, c = ek^2, b = ek^3 \text{ and } a = ek^4$$

Here

$$\text{LHS} = a/e$$

Substituting the values

$$= ek^4 / e$$

$$= k^4$$

$$\text{RHS} = a^4/b^4$$

Substituting the values

$$= (ek^4)^4 / (ek^3)^4$$

So we get

$$= e^4 k^{16} / e^4 k^{12}$$

$$= k^{16-12}$$

$$= k^4$$

Hence, it is proved that $a : e = a^4 : b^4$.

11. Find two numbers whose mean proportional is 16 and the third proportional is 128.

Solution:

Consider x and y as the two numbers

$$\text{Mean proportion} = 16$$

$$\text{Third proportion} = 128$$

$$\sqrt{xy} = 16$$

$$xy = 256$$

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$$x = 256/y \dots (1)$$

$$y^2/x = 128$$

Here

$$x = y^2/128 \dots (2)$$

Using both the equations

$$256/y = y^3/128$$

By cross multiplication

$$y^3 = 256 \times 128 = 32768$$

$$y^3 = 32^3$$

$$y = 32$$

Substituting the value of y in equation (1)

$$x = 256/y$$

So we get

$$x = 256/32 = 8$$

Hence, the two numbers are 8 and 32.

12. If q is the mean proportional between p and r, prove that:

$$p^2 - 3q^2 + r^2 = q^4 \left(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{3}{q^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

Solution:

It is given that

q is the mean proportional between p and r

$$q^2 = pr$$

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Here

$$\text{LHS} = p^2 - 3q^2 + r^2$$

We can write it as

$$= p^2 - 3pr + r^2$$

$$\text{RHS} = q^4 \left(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{3}{q^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

We can write it as

$$= (q^2)^2 \left(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{3}{q^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

Substituting the value of q

$$= (pr)^2 \left(\frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{3}{pr} + \frac{1}{r^2} \right)$$

Taking LCM

$$= p^2 r^2 \left(\frac{r^2 - 3pr + p^2}{p^2 r^2} \right)$$

So we get

$$= r^2 - 3pr + p^2$$

Here

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

Therefore, it is proved.

13. If $a/b = c/d = e/f$, prove that each ratio is

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$$(i) \sqrt{\frac{3a^2 - 5c^2 + 7e^2}{3b^2 - 5d^2 + 7f^2}}$$

$$(ii) \left[\frac{2a^3 + 5c^3 + 7e^3}{2b^3 + 5d^3 + 7f^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Solution:

It is given that

$$a/b = c/d = e/f = k$$

So we get

$$a = k, c = dk, e = fk$$

$$(i) \sqrt{\frac{3a^2 - 5c^2 + 7e^2}{3b^2 - 5d^2 + 7f^2}}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \sqrt{\frac{3b^2k^2 - 5d^2k^2 + 7f^2k^2}{3b^2 - 5d^2 + 7f^2}}$$

Taking k as common

$$= k \sqrt{\frac{3b^2 - 5d^2 + 7f^2}{3b^2 - 5d^2 + 7f^2}}$$

$$= k$$

Therefore, it is proved.

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$$(ii) \left[\frac{2a^3 + 5c^3 + 7e^3}{2b^3 + 5d^3 + 7f^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Substituting the values

Taking k as common

$$= \left[\frac{2b^3k^3 + 5d^3k^3 + 7f^3k^3}{2b^3 + 5d^3 + 7f^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = k \left[\frac{2b^3 + 5d^3 + 7f^3}{2b^3 + 5d^3 + 7f^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= k$$

Therefore, it is proved.

14. If $x/a = y/b = z/c$, prove that

$$\frac{3x^3 - 5y^3 + 4z^3}{3a^3 - 5b^3 + 4c^3} = \left(\frac{3x - 5y + 4z}{3a - 5b + 4c} \right)^3$$

Solution:

It is given that

$$x/a = y/b = z/c = k$$

So we get

$$x = ak, y = bk, z = ck$$

Here

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$$LHS = \frac{3x^3 - 5y^3 + 4z^3}{3a^3 - 5b^3 + 4c^3}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \frac{3a^3k^3 - 5b^3k^3 + 4c^3k^3}{3a^3 - 5b^3 + 4c^3}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{k^3(3a^3 - 5b^3 + 4c^3)}{3a^3 - 5b^3 + 4c^3}$$

$$= k^3$$

$$RHS = \left(\frac{3x - 5y + 4z}{3a - 5b + 4c}\right)^3$$

Substituting the values

$$= \left(\frac{3ak - 5bk + 4ck}{3a - 5b + 4c}\right)^3$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \left(\frac{k(3a - 5b + 4c)}{3a - 5b + 4c}\right)^3$$

$$= k^3$$

Hence, LHS = RHS.

15. If x: a = y: b, prove that

$$\frac{x^4 + a^4}{x^3 + a^3} + \frac{y^4 + b^4}{y^3 + b^3} = \frac{(x + y)^4 + (a + b)^4}{(x + y)^3 + (a + b)^3}$$

Solution:

We know that

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$$x/a = y/b = k$$

So we get

$$x = ak, y = bk$$

Here

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$$LHS = \frac{x^4 + a^4}{x^3 + a^3} + \frac{y^4 + b^4}{y^3 + b^3}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \frac{a^4 k^4 + a^4}{a^3 k^3 + a^3} + \frac{b^4 k^4 + b^4}{b^3 k^3 + b^3}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{a^4(k^4 + 1)}{a^3(k^3 + 1)} + \frac{b^4(k^4 + 1)}{b^3(k^3 + 1)}$$

We get

$$= \frac{a(k^4 + 1)}{k^3 + 1} + \frac{b(k^4 + 1)}{k^3 + 1}$$

We can write it as

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{a(k^4 + 1) + b(k^4 + 1)}{k^3 + 1} \\ &= \frac{(k^4 + 1)(a + b)}{k^3 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$RHS = \frac{(x + y)^4 + (a + b)^4}{(x + y)^3 + (a + b)^3}$$

Substituting the values

$$= \frac{(ak + bk)^4 + (a + b)^4}{(ak + bk)^3 + (a + b)^3}$$

Taking out the common terms

$$= \frac{k^4(a + b)^4 + (a + b)^4}{k^3(a + b)^3(a + b)^3}$$

We get

$$= \frac{(a + b)^4(k^4 + 1)}{(a + b)^3(k^3 + 1)}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{(a + b)(k^4 + 1)}{k^3 + 1}$$

Here LHS = RHS

Therefore, it is proved.

16.

If $\frac{x}{b + c - a} = \frac{y}{c + a - b} = \frac{z}{a + b - c}$ prove that each ratio's equal to : $\frac{x + y + z}{a + b + c}$

Solution:

Consider

$$\frac{x}{b + c - a} = \frac{y}{c + a - b} = \frac{z}{a + b - c} = k$$

So we get

$$x = k(b + c - a)$$

$$y = k(c + a - b)$$

$$z = k(a + b - c)$$

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Here

$$\frac{x + y + z}{a + b + c} = \frac{k(b + c - a) + k(c + a - b) + k(a + b - c)}{a + b + c}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{k(b + c - a + c + a - b + a + b - c)}{a + b + c}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{k(a + b + c)}{a + b + c}$$

= k

Therefore, it is proved.

17. If a: b = 9: 10, find the value of

(i) $\frac{5a + 3b}{5a - 3b}$

(ii) $\frac{2a^2 - 3b^2}{2a^2 + 3b^2}$

Solution:

It is given that

$$a: b = 9: 10$$

So we get

$$a/b = 9/10$$

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$$(i) \frac{5a + 3b}{5a - 3b} = \frac{\frac{5a}{b} + \frac{3b}{b}}{\frac{5a}{b} - \frac{3b}{b}}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{\frac{5a}{b} + 3}{\frac{5a}{b} - 3}$$

Substituting the values of $\frac{a}{b}$

$$= \frac{5 \times \frac{9}{10} + 3}{5 \times \frac{9}{10} - 3}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{9}{2} + 3}{\frac{9}{2} - 3} \\ &= \frac{\frac{15}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

By further simplification

$$= \frac{15}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 5$$

$$(ii) \frac{2a^2 - 3b^2}{2a^2 + 3b^2}$$

Dividing by b^2

$$= \frac{\frac{2a^2}{b^2} - \frac{3b^2}{b^2}}{\frac{2a^2}{b^2} + \frac{3b^2}{b^2}}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{2\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 3}{2\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + 3}$$

Substituting the values of $\frac{a}{b}$

$$= \frac{2\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 - 3}{2\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 + 3}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2 \times \frac{81}{100} - 3}{2 \times \frac{81}{100} + 3} \\ &= \frac{\frac{81}{50} - 3}{\frac{81}{50} + 3} \end{aligned}$$

By further simplification

$$= \frac{\frac{81-150}{50}}{\frac{81+150}{50}}$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-69}{50} \times \frac{50}{231} \\ &= \frac{-69}{231} \\ &= \frac{-23}{77} \end{aligned}$$

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18. If $(3x^2 + 2y^2) : (3x^2 - 2y^2) = 11 : 9$, find the value of

$$\frac{3x^4 + 25y^4}{3x^4 - 25y^4}$$

Solution:

It is given that

$$(3x^2 + 2y^2) : (3x^2 - 2y^2) = 11 : 9$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{3x^2 + 2y^2}{3x^2 - 2y^2} = \frac{11}{9}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{3x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x^2 - 2y^2}{3x^2 + 2y^2 - 3x^2 + 2y^2} = \frac{11 + 9}{11 - 9}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{6x^2}{4y^2} = \frac{20}{2}$$

$$\frac{3x^2}{2y^2} = 10$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} = 10 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

Here

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$$\frac{3x^4 + 25y^4}{3x^4 - 25y^4} = \frac{\frac{3x^4}{y^4} + \frac{25y^4}{y^4}}{\frac{3x^4}{y^4} - \frac{25y^4}{y^4}}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{3\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)^2 + 25}{3\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right)^2 - 25}$$

By substituting the values

$$= \frac{3\left(\frac{20}{3}\right)^2 + 25}{3\left(\frac{20}{3}\right)^2 - 25} = \frac{\frac{400+75}{3}}{\frac{400-75}{3}}$$

By further calculation

$$= \frac{3 \times \frac{400}{9} + 25}{3 \times \frac{400}{9} - 25} = \frac{475}{3} \times \frac{3}{325} = \frac{19}{13}$$

Taking LCM

19.

If $x = \frac{2mab}{a+b}$, find the value of $\frac{x+ma}{x-ma} + \frac{x+mb}{x-mb}$.

Solution:

It is given that

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$$x = \frac{2mab}{a+b}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{x}{ma} + \frac{2b}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+ma}{x-ma} = \frac{2b+a+b}{2b-a-b} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a} \dots (1)$$

Similarly

$$\frac{x}{mb} = \frac{2a}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo So we get

$$\frac{x+mb}{x-mb} = \frac{2a+a+b}{2a-a-b} = \frac{3a+b}{a-b} \dots (2) \quad = \frac{-3b-a+3a+b}{a-b}$$

Now adding both the equations

$$= \frac{2a-2b}{a-b}$$

$$\frac{x+ma}{x-ma} + \frac{x+mb}{x-mb} = \frac{3b+a}{b-a} + \frac{3a+b}{a-b}$$

Taking out 2 as common

By further calculation

$$= \frac{-3b+a}{a-b} + \frac{3a+b}{a-b} = \frac{2(a-b)}{a-b} = 2$$

20.

If $x = \frac{pab}{a+b}$, prove that $\frac{x+pa}{x-pa} - \frac{x+pb}{x-pb} = \frac{2(a^2-b^2)}{ab}$.

Solution:

It is given that

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$$x = \frac{pab}{a+b}$$

We can write it as

$$= \frac{x}{pa} + \frac{b}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+pa}{x-pa} = \frac{b+a+b}{b-a-b} = \frac{a+2b}{-a} \dots (1)$$

Similarly

$$\frac{x}{pb} = \frac{a}{a+b}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+pb}{x-pb} = \frac{a+a+b}{a-a-b} = \frac{2a+b}{-b} \dots (2)$$

We know that

$$LHS = \frac{x+pa}{x-pa} - \frac{x+pb}{x-pb}$$

Using both the equations

= RHS

21.

Find x from the equation $\frac{a+x+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{a+x-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \frac{b}{x}$.

Solution:

It is given that

$$= \frac{a+2b}{-a} - \frac{2a+b}{-b}$$

$$= \frac{a+2b}{-a} + \frac{2a+b}{b}$$

Taking LCM

$$= \frac{ab+2b^2-2a^2-ab}{-ab}$$

$$= \frac{2b^2-2a^2}{-ab}$$

So we get

$$= \frac{-2a^2+2b^2}{-ab}$$

Taking out 2 as common

$$= \frac{-2(a^2-b^2)}{-ab}$$

$$= \frac{2(a^2-b^2)}{ab}$$

$$\frac{a + x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a + x - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{b}{x}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{a + x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a + x - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a + x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - a - x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{b + x}{b - x}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{2(a + x)}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{b + x}{b - x}$$

Dividing by 2

$$\frac{(a + x)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{b + x}{b - x}$$

By squaring on both sides

$$\frac{(a + x)^2}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{(b + x)^2}{(b - x)^2}$$

We can write it as

$$\frac{(a + x)^2}{(a + x)(a - x)} = \frac{(b + x)^2}{(b - x)^2}$$

$$\frac{a + x}{a - x} = \frac{(b + x)^2}{(b - x)^2}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{a + x + a - x}{a + x - a + x} = \frac{(b + x)^2 + (b - x)^2}{(b + x)^2 - (b - x)^2}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{2a}{2x} = \frac{2(b^2 + x^2)}{4bx}$$

Dividing by 2

$$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{(b^2 + x^2)}{2bx}$$

By cross multiplication

$$2abx = x(b^2 + x^2)$$

$$2ab = b^2 + x^2$$

$$x^2 = 2ab - b^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2ab - b^2}$$

22.

If $x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{a+1} + \sqrt[3]{a-1}}{\sqrt[3]{a+1} - \sqrt[3]{a-1}}$, prove that : $x^3 - 3ax^2 + 3x - a = 0$.

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Solution:

It is given that

$$x = \frac{\sqrt[3]{a+1} + \sqrt[3]{a-1}}{\sqrt[3]{a+1} - \sqrt[3]{a-1}}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{a+1} + \sqrt[3]{a-1} + \sqrt[3]{a+1} - \sqrt[3]{a-1}}{\sqrt[3]{a+1} - \sqrt[3]{a-1} - \sqrt[3]{a+1} + \sqrt[3]{a-1}}$$

On further calculation

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x+1}{x-1} &= \frac{2\sqrt[3]{a+1}}{2\sqrt[3]{a-1}} \\ \frac{x+1}{x-1} &= \frac{\sqrt[3]{a+1}}{\sqrt[3]{a-1}}\end{aligned}$$

By cubing on both sides

$$\frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{a+1}{a-1}$$

By applying componendo and dividendo

$$\frac{(x+1)^3 + (x-1)^3}{(x+1)^3 - (x-1)^3} = \frac{a+1 + a-1}{a+1 - a+1}$$

By further calculation

$$\frac{2(x^3 + 3x)}{2(3x^2 + 1)} = \frac{2a}{2}$$

Dividing by 2

$$\frac{(x^3 + 3x)}{(3x^2 + 1)} = \frac{a}{1}$$

By cross multiplication

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$$x^3 + 3x = 3ax^2 + a$$

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

Therefore, it is proved.



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