

**PARHO PUNJAB, PARHAO PUNJAB-MATH TEAM(GURDASPUR)**

Assignment – 7

Exercise – 2.5

Class-8th

Reading Equation to simple form

Example: Solve  $\frac{6x+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{x-3}{6}$

Solution: Multiplying both side of equation by 6 due to L.C.M of denominators 3 and 6 is 6

$$\frac{6(6x+1)}{3} + 6 \times 1 = \frac{6(x-3)}{6}$$

$$2(6x + 1) + 6 = x - 3$$

$$12x + 2 + 6 = x - 3 \text{ (opening brackets)}$$

$$12x + 8 = x - 3$$

$$12x - x + 8 = - 3 \text{ (Transposing of x)}$$

$$11x + 8 = - 3$$

$$11x = - 3 - 8$$

$$11x = - 11$$

$$x = \frac{-11}{11} = -1 \text{ (required solution)}$$

Check: LHS =  $\frac{6(-1)+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{-6+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{-5}{3} + \frac{3}{3}$  ( due to same denominator 3 and 3 L.C.M is 3)

$$= \frac{-5+3}{3} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\text{RHS} = \frac{-1-3}{6} = \frac{-4}{6} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

L H S = R H S (as required)

Example: Solve  $5x - 2(2x - 7) = 2(3x - 1) + \frac{7}{2}$

Solution: Let us open the brackets,

$$\text{LHS} = 5x - 2(2x - 7) = 5x - 4x + 14 \text{ (opening Brackets)}$$

$$= X + 14$$

$$\text{RHS} = 2(3x - 1) + \frac{7}{2} = 6x - 2 + \frac{7}{2} = 6x - \frac{4}{2} + \frac{7}{2} \text{ (opening Brackets)}$$

$$= 6x + \frac{3}{2}$$

The equation is  $x + 14 = 6x + \frac{3}{2}$

$$14 = 6x - x + \frac{3}{2} \text{ (Transposing of x)}$$

$$14 = 5x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$14 - \frac{3}{2} = 5x \text{ (transposing } \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\frac{28-3}{2} = 5x$$

$$\frac{25}{2} = 5x$$

$$x = \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5 \times 5}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Therefore, requied solution is  $x = \frac{5}{2}$

Check: LHS =  $5 \times \frac{5}{2} - 2(\frac{5}{2} \times 2 - 7)$

$$= \frac{25}{2} - 2(5 - 7) = \frac{25}{2} - 2(-2) = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{4}{1}$$

$$= \frac{25+8}{2} = \frac{33}{2}$$

$$\text{RHS} = 2\left(\frac{5}{2} \times 3 - 1\right) + \frac{7}{2} = 2\left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{2}{2}\right) + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{2 \times 13}{2} + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{26+7}{2} = \frac{33}{2}$$

LHS = RHS (as required)

ਸਮੀਕਰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਲ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਦਲਣਾ

$$\text{ਹੱਲ ਕਰੋ: } \frac{6x+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{x-3}{6}$$

ਦੋਨੋ ਪਾਸੇ 6 ਨਾਲ ਗੁਣਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ (6 ਨਾਲ ਗੁਣਾ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕੀ ਹਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਲ.ਸ.ਵ 6 ਹੈ)

$$\frac{6(6x+1)}{3} + 6 \times 1 = \frac{6(x-3)}{6}$$

$$2(6x + 1) + 6 = x - 3$$

$$12x + 2 + 6 = x - 3 \text{ (ਬਰੈਕਟ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਤੇ)}$$

$$12x + 8 = x - 3$$

$$12x - x + 8 = -3 \text{ (x ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ)}$$

$$11x + 8 = -3$$

$$11x = -3 - 8$$

$$11x = -11$$

$$x = \frac{-11}{11} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ਪੜਤਾਲ ਖੱਬਾ ਪਾਸਾ (LHS)} &= \frac{6(-1)+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{-6+1}{3} + 1 = \frac{-5}{3} + \frac{3}{3} \text{ (ਸਮਾਨ ਹਰ 3,3 ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਲ.ਸ.ਵ 3 ਆਵੇਗਾ)} \\ &= \frac{-5+3}{3} = \frac{-2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ਸੱਜਾ ਪਾਸਾ (RHS)} = \frac{-1-3}{6} = \frac{-4}{6} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\text{ਖੱਬਾ ਪਾਸਾ} = \text{ਸੱਜਾ ਪਾਸਾ}$$

$$\text{ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਹੱਲ ਕਰੋ: } 5x - 2(2x - 7) = 2(3x - 1) + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{ਖੱਬਾ ਪਾਸਾ (LHS)} = 5x - 2(2x - 7) = 5x - 4x + 14 \text{ (ਬਰੈਕਟ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਤੇ)}$$

$$= x + 14$$

$$\text{ਸੱਜਾ ਪਾਸਾ (RHS)} = 2(3x - 1) + \frac{7}{2} = 6x - 2 + \frac{7}{2} = 6x - \frac{4}{2} + \frac{7}{2} \text{ (ਬਰੈਕਟ ਹਟਾਉਣ ਤੇ)}$$

$$= 6x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਮੀਕਰਨ } x + 14 = 6x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$14 = 6x - x + \frac{3}{2} \text{ (x ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ)}$$

$$14 = 5x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$14 - \frac{3}{2} = 5x \text{ (}\frac{3}{2}\text{ ਸਥਾਨ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ)}$$

$$\frac{28-3}{2} = 5x$$

$$\frac{25}{2} = 5x$$

$$x = \frac{25}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5 \times 5}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{ਪੜਤਾਲ ਖੱਬਾ ਪਾਸਾ (LHS)} = 5 \times \frac{5}{2} - 2\left(\frac{5}{2} \times 2 - 7\right)$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} - 2(5 - 7) = \frac{25}{2} - 2(-2) = \frac{25}{2} + \frac{4}{1}$$

$$= \frac{25+8}{2} = \frac{33}{2}$$

$$\text{ਸੱਜਾ ਪਾਸਾ (RHS)} = 2\left(\frac{5}{2} \times 3 - 1\right) + \frac{7}{2} = 2\left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{2}{2}\right) + \frac{7}{2} = \frac{2 \times 13}{2} + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{26+7}{2} = \frac{33}{2}$$

$$\text{ਖੱਬਾ ਪਾਸਾ} = \text{ਸੱਜਾ ਪਾਸਾ}$$