

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.3 Q1

Answer:

(i) 16:24 = 20:30

 $\frac{16}{24} = \frac{2}{3}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 8)

 $\frac{20}{30}=\,\frac{2}{3}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 10)

 $\therefore \frac{16}{24} = \frac{20}{30}$

Thus, the statement is true.

(ii) 21 : 6 = 35 : 10

 $\frac{21}{6} = \frac{7}{2}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 3)

 $\frac{35}{10} = \frac{7}{2}$ (Dividing numerator and denomenator by 5)

 $\therefore \frac{21}{6} = \frac{35}{10}$

Thus, the statement is true.

(iii) 12:18 = 28:12

 $\frac{12}{18} = \frac{2}{3}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 6)

 $\frac{28}{12} = \frac{7}{3}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 4)

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\therefore \frac{16}{24} and \frac{20}{30} are not equal.
Thus, the statement is not true.
(iv) 51:58 = 85:102
And \frac{85}{102} = \frac{5}{6} (Dividing numerator and denominator by 17)
\therefore \frac{51}{58} is not equal to \frac{85}{102}.
Thus, the statement is not true.
(v) 40 men : 200 men = Rs 5 : Rs 25
\frac{40}{200} = \frac{1}{5} (Dividing numerator and denominator by 40)
\frac{5}{25} = \frac{1}{5} (Dividing numerator and denominator by 5)
\therefore \frac{40}{200} = \frac{5}{25}
Thus, the statement is true.
(vi) 99 kg: 45 kg = Rs 44: Rs 20
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$$\frac{99}{45} = \frac{11}{5}$$
 (Dividing numerator and denominator by 9) $\frac{44}{20} = \frac{11}{5}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 4) $\therefore \frac{99}{45} = \frac{11}{5}$

Thus, the statement is true.

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.3 Q2

Answer:

(i) Consider
$$\frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$$

And
$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

. 8:16 = 6:12

... 8, 16, 6, 12 are in proportion.

(ii) Consider
$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{1}$$

And $\frac{4}{3}$
 \therefore 6:2 \neq 4:3
 \therefore 6, 2, 4, 3 are not in proportion.

(iii) Consider $\frac{150}{250} = \frac{3}{5}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 50)

And $\frac{200}{300} = \frac{2}{3}$ (Dividing numerator and denominator by 100)

: 150 : 250 ≠ 200 : 300

:. 150, 250, 200, 300 are not in proportion.

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.3 Q3

Answer:

(i)
$$x: 6 = 55: 11$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} = \frac{55}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{6} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 5 \times 6 = 30$$

(ii)
$$18: x = 27:3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18}{x} = \frac{27}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{18}{x} = \frac{9}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{18}{9} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{14} = \frac{15}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{15}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15 \times 2 = 30$$

(iv) 16: 18 = x: 96

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{18} = \frac{x}{96}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{9} = \frac{x}{96}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{8}{9} \times 96 = \frac{256}{3}$$

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.3 Q4

Answer:

All proportions are:

9: 150 = 3:50 9: 105 = 3:35

9:1750

150 : 105 = 10 : 7 150 : 1750 = 3 : 35 105 : 1750 = 3 : 50

Thus, all proportions that can be formed are:

3:50, 3:35, 10:7, 9:1750, 1750:9, 7:10, 35:3 and 50:3

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