Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.2 Q1

Answer :

(i) 3 : 4

3 : 4 or 9 : 16

$\because$ 3 : 4 = 12 : 16 (After multiplying by 4)

And 12 > 9

$\therefore$ 3 : 4 > 9 : 16

(ii) 24 : 25

15 : 16 or 24 : 25

$\because$ 15 : 16 : : 375 : 400 (After multiplying by 25)

And, 24 : 25 : : 384 : 400 (After multiplying by 16)

And 375 < 384

$\therefore$ 15 : 16 < 24 : 25

(iii) 5 : 8

4 : 7 or 5 : 8

$\because$ 4 : 7 : : 32 : 56 (After multiplying by 8)

And, 5 : 8 : : 35 : 56 (After multiplying by 7)

And 32 < 35

$\therefore$ 4 : 7 < 5 : 8

(iv) 8 : 13

9 : 20 or 8 : 13

$\because$ 9 : 20 : : 117 : 260 (After multiplying by 13)

And, 8 : 13 : : 160 : 260 (After multiplying by 20)

And 117 < 160

$\therefore$ 9 : 20 < 8 : 13

(v) 1 : 2

1 : 2 or 13 : 27

$\because$ 1 : 2 : : 27 : 54 (After multiplying by 27)

And, 13 : 27 : : 26 : 54 (After multiplying by 16)

And 27 > 26

$\therefore$ 1 : 2 > 13 : 27

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.2 Q2

Answer :

Two equivalent ratios of 6 : 8 are 3 : 4 and 9 : 12.

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.2 Q3

Answer :

$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$ $\left(\text{Dividing numerator and denominator by } 4\right)$

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$ $\left(\text{Multiplying numerator and denominator by } 3\right)$

$\therefore \ \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$

********** END **********