



Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method Ex 9.2 Q1

Answer :

(i) $3 : 4$

$3 : 4$ or $9 : 16$

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

And $12 > 9$

$\therefore 3 : 4 > 9 : 16$

(ii) $24 : 25$

$15 : 16$ or $24 : 25$

$\therefore 15 : 16 :: 375 : 400$ (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 $5 : 8$

$\therefore 4 : 7 :: 32 : 56$ (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 $8 : 13$

$\therefore 9 : 20 :: 117 : 260$ (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 $13 : 27$

$\therefore 1 : 2 :: 27 : 54$ (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 :

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

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

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

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