

→ Ratio of a and b is written as

$$a:b = \frac{a}{b} = a \div b.$$

⇒ Types of Ratio.

i) Compound Ratio:-

$$\text{Ex. } \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7} = \frac{2 \times 4 \times 6}{3 \times 5 \times 7} = \frac{48}{105}$$

ii) Duplicate Ratio:-

$$\text{Ex. } a:b \text{ is } a^2:b^2$$

$$7:5 \text{ is } 49:25$$

iii) Triplicate Ratio

$$a:b \text{ is } a^3:b^3$$

$$\text{Ex. } 9:2 \text{ is } 729:8$$

iv) Sub duplicate

$$a:b \text{ is } a^{\frac{1}{2}}:b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$9:16 \text{ is } 3:4$$

v) Sub triplicate ratio

$$a:b \text{ is } a^{\frac{1}{3}}:b^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$27:125 \text{ is } 3:5$$

⇒ Properties of Ratio.

Comparison Ratio.

Let $a:b$ and $c:d$ we have two ratios. then

$$a:b > c:d \quad \text{it } ad > bc \quad \left[\because \frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow ad > bc \right]$$

$$a:b < c:d \quad \text{it } ad < bc$$

$$a:b = c:d \quad \text{it } ad = bc$$

some imp results

if $\frac{a}{b} > 1$, it is implied that $a > b$

$$\frac{a}{b} < 1$$

$$\text{it } a < b$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 1$$

$$\text{it } a = b //$$