

## Ratio and Proportion

- A **ratio** is a comparison of two values expressed as a quotient
  - Example: A class has 12 girls and 18 boys. The ratio of girls to boys is  $\frac{12}{18}$
  - This ratio can also be expressed as an equivalent fraction  $\frac{2}{3}$
- A **proportion** is an equation stating that two ratios are equal.
  - Example:  $\frac{12}{18} = \frac{2}{3}$

### 1. Ratio:

The ratio of two quantities  $a$  and  $b$  in the same units, is the fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$  and we write it as  $a : b$ .

In the ratio  $a : b$ , we call  $a$  as the first term or antecedent and  $b$ , the second term or consequent.

Eg. The ratio 5 : 9 represents  $\frac{5}{9}$  with antecedent = 5, consequent = 9.

Rule: The multiplication or division of each term of a ratio by the same non-zero number does not affect the ratio.

Eg.  $4 : 5 = 8 : 10 = 12 : 15$ . Also,  $4 : 6 = 2 : 3$ .

### 2. Proportion:

The equality of two ratios is called proportion.

If  $a : b = c : d$ , we write  $a : b :: c : d$  and we say that  $a, b, c, d$  are in proportion.

Here  $a$  and  $d$  are called extremes, while  $b$  and  $c$  are called mean terms.

Product of means = Product of extremes.

Thus,  $a : b :: c : d \Leftrightarrow (b \times c) = (a \times d)$ .

### 3. Fourth Proportional:

If  $a : b = c : d$ , then  $d$  is called the fourth proportional to  $a, b, c$ .

Third Proportional:

$a : b = c : d$ , then  $c$  is called the third proportion to  $a$  and  $b$ .

Mean Proportional:

Mean proportional between  $a$  and  $b$  is  $\sqrt{ab}$ .

### 4. Comparison of Ratios:

We say that  $(a : b) > (c : d) \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$

Compounded Ratio:

The compounded ratio of the ratios:  $(a : b), (c : d), (e : f)$  is  $(ace : bdf)$ .

### 5. Duplicate Ratios:

Duplicate ratio of  $(a : b)$  is  $(a^2 : b^2)$ .

Sub-duplicate ratio of  $(a : b)$  is  $(\sqrt{a} : \sqrt{b})$ .

Triplicate ratio of  $(a : b)$  is  $(a^3 : b^3)$ .

Sub-triplicate ratio of  $(a : b)$  is  $(a^{1/3} : b^{1/3})$ .

If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ , then  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$ . [componendo and dividendo]

### 6. Variations:

We say that  $x$  is directly proportional to  $y$ , if  $x = ky$  for some constant  $k$  and we write,  $x \propto y$ .

We say that  $x$  is inversely proportional to  $y$ , if  $xy = k$  for some constant  $k$  and

we write,  $x \propto \frac{1}{y}$ .

**Properties of proportions:**

**Convertendo:** If  $a : b :: c : d$ , then  $a : (a - b) :: c : (c - d)$ .

**Invertendo:** If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}$ .

**Alternendo:** If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$ .

**Componendo:** If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d}$ .

**Dividendo:**  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{c-d}{d}$

**Componendo and Dividendo:** If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$ .

Q1

**Answer :**

$$(i) 24:56 = \frac{24}{56} = \frac{24 \div 8}{56 \div 8} = \frac{3}{7}$$

As the H.C.F. of 3 and 7 is 1, the simplest form of 24:56 is 3:7.

$$(ii) 84 \text{ paise to Rs } 3 = \text{Rs } 0.84 \text{ to R. } 3 = \frac{0.84}{3} = \frac{0.84 \div 3}{3 \div 3} = \frac{0.28}{1} = \frac{28}{100} = \frac{28 \div 4}{100 \div 4} = \frac{7}{25}$$

As the H.C.F. of 7 and 25 is 1, the simplest form of 0.84:3 is 7:25.

$$(iii) 4 \text{ kg:} 750 \text{ g} = 4000 \text{ g:} 750 \text{ g} = \frac{4000}{750} = \frac{4000 \div 250}{750 \div 250} = \frac{16}{3}$$

As the H.C.F. of 16 and 3 is 1, the simplest form of 4000:750 is 16:3.

$$(iv) 1.8 \text{ kg:} 6 \text{ kg} = \frac{1.8}{6} = \frac{18}{60} = \frac{18 \div 6}{60 \div 6} = \frac{3}{10}$$

As the H.C.F. of 3 and 10 is 1, the simplest form of 1.8:6 is 3:10.

$$(v) 48 \text{ minutes to 1 hour} = 48 \text{ minutes to 60 minutes} = 48:60 = \frac{48}{60} = \frac{48 \div 12}{60 \div 12} = \frac{4}{5}$$

As the H.C.F. of 4 and 5 is 1, the simplest form of 48:60 is 4:5.

$$(vi) 2.4 \text{ km to 900 m} = 2400 \text{ m:} 900 \text{ m} = \frac{2400}{900} = \frac{24}{9} = \frac{24 \div 3}{9 \div 3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

As the H.C.F. of 8 and 3 is 1, the simplest form of 2400:900 is 8:3.

Q2

**Answer :**

$$(i) 36:90 = \frac{36}{90} = \frac{36 \div 18}{90 \div 18} = \frac{2}{5} \quad (\text{As the H.C.F. of 36 and 90 is 18.})$$

Since the H.C.F. of 2 and 5 is 1, the simplest form of 36:90 is 2:5.

$$(ii) 324:144 = \frac{324}{144} = \frac{324 \div 36}{144 \div 36} = \frac{9}{4} \quad (\text{As the H.C.F. of 324 and 144 is 36.})$$

Since the H.C.F. of 9 and 4 is 1, the simplest form of 324:144 is 9:4.

$$(iii) 85:561 = \frac{85}{561} = \frac{85 \div 17}{561 \div 17} = \frac{5}{33} \quad (\text{As the H.C.F. of 85 and 561 is 17.})$$

Since the H.C.F. of 5 and 33 is 1, the simplest form of 85:561 is 5:33.

$$(iv) 480:384 = \frac{480}{384} = \frac{480 \div 96}{384 \div 96} = \frac{5}{4} \quad (\text{As the H.C.F. of 480 and 384 is 96.})$$

Since the H.C.F. of 5 and 4 is 1, the simplest form of 480:384 is 5:4.

$$(v) 186:403 = \frac{186}{403} = \frac{186 \div 31}{403 \div 31} = \frac{6}{13} \quad (\text{As the H.C.F. of 186 and 403 is 31.})$$

Since the H.C.F. of 6 and 13 is 1, the simplest form of 186:403 is 6:13.

$$(vi) 777:1147 = \frac{777}{1147} = \frac{777 \div 37}{1147 \div 37} = \frac{21}{31} \quad (\text{As the H.C.F. of 777 and 1147 is 37.})$$

Since the H.C.F. of 21 and 31 is 1, the simplest form of 777:1147 is 21:31.

Q3

**Answer :**

(i) Rs 6.30:Rs 16.80

$$\frac{6.30}{16.80} = \frac{63}{168} = \frac{63 \div 21}{168 \div 21} = \frac{3}{8} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 63 and 168 is 21.})$$

Ratio = 3 : 8

(ii) 3 weeks:30 days = 21days:30 days (1 week = 7 days)

$$\frac{21}{30} = \frac{21 \div 3}{30 \div 3} = \frac{7}{10} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 21 and 30 is 3.})$$

Ratio = 7 : 10

(iii) 3 m 5 cm:35 cm = 305 cm:35 cm (1 m = 100 cm)

$$\frac{305}{35} = \frac{305 \div 5}{35 \div 5} = \frac{61}{7} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 305 and 35 is 5.})$$

Ratio = 61:7

(iv) 48 min:2 hours 40 min = 48 min:160 min (1 hour = 60 mins)

$$\frac{48}{160} = \frac{48 \div 16}{160 \div 16} = \frac{3}{10} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 48 and 160 is 16.})$$

Ratio = 3:10

(v) 1 L 35 mL:270 mL = 1035 mL:270 mL (1 L = 1000 mL)

$$\frac{1035}{270} = \frac{1035 \div 45}{270 \div 45} = \frac{23}{6} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 1035 and 270 is 45.})$$

Ratio = 23:6

(vi) 4 kg:2 kg 500 g = 4000 g:2500 g (1 kg= 1000 g)

$$\frac{4000}{2500} = \frac{40}{25} = \frac{40 \div 5}{25 \div 5} = \frac{8}{5} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 40 and 25 is 5.})$$

Ratio = 8:5

Q4

**Answer :**

Mr Sahai's earning = Rs 16800

Mrs Sahai's earning = Rs 10500

$$(i) \text{ Ratio} = 16800:10500 = 168:105 = \frac{168 \div 21}{105 \div 21} = \frac{8}{5} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 168 and 105 is 21.})$$

Mr Sahai's income:Mrs Sahai's income = 8:5

$$(ii) \text{ Ratio} = 10500:16800 = 105:168 = \frac{105 \div 21}{168 \div 21} = \frac{5}{8} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 168 and 105 is 21.})$$

Mrs Sahai's income:Mr Sahai's income = 5:8

(iii) Total income = 16800 + 10500 = Rs 27300

$$\text{Ratio} = 16800:27300 = 168:273 = \frac{168 \div 21}{273 \div 21} = \frac{8}{13} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 168 and 273 is 21.})$$

Mrs Sahai's income:Total income = 8:13

Q5

**Answer :**

Rohit's income = Rs 15300

Rohit's savings = Rs 1224

$$(i) \text{ Income:Savings} = 15300:1224 = \frac{15300 \div 612}{1224 \div 612} = \frac{25}{2} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 15300 and 1224 is 612.})$$

$$\text{Income:Savings} = 25:2$$

(ii) Monthly expenditure = Rs (15300 — 1224) = Rs 14076

$$\text{Income:Expenditure} = 15300:14076 = \frac{15300 \div 612}{14076 \div 612} = \frac{25}{23} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 15300 and 14076 is 612.})$$

$$\text{Income:Expenditure} = 25:23$$

$$(iii) \text{ Expenditure : Savings} = 14076:1224 = \frac{14076 \div 612}{1224 \div 612} = \frac{23}{2} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 14076 and 1224 is 612.})$$

$$\text{Expenditure:Savings} = 23:2$$

Q6

**Answer :**

Number of male: Number of female = 5:3

Let the number be x.

Number of male = 5x

Number of female = 3x

Number of male workers = 115

$$\text{Now, } 5x = 115$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{115}{5} = 23$$

$$\text{Number of female workers in the mill} = 3x = 3 \times 23 = 69$$

Q7

**Answer :**

Boys:Girls = 9:5

Let the number of boys = 9x

Let the number of girls = 5x

Total strength of the school = 448

According to given condition, we have:

$$9x + 5x = 448$$

$$\Rightarrow 14x = 448$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{448}{14} = 32$$

$$\text{Number of boys} = 9x = 9 \times 32 = 288$$

$$\text{Number of girls} = 5x = 5 \times 32 = 160$$

Q8

**Answer :**

Kamal:Madhu = 7:2

Sum of the ratio terms =  $7 + 2 = 9$

Kamal's share =  $\frac{7}{9} \times 1575 = \frac{11025}{9} = \text{Rs } 1225$

Madhu's share =  $\frac{2}{9} \times 1575 = \frac{3150}{9} = \text{Rs } 350$

Q9

**Answer :**

A:B:C = 3:5:7

Sum of the ratio terms =  $3 + 5 + 7 = 15$

A's share =  $\frac{3}{15} \times 3450 = \frac{10350}{15} = \text{Rs } 690$

B's share =  $\frac{5}{15} \times 3450 = \frac{17250}{15} = \text{Rs } 1150$

C's share =  $\frac{7}{15} \times 3450 = \frac{24150}{15} = \text{Rs } 1610$

Q10

**Answer :**

Two number are in the ratio 11:12.

Let the numbers be  $11x$  and  $12x$ .

Given:  $11x + 12x = 460$

$$\Rightarrow 23x = 460$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{460}{23} = 20$$

First number =  $11x = 11 \times 20 = 220$

Second number =  $12x = 12 \times 20 = 240$

Hence, the numbers are 220 and 240.

Q11

**Answer :**

Ratio of the two parts of line segment = 4:3

Sum of the ratio terms =  $4 + 3 = 7$

First part =  $\frac{4}{7} \times 35 \text{ cm} = 4 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}$

Second part =  $\frac{3}{7} \times 35 \text{ cm} = 3 \times 5 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm}$

Q12

**Answer :**

Number of bulbs produced each day = 630

Out of 10 bulbs, 1 is defective.

Number of defective bulbs =  $\frac{630}{10} = 63$

$\therefore$  Number of defective bulbs produced each day = 63

Q13

**Answer :**

Price of pencil = Rs 96 per score

Price of ball pen = Rs 50.40 per dozen

Price per unit of pencil =  $\frac{96}{20} = 4.8$

Price per unit of ball pen =  $\frac{50.40}{12} = 4.2$

Ratio =  $\frac{4.8}{4.2} = \frac{48}{42} = \frac{48 \div 6}{42 \div 6} = \frac{8}{7}$

Price of a pencil:Price of a ball pen = 8:7

Q14

**Answer :**

Length:Width = 5:3

Let the length and the width of the field be 5x m and 3x m, respectively.

Width = 42 m

3x = 42

$x = \frac{42}{3} = 14$

∴ Length = 5x = 5 × 14 = 70 metres

Q15

**Answer :**

Income:Savings = 11:2

Let the income and the saving be Rs 11x and Rs 2x, respectively.

Saving = Rs 1520

2x = 1520

$x = \frac{1520}{2} = 760$

∴ Income = Rs 11x = Rs (11 × 760) = Rs 8360

Expenditure = Income — Saving  
= Rs (8360 — 1520 )  
= Rs 6840

Q16

**Answer :**

Income:Expenditure = 7:6

Let the income and the expenditure be Rs 7x and Rs 6x, respectively.

Income = Rs 14000

7x = 14000

$x = \frac{14000}{7} = 2000$

Expenditure = Rs 6x = Rs 6 × 2000 = Rs 12000

∴ Saving = Income — Expenditure  
= Rs (14000 — 12000)  
= Rs 2000

Q17

**Answer :**

Let the weight of zinc be x kg.

Ratio of zinc and copper = 7:9

Weight of copper in the alloy = 11.7 kg

$\frac{7}{9} = \frac{x}{11.7}$

⇒  $x = \frac{11.7 \times 7}{9} = \frac{81.9}{9} = 9.1$

Weight of zinc = 9.1 kg

Q18

**Answer :**

A bus covers 128 km in 2 hours.

$$\text{Speed of the bus} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{128 \text{ km}}{2 \text{ hr}} = 64 \text{ km/hr}$$

A train covers 240 km in 3 hours.

$$\text{Speed of the train} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}} = \frac{240}{3} = 80 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Ratio of their speeds} = 64:80 = \frac{64}{80} = \frac{64 \div 16}{80 \div 16} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$\therefore$  Ratio of the speeds of the bus and the train = 4:5

Q19

**Answer :**

(i) (3:4) or (9:16)

Making the denominator equal:

$$\frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{12}{16} \text{ and } \frac{9}{16} > \frac{9}{16}$$

$\therefore$  (3:4) > (9:16)

(ii) (5:12) or (17:30)

Making the denominator equal:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5 \times 5}{12 \times 5} &= \frac{25}{60} \text{ and } \frac{17 \times 2}{30 \times 2} = \frac{34}{60} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{25}{60} &< \frac{34}{60} \\ \therefore (5:12) &< (17:30) \end{aligned}$$

(iii) (3:7) or (4:9)

Making the denominator equal:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3 \times 9}{7 \times 9} &= \frac{27}{63} \text{ and } \frac{4 \times 7}{9 \times 7} = \frac{28}{63} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{27}{63} &< \frac{28}{63} \end{aligned}$$

(3:7) < (4:9)

(iv) (1:2) or (13:27)

Making the denominator equal:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 \times 27}{2 \times 27} &= \frac{27}{54} \text{ and } \frac{13 \times 2}{27 \times 2} = \frac{26}{54} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{27}{54} &> \frac{26}{54} \end{aligned}$$

(1:2) > (13:27)

Q20 **Answer :**

$$(i) \frac{24}{40} = \frac{24 \div 8}{40 \div 8} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{12}{20}$$

$$(ii) \frac{36}{63} = \frac{36 \div 9}{63 \div 9} = \frac{4}{7} = \frac{4 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{12}{21}$$

$$(iii) \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{20}{20} = \frac{5 \times 7}{5 \times 7} = \frac{35}{35}$$

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Ex 10B

Q1

**Answer :**

(i) 4, 6, 8, 12

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 \div 2}{6 \div 2} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad \frac{8}{12} = \frac{8 \div 4}{12 \div 4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Hence, 4:9::8:12 are in proportion.

(ii) 7, 42, 13, 78

$$\frac{7}{42} = \frac{7 \div 7}{42 \div 7} = \frac{1}{6}; \quad \frac{13}{78} = \frac{13 \div 13}{78 \div 13} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Hence, 7:42::13:78 are in proportion.

(iii) 33, 121, 9, 96

$$\frac{33}{121} = \frac{33 \div 11}{121 \div 11} = \frac{3}{11}; \quad \frac{9}{96} = \frac{9 \div 3}{96 \div 3} = \frac{3}{32}$$

Hence, 33:121::9:96 are not in proportion.

(iv) 22, 33, 42, 63

$$\frac{22}{33} = \frac{22 \div 11}{33 \div 11} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{42}{63} = \frac{42 \div 21}{63 \div 21} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Hence, 22:33 :: 42 : 63 are not in proportion.

(v) 32, 48, 70, 210

$$\frac{32}{48} = \frac{32 \div 16}{48 \div 16} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad \frac{70}{210} = \frac{70 \div 70}{210 \div 70} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Hence, 32:48::70:210 are not in proportion.

(vi) 150, 200, 250, 300

$$\frac{150}{200} = \frac{150 \div 50}{200 \div 50} = \frac{3}{4}; \quad \frac{250}{300} = \frac{250 \div 50}{300 \div 50} = \frac{5}{6}$$

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

Q2

**Answer :**

(i) 60:105::84:147

$$\frac{60}{105} = \frac{60 \div 15}{105 \div 15} = \frac{4}{7} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 60 and 105 is 15.})$$

$$\frac{84}{147} = \frac{84 \div 21}{147 \div 21} = \frac{4}{7} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 84 and 147 is 21.})$$

Hence, 60:105::84:147 are in proportion.

(ii) 91:104::119:136

$$\frac{91}{104} = \frac{91 \div 13}{104 \div 13} = \frac{7}{8} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 91 and 104 is 13.})$$

$$\frac{119}{136} = \frac{119 \div 17}{136 \div 17} = \frac{7}{8} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 119 and 136 is 17.})$$

Hence, 91:104::119:136 are in proportion.

(iii) 108:72::129:86

$$\frac{108}{72} = \frac{108 \div 36}{72 \div 36} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 108 and 72 is 36.})$$

$$\frac{129}{86} = \frac{129 \div 43}{86 \div 43} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 129 and 86 is 43.})$$

Hence, 108:72::129:86 are in proportion.

(iv) 39:65::141:235

$$\frac{39}{65} = \frac{39 \div 13}{65 \div 13} = \frac{3}{5} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 39 and 65 is 13.})$$

$$\frac{141}{235} = \frac{141 \div 47}{235 \div 47} = \frac{3}{5} \quad (\text{H.C.F. of 141 and 235 is 47.})$$

Hence, 39:65::141:235 are in proportion.



Q3

**Answer :**

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

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$55 \times 6 = 11 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x = 330$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{330}{11} = 30$$

(ii)  $27:x::63:84$

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$27 \times 84 = x \times 63$$

$$\Rightarrow 63x = 2268$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2268}{63} = 36$$

(iii)  $51:85::57:x$

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$51 \times x = 85 \times 57$$

$$\Rightarrow 51x = 4845$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4845}{51} = 95$$

(iv)  $x:92::87:116$

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$x \times 116 = 92 \times 87$$

$$\Rightarrow 116x = 8004$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{8004}{116} = 69$$

Q4

**Answer :**

(i)  $51:68::85:102$

Product of means =  $68 \times 85 = 5780$

Product of extremes =  $51 \times 102 = 5202$

Product of means  $\neq$  Product of extremes

Hence, (F).

(ii)  $36:45::80:100$

Product of means =  $45 \times 80 = 3600$

Product of extremes =  $36 \times 100 = 3600$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, (T).

(iii)  $30 \text{ bags}:18 \text{ bags}::\text{Rs } 450:\text{Rs } 270$

or  $30:18::450:270$

Product of means =  $18 \times 450 = 8100$

Product of extremes =  $30 \times 270 = 8100$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, (T).

(iv)  $81 \text{ kg}:45 \text{ kg}::18 \text{ men}:10 \text{ men}$

or  $81:45::18:10$

Product of means =  $45 \times 18 = 810$

Product of extremes =  $81 \times 10 = 810$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, (T).

(v)  $45 \text{ km}:60 \text{ km}::12 \text{ h}:15 \text{ h}$

or,  $45:60::12:15$

Product of means =  $60 \times 12 = 720$

Product of extremes =  $45 \times 15 = 675$

Product of means  $\neq$  Product of extremes

Hence, (F).

(vi)  $32 \text{ kg}:\text{Rs } 36::8 \text{ kg}:\text{Rs } 9$

Product of means =  $36 \times 8 = 288$

Product of extremes =  $32 \times 9 = 288$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, (T).

Q5

**Answer :**

(i) 25 cm:1 m and Rs 40:Rs 160 (or) 25 cm:100 cm and Rs 40:Rs 160

$$\frac{25}{100} = \frac{25 \div 25}{100 \div 25} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ and } \frac{40}{160} = \frac{40 \div 40}{160 \div 40} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Hence, they are in proportion.

(ii) 39 litres:65 litres and 6 bottles:10 bottles

$$\frac{39}{65} = \frac{39 \div 13}{65 \div 13} = \frac{3}{5} \text{ and } \frac{6}{10} = \frac{6 \div 2}{10 \div 2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Hence they are in proportion.

(iii) 200 mL:2.5 L and Rs 4:Rs 50 (or) 200 mL:2500 mL and Rs 4:Rs 50

$$\frac{200}{2500} = \frac{2}{25} \text{ and } \frac{4}{50} = \frac{4 \div 2}{50 \div 2} = \frac{2}{25}$$

Hence, they are in proportion.

(iv) 2 kg:80 kg and 25 g:625 kg (or) 2 kg:80 kg and 25 g:625000 g

$$\frac{2}{80} = \frac{2 \div 2}{80 \div 2} = \frac{1}{40} \text{ and } \frac{25}{625000} = \frac{25 \div 25}{625000 \div 25} = \frac{1}{25000}$$

Hence, they are not in proportion.

Q6

**Answer :**

Let the 3rd term be x.

Thus, 51:68::x:108

We know:

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$51 \times 108 = 68 \times x$$

$$\Rightarrow 5508 = 68x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5508}{68} = 81$$

Hence, the third term is 81.

Q7

**Answer :**

Let the second term be x.

Then, 12:x::8:14

We know:

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$12 \times 14 = 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow 168 = 8x$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{168}{8} = 21$$

Hence, the second term is 21.

Q8

**Answer :**

(i) 48:60, 60:75

$$\text{Product of means} = 60 \times 60 = 3600$$

$$\text{Product of extremes} = 48 \times 75 = 3600$$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, 48:60::60:75 are in continued proportion.

(ii) 36:90, 90:225

$$\text{Product of means} = 90 \times 90 = 8100$$

$$\text{Product of extremes} = 36 \times 225 = 8100$$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, 36:90::90:225 are in continued proportion.

(iii) 16:84, 84:441

$$\text{Product of means} = 84 \times 84 = 7056$$

$$\text{Product of extremes} = 16 \times 441 = 7056$$

Product of means = Product of extremes

Hence, 16:84::84:441 are in continued proportion.

Q9

**Answer :**

Given:  $9:x::x:49$

We know:

Product of means = Product of extremes

$$x \times x = 9 \times 49$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 441$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = (21)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 21$$

Q10

**Answer :**

Let the height of the pole =  $x$  m

Then, we have:

$$x:20::6:8$$

Now, we know:

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$8x = 20 \times 6$$

$$x = \frac{120}{8} = 15$$

Hence, the height of the pole is 15 m.

Q11

**Answer :**

$5:3::x:6$

We know:

Product of means = Product of extremes

$$3x = 5 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{30}{3} = 10$$

$\therefore x = 10$

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# RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Mathematics

## Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method

### Ex 10C

Q1

**Answer :**

Cost of 14 m of cloth = Rs 1890

Cost of 1 m of cloth =  $\frac{1890}{14}$  = Rs 135

Cost of 6 m of cloth =  $6 \times 135$  = Rs 810

Q2

**Answer :**

Cost of dozen soaps = Rs 285.60

Cost of 1 soap =  $\frac{285.60}{12}$

Cost of 15 soaps =  $15 \times \frac{285.60}{12} = \frac{4284}{12}$  = Rs 357

Q3

**Answer :**

Cost of 9 kg of rice = Rs 327.60

Cost of 1 kg of rice =  $\frac{327.60}{9}$

Cost of 50 kg of rice =  $50 \times \frac{327.60}{9} = \frac{16380}{9}$  = Rs 1820

Hence, the cost of 50 kg of rice is Rs 1820.

Q4

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# RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 6 Mathematics

**Answer :**

Weight of 22.5 m of uniform iron rod = 85.5 kg

Weight of 1 m of uniform iron rod =  $\frac{85.5}{22.5}$  kg

Weight of 5 m of uniform iron rod =  $5 \times \frac{85.5}{22.5} = \frac{427.5}{22.5} = 19$  kg

Thus, the weight of 5 m of iron rod is 19 kg.

Q5

**Answer :**

Oil contained by 15 tins = 234 kg

Oil contained by 1 tin =  $\frac{234}{15}$  kg

Oil contained by 10 tins =  $10 \times \frac{234}{15} = \frac{2340}{15} = 156$  kg

Q6

**Answer :**

Distance covered by a car in 12 L diesel = 222 km

Distance covered by it in 1 L diesel =  $\frac{222}{12}$  km

Distance covered by it in 22 L diesel =  $22 \times \frac{222}{12} = \frac{4884}{12} = 407$  km

Q7

**Answer :**

Cost of transporting 25 tonnes of weight = Rs 540

Cost of transporting 1 tone of weight =  $\frac{540}{25}$

Cost of transporting 35 tonnes of weight =  $35 \times \frac{540}{25} = \frac{18900}{25} = \text{Rs } 756$

Q8

**Answer :**

Let the weight of copper be x g.

Then, 4.5:3.5::18.9:x

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$4.5 \times x = 3.5 \times 18.9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{66.15}{4.5} = 14.7$$

So, the weight of copper is 14.7 g.

Q9

**Answer :**

Number of inland letters whose total cost is Rs 87.50 = 35

Number of inland letters of whose cost is Re 1 =  $\frac{35}{87.50}$

Number of inland letters whose cost is Rs 315 =  $315 \times \frac{35}{87.50} = \frac{11025}{87.50} = 126$

Hence, we can buy 126 inland letters for Rs 315.

Q10

**Answer :**

Number of bananas that can be purchased for Rs 104 = 48 (4 dozen)

Number of bananas that can be purchased for Re 1 =  $\frac{48}{104}$

Number of bananas that can be purchased for Rs 6.50 =  $6.50 \times \frac{48}{104} = \frac{312}{104} = 3$

Hence, 3 bananas can be purchased for Rs 6.50.

Q11

**Answer :**

Number of chairs that can be bought for Rs 22770 = 18

Number of chairs that can be bought for Re 1 =  $\frac{18}{22770}$

Number of chairs that can be bought for Rs 10120 =  $10120 \times \frac{18}{22770} = \frac{182160}{22770} = 8$

Q12

**Answer :**

(i) Time taken by the car to travel 195 km = 3 hours

Time taken by it to travel 1 km =  $\frac{3}{195}$  hours

Time taken by it to travel 520 km =  $520 \times \frac{3}{195} = \frac{1560}{195} = 8$  hours

(ii) Distance covered by the car in 3 hours = 195 km

Distance covered by it in 1 hour =  $\frac{195}{3} = 65$  km

Distance covered by it in 7 hours =  $7 \times 65 = 455$  km

Q13

**Answer :**

(i) Earning of a labourer in 12 days = Rs 1980

Earning of the labourer in 1 day =  $\frac{1980}{12} = \text{Rs } 165$

Earning of the labourer in 7 days =  $7 \times 165 = \text{Rs } 1155$

(ii) Number of days taken by the labourer to earn Rs 1980 = 12 days

Number of days taken by him to earn Re 1 =  $\frac{12}{1980}$  days

Number of days taken by him to earn Rs 2640 =  $2640 \times \frac{12}{1980} = \frac{31680}{1980} = 16$  days

Q14

**Answer :**

Weight of 65 books = 13 kg

(i) Weight of 1 book =  $\frac{13}{65}$  kg

Weight of 80 books =  $80 \times \frac{13}{65} = \frac{1040}{65} = 16$  kg

(ii) Number of books weighing 13 kg = 65

Number of books weighing 1 kg =  $\frac{65}{13} = 5$

Number of books weighing 6.4 kg =  $6.4 \times 5 = 32$

Q15

**Answer :**

Number of boxes containing 6000 pens = 48

Number of boxes containing 1 pen =  $\frac{48}{6000}$

Number of boxes containing 1875 pens =  $1875 \times \frac{48}{6000} = \frac{90000}{6000} = 15$

15 boxes are needed for 1875 pens.

Q16

**Answer :**

Number of days taken by 24 workers to build a wall = 15 days

Number of days taken by 1 worker to build the wall =  $15 \times 24 = 360$  days (less worker means more days)

Number of days taken by 9 workers to build the wall =  $\frac{360}{9} = 40$  days

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Q17

**Answer :**

Number of men required to complete the work in 26 days = 40

Number of men required to complete the work in 1 day =  $40 \times 26 = 1040$  men (less men more days)

Number of men required to complete the work in 16 days =  $\frac{1040}{16} = 65$

Q18

**Answer :**

Number of days the provisions will last for 550 men = 28 days

Number of days the provisions will last for 1 man =  $28 \times 550 = 15400$  days (less men means more days)

Number of days the provisions will last for 700 men =  $\frac{15400}{700} = 22$  days

The provision will last for 22 days.

Q19

**Answer :**

Number of days for which the given quantity of rice is sufficient for 60 persons = 3 days

Number of days for which it is sufficient for 1 person =  $3 \times 60 = 180$  days (less men means more days)

Number of days for which it is sufficient for 18 persons =  $\frac{180}{18} = 10$  days

Ratio Proportion and Unitary Method  
Ex 10D

Q1

**Answer :**

(d) 4 : 5

$$92:115 = \frac{92 \div 23}{115 \div 23} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ (As H.C.F. of 92 and 115 is 23.)}$$

Q2

**Answer :**

(a) 95

$$57:x::51:85$$

$$\frac{57}{x} = \frac{51}{85}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{57 \times 85}{51}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4845}{51} = 95$$

Q3

**Answer :**

(a) 63

$$25:35::45:x$$

$$\frac{25}{35} = \frac{45}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{35 \times 45}{25} = \frac{1575}{25} = 63$$

Q4



**Answer :**

(c) 28

$$4:5::x:35$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} = \frac{x}{35}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \times 35}{5} = 4 \times 7 = 28$$

Q5

**Answer :**

(b)  $ad = bc$

Given:

$a, b, c, d$  are in proportion.

$$a:b::c:d$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\Rightarrow ad = bc$$

Q6

**Answer :**

(b)  $b^2 = ac$

Given:

$a, b, c$  are in proportion.

$$a:b::b:c$$

Product of means = Product of extremes

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = ac$$

Q7

**Answer :**

(b)  $(5 : 8) < (3 : 4)$

We can write

$$(5 : 8) = \frac{5}{8} \text{ and } (3 : 4) = \frac{3}{4}$$

Making the denominator equal:

$$\frac{5}{8} \text{ and } \frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\text{As } 6 > 5, \frac{5}{8} < \frac{3}{4}$$

Q8

**Answer :**

(a) Rs 440

$$A:B = 8:11$$

$$\text{Sum of ratio terms} = 8 + 11 = 19$$

$$B's \text{ share} = \frac{11}{19} \times 760 = \frac{8360}{19} = \text{Rs } 440$$

Q9

**Answer :**

(d) 147

$$\text{Ratio} = 5:7$$

Let  $x$  be any number such that we have:

$$5x + 7x = 252$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x = 252$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{252}{12} = 21$$

$$\text{Now, } 5x = 5 \times 21 = 105$$

$$7x = 7 \times 21 = 147$$

The largest number is 147.

Q10

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**Answer :**

(b) 50 cm

The sides of the triangle are in the ratio 1:3:5.

Let  $x$  be any number such that the sides are  $1x$  cm,  $3x$  cm and  $5x$  cm.

$$1x + 3x + 5x = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{90}{9} = 10$$

$$\text{First side} = 1x = 1 \times 10 = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Second side} = 3x = 3 \times 10 = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Third side} = 5x = 5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ cm}$$

The length of the largest side is 50 cm.

Q11

**Answer :**

(c) 2856

Ratio of boys and girls = 12:5

Let  $x$  be any number such that the number of boys and girls are  $12x$  and  $5x$ , respectively.

Number of girls = 840

$$5x = 840$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{840}{5} = 168$$

$$\text{Number of boys} = 12x = 12 \times 168 = 2016$$

$$\text{Number of girls} = 840$$

$$\text{Total strength of the school} = 2016 + 840 = 2856$$

Q12

**Answer :**

(b) Rs 161

$$\text{Cost of 12 pens} = \text{Rs } 138$$

$$\text{Cost of 1 pen} = \text{Rs } \frac{138}{12}$$

$$\text{Cost of 14 pens} = \text{Rs } \frac{138}{12} \times 14 = \text{Rs } \frac{1932}{12} = \text{Rs } 161$$

Q13

**Answer :**

(b) 45 days

$$\text{Time taken by 24 workers to build a wall} = 15 \text{ days}$$

$$\text{Time taken by 1 worker to build a wall} = 24 \times 15 = 360 \text{ days} \quad (\text{clearly less workers will take more time to build a wall})$$

$$\text{Time taken by 8 workers to build a wall} = \frac{360}{8} = 45 \text{ days}$$

Q14

**Answer :**

(a) 52

$$\text{Number of men required to finish the work in 26 days} = 40$$

$$\text{Number of men required to finish it in 1 day} = 40 \times 26 = 1040 \text{ men} \quad (\text{More men means less days})$$

$$\text{Number of men required to finish it in 20 days} = \frac{1040}{20} = 52$$

Q15

**Answer :**

(b) 185 km

$$\text{Distance covered in 6 L of petrol} = 111 \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Distance covered in 1 L of petrol} = \frac{111}{6} \text{ km}$$

$$\text{Distance covered in 10 L of petrol} = \frac{111}{6} \times 10 = \frac{1110}{6} = 185 \text{ km}$$

Q16

**Answer :**

(a) 22 days

Number of days for which 550 men had provisions = 28 days

Number of days for which 1 man had provisions =  $28 \times 550 = 15400$  days (more men means less days)

Number of days for which 700 men had provisions =  $\frac{15400}{700} = 22$  days

Q17

**Answer :**

(c)  $90^\circ$

Ratio of the angles of a triangle is 3:1: 2

Let  $x$  be any number such that the three angles are  $(3x)^\circ$ ,  $(1x)^\circ$  and  $(2x)^\circ$ .

We know, the sum of the angles of a triangle is  $180^\circ$ .

$$3x + 1x + 2x = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{180}{6} = 30$$

$$\therefore (3x)^\circ = (3 \times 30)^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$(1x)^\circ = (1 \times 30)^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$(2x)^\circ = (2 \times 30)^\circ = 60^\circ$$

The measure of the largest angle is  $90^\circ$ .

Q18

**Answer :**

(b) 45 m

Length:Breadth = 5:4

Let  $x$  be any number such that the length and the breadth are  $5x$  and  $4x$ , respectively.

Now,  $4x = 36$

$$x = \frac{36}{4} = 9$$

Length =  $5x = 5 \times 9 = 45$  m

Q19

**Answer :**

(a) 13 : 15

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$\text{Speed of the bus} = \frac{195 \text{ km}}{3 \text{ hr}} = 65 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Speed of the train} = \frac{300 \text{ km}}{4 \text{ hr}} = 75 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{65}{75} = \frac{65 \div 5}{75 \div 5} = \frac{13}{15} = 13:15$$

Q20

**Answer :**

(c) Rs 198

Cost of 5 bars of soap = Rs 82.50

$$\text{Cost of 1 bar of soap} = \frac{82.50}{5} = \text{Rs } 16.5$$

Cost of 12 (1 dozen) bars of soap =  $16.5 \times 12 = \text{Rs } 198$

Q21

**Answer :**

(b) Rs 750

Cost of 30 packets of 8 pencils each = Rs 600

Cost of 1 packet of 8 pencils =  $\frac{600}{30}$  = Rs 20

Cost of 1 pencil = Rs  $\frac{20}{8}$

Cost of 1 packet of 12 pencils =  $12 \times \frac{20}{8} = \frac{240}{8}$  = Rs 30

Cost of 25 packets of 12 pencils each =  $25 \times 30$  = Rs 750

Q22

**Answer :**

(a) Rs 344

Cost of rail journey of 75 km = Rs 215

Cost of rail journey of 1 km = Rs  $\frac{215}{75}$

Cost of rail journey of 120 km =  $120 \times \frac{215}{75} = \frac{25800}{75}$  = Rs 344

Q23

**Answer :**

(d) 8

Let the third term be x.

Then, we have:

12:21::x:14

We know:

Product of means = Product of extremes

$$21x = 12 \times 14$$

$$\Rightarrow 21x = 168$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{168}{21} = 8$$

The third term is 8

Q24

**Answer :**

(b) 15 h

Time taken by 10 boys to dig a pitch = 12 hours

Time taken by 1 boy to dig a pitch =  $12 \times 10 = 120$  hours (less boys means more time)

Time taken by 8 boys to dig a pitch =  $\frac{120}{8} = 15$  hours