

EXERCISE 2.1

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1. Compare the following fractions by using the symbol $>$ or $<$ or $=$:

(i) $(7/9)$ and $(8/13)$

(ii) $(11/9)$ and $(5/9)$

(iii) $(37/41)$ and $(19/30)$

(iv) $(17/15)$ and $(119/105)$

Solution:

(i) Given $(7/9)$ and $(8/13)$

Taking LCM for 9 and 13 we get,

$$9 \times 13 = 117$$

Now we convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions, then it becomes

$$(7 \times 13) / (9 \times 13) \text{ and } (8 \times 9) / (13 \times 9)$$

$$\text{Therefore } (91/117) > (72/117)$$

$$\text{Hence } (7/9) > (8/13)$$

(ii) Given $(11/9)$ and $(5/9)$

As the denominator is equal, they forms equivalent fractions.

But we know that $11 > 5$

$$\text{Hence } (11/9) > (5/9)$$

(iii) Given $(37/41)$ and $(19/30)$

Taking LCM for 41 and 30 we get,

$$30 \times 41 = 1230$$

Now we convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions, then it becomes

$$(37 \times 30) / (41 \times 30) \text{ and } (19 \times 41) / (30 \times 41)$$

$$\text{Therefore } (1110/1230) > (779/1230)$$

$$\text{Hence } (37/41) > (19/30)$$

(iv) Given $(17/15)$ and $(119/105)$

Taking LCM for 15 and 105 we get, $5 \times 3 \times 7 = 105$

Now we convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions, then it becomes

$$(17 \times 7) / (15 \times 7) \text{ and } (119/105)$$

$$\text{Therefore } (119/105) = (119/105)$$

$$\text{Hence } (17/15) = (119/105)$$

2. Arrange the following fractions in ascending order:**(i) $(\frac{3}{8})$, $(\frac{5}{6})$, $(\frac{6}{8})$, $(\frac{2}{4})$, $(\frac{1}{3})$** **(ii) $(\frac{4}{6})$, $(\frac{3}{8})$, $(\frac{6}{12})$, $(\frac{5}{16})$** **Solution:****(i)** Given $(\frac{3}{8})$, $(\frac{5}{6})$, $(\frac{6}{8})$, $(\frac{2}{4})$, $(\frac{1}{3})$

Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.

LCM of 8, 6, 4 and 3 is 24

Equivalent fractions are

$(\frac{9}{24})$, $(\frac{20}{24})$, $(\frac{18}{24})$, $(\frac{12}{24})$, $(\frac{8}{24})$

We know that $8 < 9 < 12 < 18 < 20$

Now arranging in ascending order

$(\frac{8}{24}) < (\frac{9}{24}) < (\frac{12}{24}) < (\frac{18}{24}) < (\frac{20}{24})$

Hence $(\frac{1}{3}) < (\frac{3}{8}) < (\frac{2}{4}) < (\frac{6}{8}) < (\frac{5}{6})$

(ii) Given $(\frac{4}{6})$, $(\frac{3}{8})$, $(\frac{6}{12})$, $(\frac{5}{16})$

Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.

LCM of 8, 6, 12 and 16 is 48

Equivalent fractions are

$(\frac{12}{48})$, $(\frac{15}{48})$, $(\frac{18}{48})$, $(\frac{32}{48})$

We know that $12 < 15 < 18 < 32$

Now arranging in ascending order

$(\frac{12}{48}) < (\frac{15}{48}) < (\frac{18}{48}) < (\frac{32}{48})$

$(\frac{6}{12}) < (\frac{5}{16}) < (\frac{3}{8}) < (\frac{4}{6})$

3. Arrange the following fractions in descending order:**(i) $(\frac{4}{5})$, $(\frac{7}{10})$, $(\frac{11}{15})$, $(\frac{17}{20})$** **(ii) $(\frac{2}{7})$, $(\frac{11}{35})$, $(\frac{9}{14})$, $(\frac{13}{28})$** **Solution:****(i)** Given $(\frac{4}{5})$, $(\frac{7}{10})$, $(\frac{11}{15})$, $(\frac{17}{20})$

Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.

LCM of 5, 10, 15 and 20 is 60

Equivalent fractions are

$(48/60), (42/60), (44/60), (51/60)$

We know that $51 > 48 > 44 > 42$

Now arranging in ascending order

Hence $(17/20) > (4/5) > (11/15) > (7/10)$

(ii) Given $(2/7), (11/35), (9/14), (13/28)$

Now we have to arrange these in ascending order, to arrange these in ascending order we have to make those as equivalent fractions by taking LCM's.

LCM of 7, 35, 14 and 28 is 140

Equivalent fractions are

$(40/140), (44/140), (95/140), (60/140)$

We know that $95 > 60 > 44 > 40$

Now arranging in ascending order

Hence $(9/14) > (13/28) > (11/35) > (2/7)$

4. Write five equivalent fraction of $(3/5)$.

Solution:

Given $(3/5)$

By multiplying or dividing both the numerator and denominator so that it keeps the same value by this we can get the equivalent fractions.

$(3 \times 2)/(5 \times 2), (3 \times 3)/(5 \times 3), (3 \times 4)/(5 \times 4), (3 \times 5)/(5 \times 5), (3 \times 6)/(5 \times 6)$

Equivalent fractions are

$(6/10), (9/15), (12/20), (15/25), (18/30)$

5. Find the sum:

(i) $(5/8) + (3/10)$

(ii) $4(3/4) + 9(2/5)$

(iii) $(5/6) + 3 + (3/4)$

(iv) $2(3/5) + 4(7/10) + 2(4/15)$

Solution:

(i) Given $(5/8) + (3/10)$

Taking LCM for 8 and 10 we get 40

Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 40

$(5/8) + (3/10) = (5 \times 5)/(8 \times 5) + (3 \times 4)/(10 \times 4)$

$$= (25/40) + (12/40) \\ = (37/40)$$

(ii) Given $4 \frac{3}{4} + 9 \frac{2}{5}$

First convert given mixed fractions into improper fractions.

$$4 \frac{3}{4} + 9 \frac{2}{5} = (19/4) + (47/5)$$

Taking LCM for 4 and 5 we get 20

Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 20

$$4 \frac{3}{4} + 9 \frac{2}{5} = (19/4) + (47/5) = (19 \times 5)/(4 \times 5) + (47 \times 4)/(5 \times 4) \\ = (95/20) + (188/20) \\ = (283/20)$$

(iii) Given $5/6 + 3 + 3/4$

Taking LCM for 6, 1 and 4 we get 12

Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 12

$$5/6 + 3 + 3/4 = (5 \times 2)/(6 \times 2) + (3 \times 12)/(1 \times 12) + (3 \times 3)/(4 \times 3) \\ = (10/12) + (36/12) + (9/12) \\ = (55/12)$$

(iv) Given $2 \frac{3}{5} + 4 \frac{7}{10} + 2 \frac{4}{15}$

First convert given mixed fractions into improper fractions

$$2 \frac{3}{5} + 4 \frac{7}{10} + 2 \frac{4}{15} = (13/5) + (47/10) + (34/15)$$

Taking LCM for 5, 10 and 15 we get 30

Now we have to convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 30

$$2 \frac{3}{5} + 4 \frac{7}{10} + 2 \frac{4}{15} = (13/5) + (47/10) + (34/15) = (13 \times 6)/(5 \times 6) + (47 \times 3)/(10 \times 3) + (34 \times 2)/(15 \times 2) \\ = (78/30) + (141/30) + (68/30) \\ = (287/30)$$

6. Find the difference of:

(i) $(13/24)$ and $(7/16)$

(ii) 6 and $(23/3)$

(iii) $(21/25)$ and $(18/20)$

(iv) $3 \frac{3}{10}$ and $2 \frac{7}{15}$

Solution:

(i) Given $(13/24)$ and $(7/16)$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 24 and 16 is 48.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 48.

$$\begin{aligned}(13/24) - (7/16) &= (26/48) - (21/48) \\ &= (26 - 21)/48 \\ &= (5/48)\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Given 6 and $(23/3)$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 3 and 1 is 3.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 3.

$$\begin{aligned}(23/3) - 6 &= (23/3) - (18/3) \\ &= (23 - 18)/3 \\ &= (5/3)\end{aligned}$$

(iii) Given $(21/25)$ and $(18/20)$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 25 and 20 is 100.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 100.

$$\begin{aligned}(18/20) - (21/25) &= (90/100) - (84/100) \\ &= (90 - 84)/100 \\ &= 6/100\end{aligned}$$

By converting it into its simplest form we get
 $= 3/50$

(iv) Given 3 $(3/10)$ and 2 $(7/15)$

First convert given mixed fractions into improper fractions.

$(33/10)$ and $(37/15)$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 10 and 15 is 30.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 30.

$$\begin{aligned}(33/10) - (37/15) &= (99/30) - (74/30) \\ &= (99 - 74)/30 \\ &= (25/30)\end{aligned}$$

By converting it into simplest form we get

$$= (5/6)$$

7. Find the difference:

(i) $(6/7) - (9/11)$

(ii) $8 - (5/9)$

(iii) $9 - 5 (2/3)$

(iv) $4 (3/10) - 1 (2/15)$

Solution:

(i) Given $(6/7) - (9/11)$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 7 and 11 is 77.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 77.

Equivalent fractions are $(66/77)$ and $(63/77)$

$$(6/7) - (9/11) = (66/77) - (63/77)$$

$$= (66 - 63)/77$$

$$= (3/77)$$

(ii) Given $8 - (5/9)$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 1 and 9 is 9.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 9.

Equivalent fractions are $(72/9)$ and $(5/9)$

$$8 - (5/9) = (72/9) - (5/9)$$

$$= (72 - 5)/9$$

$$= (67/9)$$

(iii) Given $9 - 5 (2/3)$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction.

$$\text{We get } 5 (2/3) = (17/3)$$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 1 and 3 is 3.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 3.

Equivalent fractions are $(27/3)$ and $(17/3)$

$$9 - 5 (2/3) = (27/3) - (17/3)$$

$$= (10/3)$$

(iv) Given $4 \frac{3}{10} - 1 \frac{2}{15}$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction.

We get $\frac{43}{10}$ and $\frac{17}{15}$

To find the difference we have to make it equivalent fractions.

Taking LCM of 10 and 15 is 30.

Now converting the given fractions into equivalent fractions with denominator 30.

Equivalent fractions are $\frac{129}{30}$ and $\frac{34}{30}$

$$4 \frac{3}{10} - 1 \frac{2}{15} = \frac{43}{10} - \frac{17}{15}$$

$$= \frac{129}{30} - \frac{34}{30}$$

$$= \frac{129 - 34}{30}$$

$$= \frac{95}{30}$$

$$= \frac{19}{6}$$

8. Simplify:

(i) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{9}$

(ii) $12 - 3 \frac{1}{2}$

(iii) $7 \frac{5}{6} - 4 \frac{3}{8} + 2 \frac{7}{12}$

Solution:

(i) Given $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{9}$

Taking the LCM of 3, 6 and 9 is 18

Now we have to convert the given fraction into equivalent fraction with denominator 18

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{9} = \frac{12}{18} + \frac{3}{18} - \frac{4}{18}$$

$$= \frac{12 + 3 - 4}{18}$$

$$= \frac{11}{18}$$

(ii) Given $12 - 3 \frac{1}{2}$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction we get $\frac{7}{2}$

Taking the LCM of 2 and 1 is 2

Now we have to convert the given fraction into equivalent fraction with denominator 2

$$12 - 3 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{24}{2} - \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{24 - 7}{2}$$

$$= \frac{17}{2}$$

(iii) Given $7 \frac{5}{6} - 4 \frac{3}{8} + 2 \frac{7}{12}$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction we get $\frac{47}{6}$, $\frac{35}{8}$ and $\frac{31}{12}$

Taking the LCM of 12, 6 and 8 is 48

Now we have to convert the given fraction into equivalent fraction with denominator 48

$$\begin{aligned}7 \left(5/6\right) - 4 \left(3/8\right) + 2 \left(7/12\right) &= (47/6) - (35/8) + (31/12) \\&= (376/48) - (210/48) + (124/48) \\&= (376 - 210 + 124)/48 \\&= (290/48) \\&= (145/24)\end{aligned}$$

9. What should be added to $5 \left(3/7\right)$ to get 12?

Solution:

Given $5 \left(3/7\right)$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction we get $(38/7)$

Let x be the number added to $(38/7)$ to get 12

$$\text{Therefore } x + (38/7) = 12$$

$$x = 12 - (38/7)$$

By taking LCM for 7 and 1 is 7

$$x = (12 \times 7 - 38)/7$$

$$x = (84 - 38)/7$$

$$x = (46/7)$$

Hence $(46/7)$ is the number which is added to $5 \left(3/7\right)$ to get 12.

10. What should be added to $5 \left(4/15\right)$ to get $12 \left(3/5\right)$?

Solution:

Given $5 \left(4/15\right)$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction we get $(79/15)$

Let x be the number added to $(79/15)$ to get $(63/5)$

$$\text{Therefore } x + (79/15) = (63/5)$$

$$x = (63/5) - (79/15)$$

By taking LCM for 15 and 5 is 15

$$x = (63 \times 3 - 79)/15$$

$$x = (189 - 79)/15$$

$$x = (110/15) = (22/3)$$

Hence $(22/3)$ is the number which is added to $5 \left(4/15\right)$ to get $12 \left(3/5\right)$.

11. Suman studies for $5\frac{2}{3}$ hours daily. She devotes $2\frac{4}{5}$ hours of her time for Science and Mathematics. How much time does she devote for other subject?

Solution:

Given Suman studies for $5\frac{2}{3}$ hours i.e. $\frac{17}{3}$ hours

And she devotes $2\frac{4}{5}$ hours i.e. $\frac{14}{5}$ hours for Science and mathematics..

Let x be the hours she devotes for other subjects.

$$\frac{17}{3} = x + \frac{14}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{17}{3} - \frac{14}{5}$$

By taking LCM of 3 and 5 is 15

$$x = \frac{17 \times 5 - 14 \times 3}{15}$$

$$x = \frac{85 - 42}{15}$$

$$x = \frac{43}{15} = 2\frac{13}{15} \text{ hours}$$

12. A piece of wire is of length $12\frac{3}{4}$ m. If it is cut into two pieces in such a way that the length of one piece is $5\frac{1}{4}$ m, what is the length of other piece?

Solution:

Given the total length of piece of wire is $12\frac{3}{4}$ i.e. $\frac{51}{4}$ m

Length of one piece of wire is $5\frac{1}{4}$ i.e. $\frac{21}{4}$ m

Let the length of other piece be 'x' m

$$\frac{51}{4} = x + \frac{21}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{51}{4} - \frac{21}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{51-21}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{30}{4}$$

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

$$x = 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$$

13. A rectangular sheet of paper is $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm long and $10\frac{2}{3}$ cm wide. Find its perimeter.

Solution:

Given length of rectangular sheet of paper is $12\frac{1}{2}$ i.e. $\frac{25}{2}$

Breadth of rectangular sheet of paper is $10\frac{2}{3}$ i.e. $\frac{32}{3}$

But we know that perimeter of rectangle = 2 (length + breadth)

$$\text{Perimeter of rectangular sheet} = 2 \left[\frac{25}{2} + \frac{32}{3} \right]$$

LCM of 2 and 3 is 6, by taking this and simplifying we get

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perimeter} &= 2[(25 \times 3)/6 + (32 \times 2)/6] \\ &= 2[(75/6) + (64/6)] \\ &= 2(139/6) \\ &= (139/3) \\ &= 46 \frac{1}{3} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

14. In a “magic square”, the sum of the numbers in each row, in each column and along the diagonal is the same. Is this a magic square?

$(4/11)$	$(9/11)$	$(2/11)$
$(3/11)$	$(5/11)$	$(7/11)$
$(8/11)$	$(1/11)$	$(6/11)$

Solution:

$$\text{Along first column} = (4/11) + (3/11) + (8/11) = (15/11)$$

$$\text{Along second column} = (9/11) + (5/11) + (7/11) = (15/11)$$

$$\text{Along third column} = (2/11) + (7/11) + (6/11) = (15/11)$$

$$\text{Along first row} = (4/11) + (9/11) + (2/11) = (15/11)$$

$$\text{Along second row} = (3/11) + (5/11) + (7/11) = (15/11)$$

$$\text{Along third row} = (8/11) + (1/11) + (6/11) = (15/11)$$

$$\text{Along diagonal} = (4/11) + (5/11) + (6/11) = (15/11)$$

$$= (2/11) + (5/11) + (8/11) = (15/11)$$

Therefore sum along all direction is same i.e. $(15/11)$. Hence it is a magical square

15. The cost of Mathematics book is Rs $25 \frac{3}{4}$ and that of Science book is Rs $20 \frac{1}{2}$. Which cost more and by how much?

Solution:

Given the cost of Mathematics book is Rs $25 \frac{3}{4}$ i.e. $(103/4)$

Cost of Science book is Rs $20 \frac{1}{2}$ i.e. $(41/2)$

Now taking the LCM of 2 and 4 is 4

Now we have to convert the given fractions into its equivalent fractions with denominator 4

Mathematics book cost is Rs $(103/4)$

Science book cost is Rs $(41 \times 2/2 \times 2) = (82/4)$

$$(103 - 82)/4 = 21/4 = 5 \frac{1}{4}$$

Hence the cost of Mathematics book is more than cost of Science book by $5 \frac{1}{4}$

16. (i) Provide the number in box [] and also give its simplest form in each of the following:

(i) $(\frac{2}{3}) \times [] = (\frac{10}{30})$

(ii) $(\frac{3}{5}) \times [] = (\frac{24}{75})$

Solution:

(i) $(\frac{2}{3}) \times [5/10] = (\frac{10}{30})$

(ii) $(\frac{3}{5}) \times [8/15] = (\frac{24}{75})$

EXERCISE 2.2

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1. Multiply:(i) $(7/11)$ by $(3/5)$ (ii) $(3/5)$ by 25(iii) $3 (4/15)$ by 24(iv) $3 (1/8)$ by $4 (10/11)$ **Solution:**(i) Given $(7/11)$ by $(3/5)$

We have to multiply the given number

$$(7/11) \times (3/5) = (21/55)$$

(ii) Given $(3/5)$ by 25

$$(3/5) \times 25 = 15 \text{ [dividing 25 by 5]}$$

(iii) Given $3 (4/15)$ by 24

First convert the given mixed fraction to improper fraction.

$$(49/15) \times 24 = (1176/15)$$

$$= 78 (2/5)$$

(iv) Given $3 (1/8)$ by $4 (10/11)$

First convert the given mixed fraction to improper fraction.

$$(25/8) \times (54/11) = (1350/88) = (675/44)$$

$$= 15 (15/44)$$

2. Find the product:(i) $(4/7) \times (14/25)$ (ii) $7 (1/2) \times 2 (4/15)$ (iii) $3 (6/7) \times 4 (2/3)$ (iv) $6 (11/14) \times 3 (1/2)$ **Solution:**(i) Given $(4/7) \times (14/25)$

$$(4/7) \times (14/25) = (4 \times 14) / (7 \times 25)$$

$$= (56/175)$$

Converting above fractions into simplest form

$$= (8/25)$$

(ii) Given $7 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{4}{15}$

We have convert mixed fractions into improper fractions

Then we get $(15/2)$ and $(34/15)$

$$= 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{4}{15} = (15/2) \times (34/15)$$

$$= (15 \times 34) / (2 \times 15)$$

$$= (510/30)$$

$$= 17$$

(iii) Given $3 \frac{6}{7} \times 4 \frac{2}{3}$

We have convert mixed fractions into improper fractions

Then we get $(27/7)$ and $(14/3)$

$$= 3 \frac{6}{7} \times 4 \frac{2}{3} = (27/7) \times (14/3)$$

On simplifying

$$= 9 \times 2$$

$$= 18$$

(iv) Given $6 \frac{11}{14} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}$

We have convert mixed fractions into improper fractions

Then we get $(95/14)$ and $(7/2)$

$$6 \frac{11}{14} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} = (95/14) \times (7/2)$$

$$= (95 \times 7) / 28$$

$$= (665/28)$$

$$= 23 \frac{3}{4}$$

3. Simplify:

(i) $(12/25) \times (15/28) \times (35/36)$

(ii) $(10/27) \times (39/56) \times (28/65)$

(iii) $2 \frac{2}{17} \times 7 \frac{2}{9} \times 1 \frac{33}{52}$

Solution:

(i) Given $(12/25) \times (15/28) \times (35/36)$

$$= (12 \times 15 \times 35) / (25 \times 28 \times 36)$$

$$= (6300/25200)$$

On simplifying we get

$$= (1/4)$$

(ii) Given $(10/27) \times (39/56) \times (28/65)$

$$= (10 \times 39 \times 28) / (27 \times 56 \times 65)$$

$$= (10900/98280)$$

On simplifying we get

$$= (1/9)$$

(iii) Given $2 \frac{2}{17} \times 7 \frac{2}{9} \times 1 \frac{33}{52}$

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fraction then we get

$$= (36/17) \times (65/9) \times (85/52)$$

$$= (36 \times 65 \times 85) / (17 \times 9 \times 52)$$

$$= (198900/7956)$$

On simplifying we get

$$= 25$$

4. Find:

(i) $(1/2)$ of $4 \frac{2}{9}$

(ii) $(5/8)$ of $9 \frac{2}{3}$

(iii) $(2/3)$ of $(9/16)$

Solution:

(i) Given $(1/2)$ of $4 \frac{2}{9}$

First convert given mixed fraction into improper fraction then we get $(38/9)$

$$= (1/2) \times (38/9)$$

$$= (1 \times 38) / (2 \times 9)$$

$$= (38/18)$$

$$= 2 \frac{1}{9}$$

(ii) Given $(5/8)$ of $9 \frac{2}{3}$

First convert given mixed fraction into improper fraction then we get $(29/3)$

$$= (5/8) \times (29/3)$$

$$= (5 \times 29) / (8 \times 3)$$

$$= (145/24)$$

$$= 6 \frac{1}{24}$$

(iii) Given $(2/3)$ of $(9/16)$

$$= (2/3) \times (9/16)$$

$$= (2 \times 9) / (3 \times 16)$$

$$= (18 / 48)$$

$$= (3/8)$$

5. Which is greater? $(1/2)$ of $(6/7)$ or $(2/3)$ of $(3/7)$

Solution:

Given $(1/2)$ of $(6/7)$

$$= (1/2) \times (6/7)$$

$$= (1 \times 6) / (2 \times 7)$$

$$= (6 / 14)$$

Also given that $(2/3)$ of $(3/7)$

$$= (2/3) \times (3/7)$$

$$= (2 \times 3) / (3 \times 7)$$

$$= (6 / 21)$$

While comparing two fractions, if numerators of both the fractions is same, then the denominator having higher value shows the fraction has lower value.

Therefore $(6/14)$ is greater.

Hence $(1/2)$ of $(6/7)$ is greater.

6. Find:

(i) $(7/11)$ of Rs 330

(ii) $(5/9)$ of 108 meters

(iii) $(3/7)$ of 42 liters

(iv) $(1/12)$ of an hour

(v) $(5/6)$ of an year

(vi) $(3/20)$ of a kg

(vii) $(7/20)$ of a liter

(viii) $(5/6)$ of a day

(ix) $(2/7)$ of a week

Solution:

(i) Given $(7/11)$ of Rs 330

$$= (7/11) \times 330$$

On dividing by 11 we get

$$= 7 \times 30$$

$$= 210$$

$(7/11)$ of Rs 330 is Rs 210

(ii) Given $(\frac{5}{9})$ of 108 meters
 $= (\frac{5}{9}) \times 108$
Dividing 108 by 9 we get
 $= 5 \times 12$
 $= 60$
 $(\frac{5}{9})$ of 108 meters is 60 meters

(iii) Given $(\frac{3}{7})$ of 42 liters
 $= (\frac{3}{7}) \times 42$
Dividing 42 by 7 we get
 $= 3 \times 6$
 $= 18$
 $(\frac{3}{7})$ of 42 liters is 18 liters

(iv) Given $(\frac{1}{12})$ of an hour
An hour = 60 minutes
 $= (\frac{1}{12}) \times 60$
Dividing 60 by 12 we get
 $= 1 \times 5$
 $= 5$
 $(\frac{1}{12})$ of an hour is 5 minutes

(v) Given $(\frac{5}{6})$ of an year
1 year = 12 months
 $= (\frac{5}{6}) \times 12$
Dividing 12 by 6 we get
 $= 5 \times 2$
 $= 10$
 $(\frac{5}{6})$ of an year is 10 months

(vi) Given $(\frac{3}{20})$ of a kg
1 kg = 1000 grams
 $= (\frac{3}{20}) \times 1000$
 $= 3 \times 50$
 $= 150$
 $(\frac{3}{20})$ of a kg is 150 grams

(vii) Given $(\frac{7}{20})$ of a liter

1 liter = 1000 ml

$$= (\frac{7}{20}) \times 1000$$

$$= 7 \times 50$$

$$= 350$$

$(\frac{7}{20})$ of a liter is 350ml

(viii) Given $(\frac{5}{6})$ of a day

1 day = 24 hours

$$= (\frac{5}{6}) \times 24$$

$$= 5 \times 4$$

$$= 20$$

$(\frac{5}{6})$ of a day is 20 hours

(ix) Given $(\frac{2}{7})$ of a week

1 week = 7 days

$$= (\frac{2}{7}) \times 7$$

$$= 2 \times 1$$

$$= 2$$

$(\frac{2}{7})$ of a week is 2 days

7. Shikha plants 5 saplings in a row in her garden. The distance between two adjacent saplings is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Find the distance between the first and the last sapling.

Solution:

Given that the distance between two adjacent saplings is $(\frac{3}{4})$ m

There are 4 adjacent spacing for 5 sapling

Therefore, distance between the first and the last sapling is

$$= (\frac{3}{4}) \times 4$$

$$= 3$$

The distance between them is 3m

8. Ravish reads $(\frac{1}{3})$ part of a book in 1 hour. How much part of the book will he read in $2 (\frac{1}{5})$ hours?

Solution:

Given Ravish takes 1 hour to read $(\frac{1}{3})$ part of the book

Then we have to calculate how much part he will read in $2\frac{1}{5}$ hours

First convert the given mixed fraction into improper fractions is $\frac{11}{5}$

Now let x be the full part of book

$$1 \text{ hour} = \frac{1}{3} x$$

Remaining part of the book, he will read in

$$= \frac{11}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} x$$

$$= \frac{11}{5} \text{ part of the book}$$

9. Lipika reads a book for $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours every day. She reads the entire book in 6 days. How many hours in all were required by her to read the book?

Solution:

Given time taken by Lipika to read a book per day = $1\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$ hours

Time taken by Lipika to read for book in 6 days = $\frac{7}{4} \times 6$

$$= \frac{42}{4}$$

$$= 10\frac{1}{2} \text{ hours}$$

10. Find the area of a rectangular park which is $41\frac{2}{3}$ m along and $18\frac{3}{5}$ m broad.

Solution:

Given length of rectangular park is = $41\frac{2}{3} = \frac{145}{3}$

Breadth of rectangular park is = $18\frac{3}{5} = \frac{93}{5}$

Area of rectangular park = length \times breadth

$$= \frac{145}{3} \times \frac{93}{5}$$

$$= \frac{145 \times 93}{15}$$

$$= \frac{11625}{15}$$

$$= 775 \text{ m}^2$$

11. If milk is available at Rs $17\frac{3}{4}$ per liter, find the cost of $7\frac{2}{5}$ liters of milk.

Solution:

Given the cost of milk per liter is = $17\frac{3}{4} = \text{Rs } \frac{71}{4}$

And the cost of $7\frac{2}{5} = \frac{37}{5}$ is

$$= \frac{37}{5} \times \frac{71}{4}$$

$$= \frac{37 \times 71}{20}$$

$$= \frac{2327}{20}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 116\frac{7}{20}$$

12. Sharada can walk $8\frac{1}{3}$ km in one hour. How much distance will she cover in $2\frac{2}{5}$ hours?

Solution:

Given distance covered by Sharada in one hour = $8\frac{1}{3} = \frac{25}{3}$ km

Distance covered by her in $2\frac{2}{5}$ hours = $\frac{12}{5}$ is

$$= \frac{25}{3} \times \frac{12}{5}$$

$$= \frac{25 \times 12}{3 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{300}{15}$$

$$= 20 \text{ km}$$

13. A sugar bag contains 30kg of sugar. After consuming $\frac{2}{3}$ of it, how much sugar is left in the bag?

Solution:

A sugar bag contains 30kg of sugar.

After consuming, the left sugar in the bag is = $30 - \frac{2}{3} \times 30$

$$= 30 - 2 \times 10$$

$$= 30 - 20$$

$$= 10 \text{ kg}$$

14. Each side of a square is $6\frac{2}{3}$ m long. Find its area.

Solution:

Side of a square = $6\frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$ m

Area of square = side \times side

$$= \frac{20}{3} \times \frac{20}{3}$$

$$= \frac{400}{9}$$

$$= 44\frac{4}{9} \text{ m}^2$$

15. There are 45 students in a class and $\frac{3}{5}$ of them are boys. How many girls are there in the class?

Solution:

Total number of students = 45

Number of boys out of 45 is = $\frac{3}{5}$

$$\text{Number of girls} = 45 - \frac{3}{5} \times 45$$

$$= 45 - 3 \times 9$$

$$= 45 - 27$$

$$= 18 \text{ girls}$$

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EXERCISE 2.3

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1. Find the reciprocal of each of the following fractions and classify them as proper, improper and whole numbers:

(i) $\frac{3}{7}$

(ii) $\frac{5}{8}$

(iii) $\frac{9}{7}$

(iv) $\frac{6}{5}$

(v) $\frac{12}{7}$

(vi) $\frac{1}{8}$

Solution:

(i) Given $\frac{3}{7}$

Reciprocal of $\frac{3}{7}$ is $\frac{7}{3}$

$\frac{7}{3}$ is improper fraction

(ii) Given $\frac{5}{8}$

Reciprocal of $\frac{5}{8}$ is $\frac{8}{5}$

It is improper fraction

(iii) Given $\frac{9}{7}$

Reciprocal of $\frac{9}{7}$ is $\frac{7}{9}$

It is proper fraction

(iv) Given $\frac{6}{5}$

Reciprocal of $\frac{6}{5}$ is $\frac{5}{6}$

It is proper fraction

(v) Given $\frac{12}{7}$

Reciprocal of $\frac{12}{7}$ is $\frac{7}{12}$

It is proper fraction

(vi) Given $\frac{1}{8}$

Reciprocal of $\frac{1}{8}$ is $\frac{8}{1} = 8$

It is whole number

2. Divide:**(i) $(3/8)$ by $(5/9)$** **(ii) $3 (1/4)$ by $(2/3)$** **(iii) $(7/8)$ by $4 (1/2)$** **(iv) $6 (1/4)$ by $2 (3/5)$** **Solution:****(i) Given $(3/8)$ by $(5/9)$** From the rule of division of fraction we know that $(a/b) \div (c/d) = (a/b) \times (d/c)$

$$(3/8) / (5/9) = (3/8) \times (9/5)$$

$$= (3 \times 9) / (8 \times 5)$$

$$= (27/40)$$

(ii) Given $3 (1/4)$ by $(2/3)$ Converting $3 (1/4)$ to improper we get $(13/4)$ From the rule of division of fraction we know that $(a/b) \div (c/d) = (a/b) \times (d/c)$

$$(13/4) / (2/3) = (13/4) \times (3/2)$$

$$= (13 \times 3) / (4 \times 2)$$

$$= (39/8)$$

$$= 4 (2/7)$$

(iii) Given $(7/8)$ by $4 (1/2)$ Converting $4 (1/2)$ to improper we get $(9/2)$ From the rule of division of fraction we know that $(a/b) \div (c/d) = (a/b) \times (d/c)$

$$(7/8) / (9/2) = (7/8) \times (2/9)$$

$$= (7 \times 2) / (8 \times 9)$$

$$= (14/72)$$

$$= (7/36)$$

(iv) Given $6 (1/4)$ by $2 (3/5)$ Converting $6 (1/4)$ and $2 (3/5)$ to improper we get $(25/4)$ and $(13/5)$ From the rule of division of fraction we know that $(a/b) \div (c/d) = (a/b) \times (d/c)$

$$(25/4) / (13/5) = (25/4) \times (5/13)$$

$$= (25 \times 5) / (4 \times 13)$$

$$= (75/52)$$

$$= 2 (21/52)$$

3. Divide:(i) $(3/8)$ by 4(ii) $(9/16)$ by 6(iii) 9 by $(3/16)$ (iv) 10 by $(100/3)$ **Solution:**(i) Given $(3/8)$ by 4

$$= (3/8)/4$$

$$= (3/8 \times 4)$$

$$= (3/32)$$

(ii) Given $(9/16)$ by 6

$$= (9/16)/6$$

$$= (9/16 \times 6)$$

$$= (9/96)$$

$$= (3/32)$$

(iii) Given 9 by $(3/16)$

$$= 9/(3/16)$$

$$= (9 \times 16)/3$$

$$= 16 \times 3$$

$$= 48$$

(iv) Given 10 by $(100/3)$

$$= 10/(100/3)$$

$$= (10 \times 3)/100$$

$$= (3/10)$$

4. Simplify:(i) $(3/10) \div (10/3)$ (ii) $4(3/5) \div (4/5)$ (iii) $5(4/7) \div 1(3/10)$ (iv) $4 \div 2(2/5)$ **Solution:**(i) Given $(3/10) \div (10/3)$

$$= (3 \times 3) / (10 \times 10) \\ = (9/100)$$

(ii) Given $4 \frac{3}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$

First convert the given mixed fractions into improper fraction

$$4 \frac{3}{5} = \frac{23}{5}$$

$$\frac{23}{5} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{(23 \times 5)}{(5 \times 4)}$$

$$= \frac{23}{4}$$

$$= 5 \frac{3}{4}$$

(iii) Given $5 \frac{4}{7} \div 1 \frac{3}{10}$

First convert the given mixed fractions into improper fraction

$\frac{39}{7}$ and $\frac{13}{10}$

$$\frac{39}{7} \div \frac{13}{10} = \frac{(39 \times 10)}{(7 \times 13)}$$

$$= \frac{390}{91}$$

$$= \frac{30}{7}$$

$$= 4 \frac{2}{7}$$

(iv) Given $4 \div 2 \frac{2}{5}$

First convert the given mixed fractions into improper fraction

$$2 \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$4 \div \frac{12}{5} = \frac{(4 \times 5)}{12}$$

$$= \frac{20}{12}$$

$$= 1 \frac{2}{3}$$

5. A wire of length $12 \frac{1}{2}$ m is cut into 10 pieces of equal length. Find the length of each piece.

Solution:

Given total length of the wire is $= 12 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{25}{2}$ m

It is cut into 10 pieces, so length of one piece is

$$= \frac{(25/2)}{10}$$

$$= \frac{25}{20}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$$

6. The length of rectangular plot of area $65 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}^2$ is $12 \frac{1}{4}$ m. What is the width of

the plot?

Solution:

Given area of rectangular plot is $65 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}^2 = \frac{196}{3} \text{ m}^2$

Length of the same plot is $12 \frac{1}{4} \text{ m} = \frac{49}{4} \text{ m}$

Width of the plot is

Area = length \times breadth

$\frac{196}{3} = \frac{49}{4} \times \text{breadth}$

Breadth = $\frac{196/3}{49/4}$

$= \frac{196 \times 4}{49 \times 3}$

$= \frac{184}{147}$

$= 5 \frac{3}{4}$

7. By what number should $6 \frac{2}{9}$ be multiplied to get $4 \frac{4}{9}$?

Solution:

Let x be the number which needs to be multiplied by $6 \frac{2}{9} = \frac{56}{9}$

$x \times \frac{56}{9} = 4 \frac{4}{9}$

$x \times \frac{56}{9} = \frac{40}{9}$

$x = \frac{40/9}{56/9} \times \frac{9}{56}$

$x = \frac{40}{56}$

$x = \frac{5}{7}$

8. The product of two numbers is $25 \frac{5}{6}$. If one of the numbers is $6 \frac{2}{3}$, find the other.

Solution:

Given product of two numbers is $25 \frac{5}{6} = \frac{155}{6}$

One of the number is $6 \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$

Let the other number be x

$\frac{155}{6} = x \times \frac{20}{3}$

$x = \frac{3/20}{155/6} \times \frac{155}{6}$

$x = \frac{31}{8}$

$x = 3 \frac{7}{8}$

9. The cost of $6 \frac{1}{4}$ kg of apples is Rs 400. At what rate per kg are the apples being sold?

Solution:

The cost of $6 \frac{1}{4}$ kg = $\frac{25}{4}$ of apples is Rs 400

Cost of apple per kg is = $\frac{25}{4} / 400$

= $\frac{4}{25} \times 400$

= Rs 64

10. By selling oranges at the rate of Rs $5 \frac{1}{4}$ per orange, a fruit-seller gets Rs 630. How many dozens of oranges does he sell?

Solution:

Given cost of 1 orange is Rs $5 \frac{1}{4}$ = $\frac{21}{4}$

He got Rs 630 by selling the oranges

Number of dozens of oranges sold by him for Rs 630 is = $\frac{4}{21} \times 630$

= 120 apples

But we know that 1 dozen = 12

120 apples means 10 dozens

11. In mid-day meal scheme $\frac{3}{10}$ liter of milk is given to each student of a primary school. If 30 liters of milk is distributed every day in the school, how many students are there in the school?

Solution:

Given $\frac{3}{10}$ liter of milk is given to each student

Number of student given $\frac{3}{10}$ liter of milk = 1

Number of students giving 1 liter of milk = $\frac{10}{3}$

Numbers of students giving 30 liters of milk = $\frac{10}{3} \times 30$ = 100 students

12. In a charity show Rs 6496 were collected by selling some tickets. If the price of each ticket was Rs $50 \frac{3}{4}$, how many tickets were sold?

Solution:

Given amount collected by selling tickets = Rs 6496

The price of each ticket is = $50 \frac{3}{4}$ = $\frac{203}{4}$

Number of ticket bought at Rs $\frac{203}{4}$ = 1

Number of tickets bought for Rs 6496 is = $\frac{4}{203} \times 6496$

= 4×32

= 128 tickets