TOPIC-RATIO

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1. If a:b:c=3:4:7, then the ratio (a + b + c): c is equal to यदि a:b:c=3:4:7, तो अनुपात (a + b + c): c बराबर है

A. 2:1

B. 14:3

C. 7:2

D. 1:2
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Answer: Option A **Solution**: a : b : c

3:4:7

 $3x:4x:7x \Rightarrow 14x$ $\therefore a+b+c=14x$

c=7x

∴(a+b+c):c

=14x:7x

=2:1

2. The number of students in 3 classes is in the ratio 2:3:4. If 12 students are increased in each class this ratio changes to 8:11:14. The total number of students in the three classes in the beginning was

3 कक्षाओं में छात्रों की संख्या 2: 3: 4 के अनुपात में है। यदि प्रत्येक कक्षा में 12 छात्र बढ़ जाते हैं तो यह अनुपात 8: 11: 14 में बदल जाता है। शुरुआत में तीनों कक्षाओं में छात्रों की कुल संख्या थी

A. 162

B. 108

C. 96

D. 54

Answer: Option A

Solution: Let the number of students in the classes be 2x, 3x and 4x respectively;

Total students = 2x + 3x + 4x = 9x

According to the question, 2x+12/3x+12=8/11

or, 24x+96=22x+132

or, 2x=132-96

or,x = 362 = 18

Hence, Original number of students, $9x=9\times18=162$

3.A box has 210 coins of denominations one-rupee and fifty paise only. The ratio of their respective values is 13:11. The number of one-rupee coin is एक बक्से में केवल एक रुपये और पचास पैसे मूल्यवर्ग के 210 सिक्के हैं। उनके संबंधित मूल्यों का अनुपात 13:11 है। एक रुपये के सिक्के की संख्या है

A. 65

B. 66

 $\mathbf{C}.77$

D.78

Answer: Option D **Solution**: Respective ratio of the NUMBER of coins; $= 13:11 \times 2 = 13:22$ Hence, Number of 1 rupee coins; $=13\times210/13+22$ = 784.If 2/3 of A=75% of B = 0.6 of C, then A : B : C is यदि A का 2/3=B का 75% = C का 0.6, तो A : B : C है A.2:3:3**B**. 3:4:5 C.4:5:6**D**. 9:8:10 **Answer**: Option D **Solution**: According to the question, $2A/3=75B/100=C\times6/10$ Above relation gives; $A \times 2/3$ $=B\times3/4$ $\rightarrow A/B=9/8$ And, $B\times 3/4=C\times 3/5$ \rightarrow B/C=4:5 \rightarrow B/C=8:10 (multiple by 2) Thus, A:B:C=9:8:10 5. If A and B are in the ratio 3: 4, and B and C in the ratio 12: 13, then A and C will be in the ratio यदि A और B का अनुपात 3:4 है, और B और C का अनुपात 12:13 है, तो A और C का अनुपात होगा **A**. 3 : 13 **B**. 9 : 13 **C**. 36:13 **D**. 13:9 **Answer**: Option B **Solution**: A/B×B/C $=34\times12/13$ Or. A/C=36/52=9:136. The salaries of A, B and C are in the ratio 1:3:4. If the salaries are increased by 5%, 10% and 15% respectively, then the increased salaries will be in the ratio A, B और C का वेतन 1 : 3 : 4 के अनुपात में है। यदि वेतन में क्रमशः 5%, 10% और 15% की वृद्धि होती है, तो बढ़ा हुआ वेतन अनुपात में होगा **A**. 20:66:95 **B**. 21:66:96 **C**. 21:66:92 **D**. 19:66:92

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Answer: Option C

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Solution: Let A's Salary = Rs. 100
Then, B's Salary = Rs. 300
And, C's Salary = Rs. 400
Salary has given in 1:3:4 ratio
Now,
5% increase in A's Salary,
A's new Salary = (100 + 5\% \text{ of } 100) = \text{Rs. } 105
B's Salary increases by 10%, Then,
B's new Salary = (300 + 10\% \text{ of } 300) = \text{Rs. } 330
C's Salary increases by 15%,
C's new Salary = (400 + 15\% \text{ of } 400) = Rs. 460
Then, ratio of increased Salary,
A:B:C=105:330:460=21:66:92
Alternative
100 (A's salary) === 5\%\uparrow ===> 105(A's increased salary)
300 (B's salary) === 10\%\uparrow ===> 330 (B's increased salary)
400 \text{ (C's salary)} === 15\% \uparrow ===> 460 \text{ (C's increased salary)}
Ratio of their increased salary = 105 : 330 : 460 = 21 : 66 : 92
7.If A : B = 2 : 3 and B : C = 4 : 5 then A : B : C is
यदि A : B = 2 : 3 और B : C = 4 : 5 है तो A : B : C है
A. 2:3:5
B. 5:4:6
C. 8 : 12 : 15
D. 6:4:5
Answer: Option C
Solution: A/B = 2/3
B/C = 4/5
A:B:C=2 \times 4:3 \times 4:3 \times 5=8:12:15
8. If two times A is equal to three times of B and also equal to four times of C, then A:
B:C is
यदि A का दो गुना, B के तीन गुना के बराबर है और C के चार गुना के बराबर भी है, तो A:B
: C है
A.2:3:4
B. 3:4:2
C. 4:6:3
D. 6:4:3
Answer: Option D
Solution: 2A=3B
Or, B = (2/3)A;
And 2A=4C \text{ Or }, C=(1/2)A;
Hence,
A:B:C=A:2A/3:A/2
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=1:2/3:1/2
=6:4:3
9. In a school having roll strength 286, the ratio of boys and girls is 8:5. If 22 more
girls get admitted into the school, the ratio of boys and girls becomes 286
रोल क्षमता वाले एक स्कूल में लड़के और लड़कियों का अनुपात 8:5 है। यदि 22 और
लड़िकयों को स्कूल में दाखिला मिलता है, तो लड़के और लड़िकयों का अनुपात हो जाता है
A. 12:7
B. 10:7
C.8:7
D. 4:3
Answer: Option D
Solution: Boys: girls = 8:5 (let the boys = 8x, girl = 5x)
Total strength = 286
8x + 5x = 286
13x = 286
Or. x = 286/13
= 22
Boys = 176 and girls = 110
22 more girls get admitted then number of girls become
(5x + 22) = 110 + 22 = 132
Now, new ratio of boys and girls = 176: 132 = 4:3
10. Two numbers are in ratio 4:5 and their LCM is 180. The smaller number is दो
संख्याएँ 4:5 के अनुपात में हैं और उनका LCM 180 है। छोटी संख्या है
A. 9
B. 15
C. 36
D. 45
Answer: Option C
Solution: Let two numbers be 4x and 5x
Their LCM = 180 and HCF = x
Now.
1st number \times 2nd number = LCM \times HCF
Or, 4x \times 5x = 180 \times x
Or, 20x = 180
Or, x = 9
Then, the smaller number = 4 \times 9 = 36
11. If A : B = 2 : 3, B : C = 4 : 5 and C : D = 5 : 9 then A : D is equal to:
यदि A : B = 2 : 3, B : C = 4 : 5 और C : D = 5 : 9 है तो A : Dis बराबर है:
A. 11:17
B. 8: 27
C. 5 : 9
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D. 2:9

Answer: Option B **Solution**: $A/D=A/B\times B/C\times C/D$ $=2/3\times4/5\times5/9=2\times4\times5/3\times5\times9$ =8/27=8:2712. In a class, the number of girls is 20% more than that of the boys. The strength of the class is 66. If 4 more girls are admitted to the class, the ratio of the number of boys to that of the girls is एक कक्षा में लड़कियों की संख्या लड़कों की तुलना में 20% अधिक है। कक्षा की सदस्य संख्या 66 है। यदि कक्षा में 4 और लड़कियों को प्रवेश दिया जाता है, तो लड़कों की संख्या का लडिकयों की संख्या से अनुपात है A.1:2**B**. 3:4 C. 1:4**D**. 3:5 **Answer**: Option B **Solution**: Girls : boys = 6:5Hence, girls = $6 \times 66/11$ = 36Boys = 30New ratio, 30:(36+4)=3:413. What must be added to each term of the ratio 7:11, So as to make it equal to 3: 4? अनुपात 7:11 के प्रत्येक पद में क्या जोड़ा जाना चाहिए, ताकि यह अनुपात 3:4 के बराबर हो जाए? **A**.8 **B**.7.5 C. 6.5 **D**.5 **Answer**: Option D Solution: Let x be added to each term. According to question, 7+x/11+x=3/4Or.33 + 3x=28+4xOr.x=514. Two numbers are in ratio 7:11. If 7 is added to each of the numbers, the ratio becomes 2:3. The smaller number is दो संख्याएँ 7:11 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में 7 जोड़ दिया जाए, तो अनुपात 2:3 हो जाता है। छोटी संख्या है A. 39 **B**. 49 **C**.66

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D. 77

Answer: Option B

Solution: Let the numbers be 7x and 11x.

According to

Question ,7x+7/11x+7

=23 Or,

22x+14=21x+21Or,x=7Smallernumber=49

15. Two numbers are in ratio P: Q. when 1 is added to both the numerator and the denominator, the ratio gets changed to R/S again, when 1 is added to both the

numerator and denominator, it becomes 1/2 .Find the sum of P and Q.

दो संख्याएँ P: Q के अनुपात में हैं। जब अंश और हर दोनों में 1 जोड़ा जाता है, तो अनुपात फिर से R/S में बदल जाता है, जब अंश और हर दोनों में 1 जोड़ा जाता है, तो यह 1/2 होजाता है। P और Q का योग.

A.3

B.4

C.5

D.6

Answer: Option C

Solution: If we go through normal method, It will be quite cumbersome, so,

We will solve this question through options

Taking Option A:

It has P + Q = 3.

The possible value of P/Q is 1/2 or 2/1

Using 1/2, we see that on adding 2 in both the numerator and denominator we get 3/4(not required value)

Similarly we check for

2/1, this will also not give the required value

Option B:

We have

1/3 possible ratio

Then, we get the final value as

3/5 (not = to 12)

Hence, rejected

Option C:

Here we have

1/4

Or

2/3

Checking for

1/4

We get

3/6

=1/2

Hence, the option c is correct

16. The ratio of water and milk in a 30 liter mixture is 7:3. Find the quantity of water to be added to the mixture in order to make this ratio 6:

1 30 लीटर मिश्रण में पानी और दूध का अनुपात 7:3 है। इस अनुपात को 6:1 बनाने के लिए मिश्रण में मिलाए जाने वाले पानी की मात्रा ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 30

B. 32

C. 33

D. 35

Answer: Option C

Solution: Here, Let water = 7x and milk = 3x

Now,

7x + 3x = 30

x = 3

So, water = $7x = 7 \times 3 = 21$ liter

 $Milk = 3x = 3 \times 3 = 9 liter$

Now, we keep milk constant and add water to mixture to get ratio 6:1

Let water in this mixture = 6y and milk = y

We have, milk = 9 liter, so y = 9 liter

Water = $6y = 6 \times 9 = 54$ liter

Then extra water to be added is 33 liter

17. The incomes of A and B are in the ratio 3: 2 and their expenditure are in ratio 5:

3. If each saves Rs. 1000, then, A's income can be:

A और B की आय 3:2 के अनुपात में है और उनका व्यय 5:3 के अनुपात में है। यदि प्रत्येक रु. बचाता है। 1000, तो, A की आय हो सकती है:

A. Rs. 3000

B. Rs. 4000

C. Rs. 6000

D. Rs. 9000

Answer: Option C

Solution: Let income of A and B be 3x and 2x respectively. Also, their expenditure is 5y and 3y.

Now, according to question,

$$3x - 5y = 1000 - (i) \times 3$$

$$2x - 3y = 1000 - (ii) \times 5$$

$$9x - 15y - 10x + 15y = 3000 - 5000$$

Or, -x = -2000

Or, x = 2000

Then, income of $A = 3x = 3 \times 2000 = Rs. 6000$

18. The difference between two positive numbers is 10 and the ratio between them is 5:3. Find the product of the two numbers.

दो धनात्मक संख्याओं के बीच का अंतर 10 है और उनके बीच का अनुपात 5:3 है। दोनों संख्याओं का गुणनफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 375

B. 175

C. 275

D. 125

Answer: Option A

Solution:Let the two positive numbers be 5x and 3x respectively

According to question,

5x - 3x = 10

Or, x = 5

Then numbers are 25 and 15

Thus, their product = $25 \times 15 = 375$

19. If 30 oxen can plough 1/7th of a field in 2 days, how many days 18 oxen will take to do the remaining work?

यदि 30 बैलों से हल चलाया जा सकता है एक खेत का 1/7 भाग 2 दिन में पूरा करें, शेष कार्य को 18 बैल कितने दिन में पूरा करेंगे?

A. 30 days

B. 20 days

C. 15 days

D. 18 days

Answer: Option B

Solution: We will use work equivalence method,

 $30/18=1/7/6/7\times x/2$

 $5/3=1/6\times x/2$

Or, x = 60/3 = 20 days

20.A cat leaps 5 leaps for every 4 leaps of a dog, but 3 leaps of the dog are equal to 4 leaps of the cat. What is the ratio of the speed of the cat to that of the dog? एक बिल्ली कुत्ते की हर 4 छलाँग के बदले 5 छलाँग लगाती है, लेकिन कुत्ते की 3 छलाँगें बिल्ली की 4 छलाँगों के बराबर होती हैं। बिल्ली की गति का कुत्ते की गति से अनुपात क्या है?

A. 11 : 15

B. 15 : 11

C. 16:15

D. 15 : 16

Answer: Option D

Solution: Given;

3dog = 4 cat Or,

dog/cat=4/3

Let cat's 1 leap = 3 meter and dogs 1 leap = 4 meter

Then, ratio of speed of cat and dog = $3 \times 5/4 \times 4$

= 15 : 16

21. The present ratio of ages of A and B is 4:5. 18 years ago, this ratio was 11:16. Find the sum total of their present ages.

A और B की आयु का वर्तमान अनुपात 4:5 है। 18 वर्ष पहले, यह अनुपात 11:16 था। उनकी वर्तमान आयु का कुल योग ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 90 years

B. 105 years

C. 110 years

D. 80 years

Answer: Option A

Solution:Let present age of A and B be 4x and 5x

18 years ago their ages

4x-185x-18=1116

Or, 64x - 288 = 55x - 198

Or, 64x - 55x = -198 + 288

Or, 9x = 90

Or, x = 90/9

= 10

Sum of the present ages = 40 + 50 = 90 years

22.A dishonest milk man mixed 1 liter of water for every 3 liters of milk and thus made up 36 liters of milk. If he now adds 15 liters of milk to mixture, find the ratio of milk and water in the new mixture:

एक बेईमान <mark>दू</mark>धवाले ने <mark>प्रत्येक 3 लीटर दूध में 1 लीटर पानी मिलाया और इस प्रकार 36 लीटर दूध बना लिया। यदि वह अब मिश्रण में 15 लीटर दूध जोड़ता है, तो नए मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात ज्ञात करें</mark>

A. 12:5

B. 14:3

C.7:2

D. 9:4

Answer: Option B

Solution: Quantity of milk and water in the 36 liter mixture

27 liter milk and 9 liter water

Now, 15 liters milk is added then milk becomes 42 liters

Now, ratio = 42 : 9 = 14 : 3

23.If the ratio of the ages of Maya and Chhaya is 6:5 at present, and fifteen years from now, the ratio will get changed to 9:8, then find Maya's present age. यदि माया और छाया की आयु का अनुपात वर्तमान में 6:5 है, और अब से पंद्रह वर्ष बाद, अनुपात बदल कर 9:8 हो जाएगा, तो माया की वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

A. 24 years

B. 30 years

C. 18 years

D. 33 years

Answer: Option B

Solution:Let Maya's and Chhaya's present age is 6x and 5x respectively

And,

6x+15/5x+15=9/8

Or, 48x + 120 = 45x = 135

Or, 3x = 15

Or, x = 5

Present age of Maya = 6x = 30

24. The Lucknow-Indore Express without its rake can go 24 km an hour, and the speed is diminished by a quantity that varies as the square root of the number of wagon attached. If it is known that with four wagons its speed is 20 km/h, the greatest number of wagons with which the engine can just move is

लखनऊ-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस अपने रेक के बिना 24 किमी प्रति घंटा चल सकती है, और गति एक मात्रा से कम हो जाती है जो संलग्न वैगन की संख्या के वर्गमूल के रूप में भिन्न होती है। यदि यह ज्ञात हो कि चार वैगनों के साथ इसकी गति 20 किमी/घंटा है, तो इंजन द्वारा चलाए जा सकने वाले वैगनों की अधिकतम संख्या है

A. 144

B. 140

C. 143

D. 124

Answer: Option C

Solution: Speed = $24-k\sqrt{n}$

Putting the value, n = 4

we get, k = 2

Now the equation (as k = 2) become, $S = 24 - k\sqrt{n}$

Thus, it means when n = 144, speed will be zero.

Hence, train can just move when 143 wagons are attached

25. If x varies as y then $x^2 + y^2$ varies as

यदि x, y के रूप में बदलता है तो $x^2 + y^2$ के रूप में बदलता है

 $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}$

B. x - y

C. x2 - y2

D.None of these

Answer: Option D

Solution: Given,

x = y

Or, x - y = 0

Or, (x - y)2 = 0

Or, $x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 0$

Or, $x^2 + y^2 = 2xy$

It means that, $x^2 + y^2$ varies as xy

26.Brindavan Express leave Chennai Central Station every day at 07.50 am and goes to Bangalore City Railway station. This train is very popular among the travelers.

On 25th July 2012 number of passengers traveling by I class and II class was in the ratio 1:4. The fare for this travel is in the ratio 3:1. The total fare collected was Rs. 224000. (Rs. Two lakhs twenty four thousand only). What was the fare collected from I class passengers on that day?

बृंदावन एक्सप्रेस प्रतिदिन सुबह 07.50 बजे चेन्नई सेंट्रल स्टेशन से रवाना होती है और बेंगलुरु सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन तक जाती है। यह ट्रेन यात्रियों के बीच काफी लोकप्रिय है. 25 जुलाई 2012 को I श्रेणी और II श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या 1: 4 के अनुपात में थी। इस यात्रा का किराया 3: 1 के अनुपात में है। कुल किराया एकत्र किया गया था। 224000. (रु. दो लाख चौबीस हजार मात्र)। उस दिन प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों से कितना किराया वसूला गया?

A. Rs. 32,000

B. Rs. 96,000

C. Rs. 1,28,000

D. Rs. 5,00,000

Answer: Option B

Solution:Let the number of passenger traveling by first class be x

Then, number of passenger traveling by second class will be 4x

But the fare is in the ratio 3:1

In other words, if 3y fare is collected per I class passenger, y would be collected per II class passenger

Fares of I class passengers: Fares of II class passengers

 $= x \times 3y : 4x \times y$

= 3:4

The above ratio can be interpreted as follows

If total fare is 3 + 4 = 7, then I class passengers should pay Rs. 3

Similarly, we can calculate the fare of I class passengers when total was 224000

Fare	MIN	Fare
00		

 $=224000\times3/7$

= Rs. 96000

27.A vessel of capacity 2 litre has 25% alcohol and another vessel of capacity 6 litre had 40% alcohol. The total liquid of 8 litre was poured out in a vessel of capacity 10 litre and thus the rest part of the vessel was filled with the water. what is the new concentration of mixture?

2 लीटर क्षमता वाले एक बर्तन में 25% अल्कोहल है और 6 लीटर क्षमता वाले दूसरे बर्तन में 40% अल्कोहल है। 10 लीटर क्षमता वाले बर्तन में कुल 8 लीटर तरल डाला गया और इस प्रकार बर्तन का शेष भाग पानी से भर गया। मिश्रण की नई सांद्रता क्या है?

A. 29%

```
B. 49%
C. 31%
D. 71%
Answer: Option A
Solution: Amount of alcohol in first vessel.
= 25\% of 2 litre
= 0.25 \times 2 = 0.5 litre
Amount of alcohol in second vessel,
=40\% of 6 litre
= 0.4 \times 6 = 2.4 litre
Total amount of alcohol out of 10 litres of mixture is
0.5 + 2.4 = 2.9 litre
Thus, Concentration of the mixture is,
2.9 \times 10010
= 29\%
28. The number of oranges in three basket are in the ratio 3:4:5. In which ratio the
no. of oranges in first two basket must be increased so that the new ratio becomes 5:
4:3?
तीन टोकरियों में संतरों की संख्या का अनुपात 3 : 4 : 5 है। पहली दो टोकरियों में संतरे की
संख्या बढ़ानी होगी ताकि नया अनुपात 5 : 4 : 3 हो जाये ?
A. 3:4
B. 2:3
C.1:3
D. 2:1
Answer: Option D
Solution:Let, B1 : B2 : B3 = 3x : 4x : 5x and
B1 : B2 : B3 = 5y : 4y : 3y
Number of oranges remain constant in third basket as increase in oranges takes place only
in first two baskets.
Hence, 5x = 3y
x = 3y/5
and.
\therefore 3x : 4x : 5x (putting the vale of x)
= 9y/5:12y/5:15y/5
= 9y : 12y : 15y
And,
5y: 4y: 3y \text{ (multiple by 5)} \rightarrow 25y: 20y: 15y
∴Increment in first basket = 16
And, Increment in second basket = 8
Thus, Required ratio =16/8
= 2 : 1
```

29.At a casino in Mumbai, there are 3 tables A, B and C. The payoffs at A is 10:1, at B is 20:1 and C is 30:1. If a man bets Rs. 200 at each table and win at two of the tables, what is the maximum and minimum difference between his earnings can be? मुंबई में एक कैसीनों में, 3 टेबल ए, बी और सी हैं। ए पर भुगतान 10:1 है, बी पर 20:1 है और सी पर 30:1 है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति रुपये का दांव लगाता है। प्रत्येक टेबल पर 200 और दो टेबलों पर जीत, उसकी कमाई के बीच अधिकतम और न्यूनतम अंतर क्या हो सकता है?

```
A. Rs. 4000
```

Answer: Option A

Solution: Maximum earning will be only possible when he will won on the maximum yielding table

$$A \rightarrow 10:1$$

$$B \rightarrow 20:1$$

$$C \rightarrow 30:1$$

i.e., he won B and C but lost on A

$$20 \times 200 + 30 \times 200 - 1 \times 200 = 9800$$

Minimum earnings will be when he won on table A and B and lose on table 3

$$10 \times 200 + 20 \times 200 - 1 \times 200 = 5800$$

Therefore, difference = 9800 - 5800 = Rs.4000

Alternatively,

The difference,

$$= [(30 + 20 - 1) - (10 + 20 - 1)] \times 200$$

= Rs. 4000

30.A track covers a distance of 550 metres in 1 minute whereas a bus covers a distance of 33 kms in 45 minute. The ratio of their speeds is:

एक ट्रैक 1 मिनट में 550 मीटर की दूरी तय करता है जबकि एक बस 45 मिनट में 33 किमी की दूरी तय करती है। उनकी गति का अनुपात है:

A.4:3

B. 3:5

C. 3 : 4

D. 50:3

Answer: Option C

Solution: Speed of track = 550 per minute.

Speed of bus =33 kms/45

=33000/45

= 733.33 m/minute

Ratio of their speeds =550/733.33

= 3:4

B. Rs. 4500