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Mathematics Class VII (Part-1)

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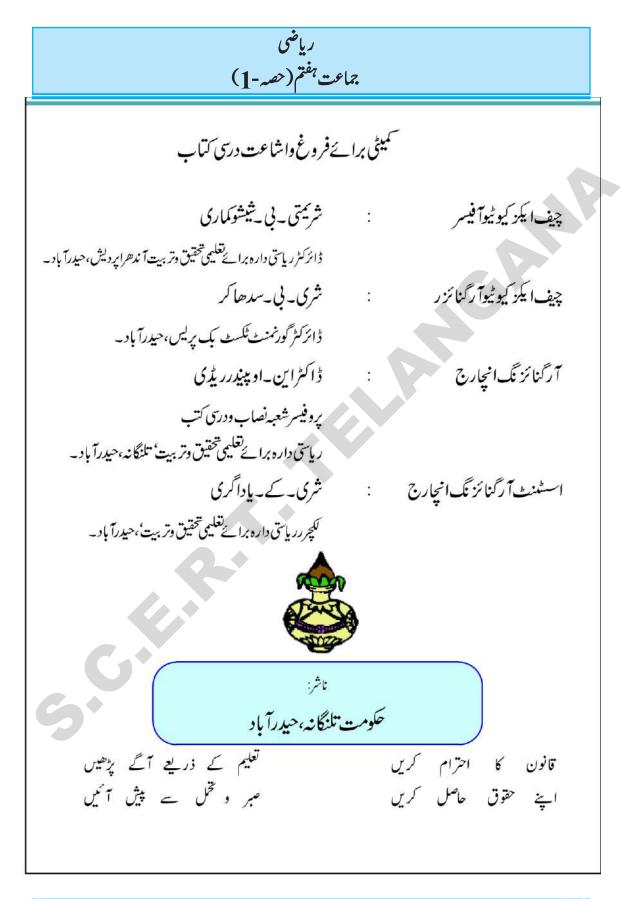


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اراكىن

شرى ايم _رامانجنيلو كيچرر DIET وقارآ بادرنگاريڈي شرى يى _اشوك ، ميدْ ماسرْ ZPHS كمارى ْعادل آباد شرى ك_وى-سندررىڭرى ايس_ZPHS تكشاشلى يالم يورىجىي گر شرى يى ايچ _ راميش ايس _ اے UPS نا گارم منڈل، گىنور

شرى_ڈاكٹر بى_رميش، کيجررگورنمنٹ IASE ، نيلور شرى يى _وى _راما كمار ْ ہيڈ ماسٹر ZPHS ملومودى نيلور شرى يى _انتقونى ريثرى ميثه ماسرسينٹ پيٹرس مائى اسكول آ ر_اين _ پيٹا نيلور ششرى اليس _ برسا ديا بوAPTWR'PGT اسكول چندراشيكھرايور، منيلور شرى جى _ وى _ بى سوريا نارئنارا جؤاسكول اسشنٹ ميونيل ہائى اسكول كاسيا و جيانگرم 👘 شرى ايس _ نرسمہا مورتى ايس اے ZPHS مديورتى يا يم نيلور شرى يى _شرايش كمارايساے_GHS وجيائكر كالونى ْحيدرآباد ىشرى جى بە يېڭىيىۋرلۇايس ا_ZPHS دىمولا شرى بى _ ڈى _ ايل گنتى شرما' ايس _ ا _ GHS زمىتان يور، حيدرآ باد _

بتر همسن

جناب عبدالرؤف ایس با ے ZPHS گوداوری کھنی ضلع کریم نگر جناب محرقق الدين ايس - ا_GHS معظم شابی حيدرآباد جناب احم على طيب أليس - الطلاق GHS, SMHM لنكر حوض حيد رآباد جناب س**رنو بداختر ایس - اے - GHS کالی کمان حبرر آباد –** جنام محمد اظہر اکبرایس۔اے(U) ZPHS مانا کنڈ ورْضلع کریم نگر محد طالب محی الدین ڈسٹر کٹ ریسورس پرین ضلع ورنگل۔

جناب ابوطا ہرا تیم۔اے شکور ٔ ایس۔اے GBHS ملک یٹ حبد رآیا د جناب محر خواجه مجتهد الدين الس-ا_(U)ZPHS جنَّا وَن مُسْلِع ورنگل جناب محمد عبد العليم 'ايس-ا_GHS معظم شابی حيد رآباد جناب محمليم الدين ايس-اك(U) ZPHS پطور ضلع رنگاريدي جناب شخ حببیب الرحمٰن ایس۔اے۔GHS مکرّم یورہ صلع کریم نگر

جناب خواجه طیم الدین کیچر JASE مانصاحب ٹینک حیدرآباد۔

ایڈیٹرس اُردو

جناب محمد عبد المناف كليجر رCTE محبوب نكر

جناب میرسجاد مسین موطف یرنیپل اسلامیه بوائز مانی اسکول سکندر آباد کوآرڈینیٹرس (اردو) جناب این _ایوب شسین ٔ اسٹیٹ ما ئناریٹی کوآ رڈیڈیٹر (اردو) راجیوودیامشن آندھرایر دیش حیدر آباد جناب محمد افتخار الدين كواّر دينيز (اردو)ريايتي اداره برائ تعليمي تحقيق وتربيت تلنُّكانهُ حيدر آباد ـ چیر پرسن بِرائے پوزیشن پیپر، نصاب ریاضی و درسی کتاب کی تشکیل يروفيسروى كصننن * ديبار ثمنة آف ميا تفاميكس ايندا سأسلكس يونيورشي آف حيدرآباد جيف اڏويزر ڈاکٹرا پیج ۔ کے ۔ دیوان ایجوکیشن اڈویز روید یا بھوان سوسائٹی ، اُدیبور راجستھان ڈی۔ٹی۔پی۔اینڈ لے آوٹ ڈیزائننگ

ٹ**ی محمہ مصطف**ح ٔ صبیب کمپیوٹری اینڈ ڈی ٹی پی آپریٹرس ٔ جلولکیو رُمشیر آباد ٔ حیدر آباد۔

محمد ایوب احمد ناصر، ایس اے، ضلع پریشد ہائی اسکول (اردو) آتما کور، ضلع ونیر تی۔

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FOREWORD

State Curriculum Frame Work (SCF-2011) recommends that childrens' life at schools must be linked to their life outside the school. The Right To Education Act (RTE-2009) perceives that every child who enters the school should acquire the necessary skills prescribed at each level upto the age of 14 years. Academic standards were developed in each subject area accordingly to maintain the quality in education. The syllabi and text books developed on the basis of National Curriculum Frame work 2005 and SCF-2011 signify an attempt to implement this basic idea.

Children after completion of Primary Education enter into the Upper Primary stage. This stage is a crucial link for the children to continue their secondary education. We recognise that, given space, time and freedom, children generate new knowledge by exploring the information passed on to them by the adults. Inculcating creativity and initiating enquiry is possible if we perceive and treat children as participants in learning and not as passive receivers. The children at this stage possess characteristics like curiosity, interest, questioning, reasoning, insisting proof, accepting the challenges etc., Therefore the need for conceptualizing mathematics teaching that allows children to explore concepts as well as develop their own ways of solving problems in a joyful way.

We have begun the process of developing a programme which helps children understand the abstract nature of mathematics while developing in them the ability to construct own concepts. The concepts from the major areas of Mathematics like Number System, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration and Statistics are provided at the upper primary stage. Teaching of the topics related to these areas will develop the skills prescribed in academic standards such as problem solving, logical thinking, expressing the facts in mathematical language, representing data in various forms, using mathematics in daily life situations.

The textbooks attempt to enhance this endeavor by giving higher priority and space to opportunities

for contemplation and wondering, discussion in small groups and activities required for hands on experience in the form of 'Do This', 'Try This' and 'Projects'. Teachers support is needed in setting of the situations in the classroom. We also tried to include a variety of examples and opportunities for children to set problems. The book attempts to engage the mind of a child actively and provides opportunities to use concepts and develop their own structures rather than struggling with unnecessarily complicated terms and numbers. The chapters are arranged in such a way that they help the Teachers to evaluate every area of learning to comperehend the learning progress of children and in accordance with Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE).

With an intention to help the students to improve their understanding skills in both the languages i.e. English and Urdu, the Government of Telangana has redesigned this book as bilingual textbook in two parts. Part-1 comprises 1 to 8 lessons and Part-2 comprises 9 to 15 lessons.

I wish to thank the national experts, university teachers, research scholars, NGOs, academicians, writers, graphic designers and printers who are instrumental to bring out this textbook in present form. I hope the teachers will make earnest effort to implement the syllabus in its true spirit and to achieve academic standards at the stage. The process of developing materials is a continuous one and we hope to make this book better. As an organization committed to systematic reform and continuous improvement in quality of its products, SCERT, welcomes comments and suggestions which will enable us to undertake further revision and refinement.

B. Seshu kumari

Place: Hyderabad Date: 28 January 2012

DIRECTOR SCERT, Hyderabad

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ریاستی در سیاتی خاکه- 2011 (APSCF - 2011) اس بات کی جانب اشارہ کرتا ہے کہ بچوں کی اسکولی زندگی ان کی روز مرہ زندگی سے مربوط ہو۔قانون حق تعلیم 2009 بیکہتا ہے کہ اسکول میں داخلہ لینے والا ہر بچہ متعلقہ سطح کی درکارمہارتوں کو حاصل کرے۔ان سب باتوں کے پیش نظر تعلیم میں معیار کے حصول کے لئے ہر مضمون کے تحت تعلیمی معیارات تر تیپ دیئے گئے ہیں۔

قومی درسیاتی خاکه 2005 کی بنیادی مقاصد پرعمل آوری کی اہمیت کو مدنظر رکھ کر، ریاستی درسیاتی خاکہ 2011 کے مطابق ریاضی کانصاب اور درسی کتب تر تیب دې گئ ہیں۔

یج تحانو ی تعلیم کمل کرے، وسطانوی سطح میں قدم رکھتے ہیں۔ بہ سطح ثانوی تعلیم کوجاری رکھنے کا اہم ذریعہ ہوتی ہے۔ بجے آ زادنہ طور پر بڑے بزرگوں،اشیاء، ہم عمر ساتھیوں ہے رڈمل ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ ہم اس بات سے بھی واقف ہیں کہ بچختلف حالات ومناظر میں ایک دوسرے سے تعاون کا موقع حاصل ہونے پر انکشاف یے ذریعہ نئی معلومات باعلم تشکیل دیتے ہیں۔اگرہم ایپانصور کرتے ہیں کہ بجے خاموش سامع کی طرح معلومات حاصل کرنے والے نہیں بلکہ اکتسانی عمل میں شراکت دارہوتے ہیں تب ان میں تخلیقی صلاحیت ودلچیہی کوفروغ دیا جاناممکن ہویائے گا۔ بچے اس مر حلے میں دلچے پی ، سرگرمی ، سوالات کرنے کار جحان ، حقائق جانے ، چیلنجس قبول کرنے جیسی خصوصیات کے حامل ہوتے ہیں۔اسی لئے خوشگوار انداز میں بیچ مختلف تصورات کے انکشاف کے لئے اپنے خود کے انداز میں مسائل کے حل میں معاون ریاضی کی تد ریس کوفروغ دینے کی ضرورت آن پڑی ہے۔ مجر دنصورات کے حامل ریاضی کے نصورات سے بچے واقف ہوکر،خود سے ریاضی کے علم کی تشکیل کرنے کی صلاحت میں معادن طریقوں کوفروغ دینے کے پروگرام کاہم نے آغاز کیا ہے۔

ریاضی کےاہم مضامین جیسےعددی نظام،حساب،الجبراء،جیو پیٹری،مساحت اور شاریات کووسطانوی سطح کے نصاب میں شامل کیا گیاہے۔

ان موضوعات سے متعلق بذریس کے ذریعہ مسلہ کاحل منطقی غور وفکر مسلمہ حقائق کوریاضی کی زبان میں اظہار کرنا ،اکھٹا کردہ معلومات کا تجزیہ کرنا ،ختلف شکلوں میں پیش کرنا،روزم ہ زندگی میں رماضی کااستعال جیسے متعینہ تعلیمی معارات اورمہارتیں فروغ ماتی ہیں۔ کتاب میں شامل یہ بیچے ،کوشش بیچے ،مفروضات جیسے نکات کو بهت زماده ابهيت دې گئي ہے، تا کہ بچوں کو بہ کتاب خود سے شکھنے اور گرو بی طور برکوشش کرنے کا موقع فرا ہم ہو۔

اس کتاب میں آسان زبان واصطلاحات استعال کئے گئے ہیں جو بچوں کے شعوروریاضی کے تصورات کواستعال کرنے مابعدخود سے ریاضی کی نوعیت کو قائم کرنے بےمواقع فراہم کریں گے۔ درسی کتاب میں دی گئی مختلف مثالیں بچوں کوخود ہے مسلے تر تیب دینے میں معاؤن ہوں گے۔ان تمام کو کامیانی سے ہمکنار کرنے کے لئے معلم کوخروری ہے کہ وہ کمر ۂ جماعت میں مناسب دموز وں حالات پیدا کرےاور درکارتعاون پیش کرے۔ جانچ کوبھی اکتسانی عمل کا ایک حصیہ مان کر در سی کتاب میں ایسےابواب شامل کئے گئے ہیں جن میں ہرایک اکتسابی نکتے کامسلسل حامع جانچ کے ذریعدا ندازہ لگا کا سکتا ہے۔

اس کتاب کی ترتیب میں ماہرین مضمون، عرصہ دراز سے ریاضی کی تد ریس/تحقیق اور تدوین میں مہارت رکھنے والے اسا تذہبے حصہ لیا ہے۔ان تمام نے بچوں میں ریاضی کے تیک خوف کود در کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اس کتاب کی آخری صورت گری میں معاون قومی سطح کے ماہرین مضمون ، یو نیورسٹی پر وفیسرس ، ریسرچ اسکالرس ، غیرسر کاری ادارے،صد درمدارس،مصنّفین،طلباءا شاعتی ادارےاور کتابی تر تیب کے ماہرین کاخصوصی طور پرشکر بیادا کرتی ہوں۔

ار دواورانگریزی دونوں زبانوں میں طلبہ کی تفہیم کی مہارتوں کوفر وغ دینے کے مقصد سے حکومت تلنگانہ نے اس کتاب کواز سرنو مرتب کرتے ہوئے ذولسانی شکل د ے کردوصوں میں شائع کہا ہے۔ حصبہ-1 میں 1 تا8اساق شامل کیے گئے ہیں جب کہ حصبہ-2 میں 9 تا15اساق شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔

میں اس بات کی اُمید رکھتی ہوں کہ اسا تذہ اکرام اس کتاب میں شامل نکات کے ذریعیہ تعلیمی معیارات کے حصول میں دل وجان سے کوشش کریں گے۔ درسی کتاب کافروغ ایک سلسل عمل ہے تمام کی کوششوں کے نتیجہ میں یہ کتاب تیار ہوئی ہے، ریاستی ادارہ برائے تعلیمی تحقیق وتربت آندھرا بردیش ایک ذیں دارادارے کے طور یرنظیمی اصلاحات کے ذریعہ معیاری کتابیں فراہم کرنے کی کوشش کررہا ہے۔اس کے تحت ریاضی سے دلچیسی رکھنےوالے افراد سے مناسب مشورے وتجاویز کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہے۔ان تحاویز دمشوروں کو قبول کرتے ہوئے مزیدِ معاری کتے فراہم کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے گی۔ یی شیشو کماری

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OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Rabindranath Tagore

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha

Dravida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga

Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga.

Tava shubha name jage,

Tava shubha asisa mage,

Gahe tava jaya gatha,

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Jaya he! jaya he! jaya he!

Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!!

PLEDGE

- Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao

"India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy. I shall be kind to animals.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness."

فومى ترانه – رابندرناتھ ٹیگور ا جن کن من ادھی نایک جیا ہے بھارت بھاگیہ ودھاتا ينحاب سنده تحجرات مرائها، دراود اتكل ونگا وندهياً بها چلّ بينا' گنگا' اُچ چھل جل دهي تر نگا تواشيه نام جاك تواشيه أشش ماك گاہے توجیا گاتھا جن سمن منگل دایک جیا ہے بھارت بھاگیہ ودھاتا جیا ہے جیا ہے جیا ہے جيا جيا جيا ہے - يَى دْيَمَرْ ي دِينَكْطَاسبَّارادُ ہندوستان میرا وطن ہے۔ تمام ہندوستانی میرے بھائی بہن ہیں۔ مجھے اپنے وطن سے پیار ہےاور میں اس کے عظیم اور گونا گوں ورثے یرفخر کرتا ہوں/کرتی ہوں ۔ میں ہمیشہ اس ورثے کے قابل بننے کی کوشش کرتا رہوں گا/کرتی رہوں گی۔اپنے والدین استادوں اور بزرگوں کی عزت کروں گا/کروں گی اور ہر ایک کے ساتھ خوش اخلاقی کا برتاؤ کروں آ گا/کروں گی۔ میں جانوروں کے تیئی رحم دلی کا برتا وُ رکھوں گا/ رکھوں گی۔ میں اپنے وطن اور ہم وطنوں کی خدمت کے لیےاپنے آپ کو وقف کرنے کا عہد کرتا ہوں/کرتی ہوں۔

ix

PREAMBLE

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACTAND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



ہم بھارت کے عوام متانت وسنجیدگی سے عزم کرتے ہیں کہ بھارت کو ایک مقتدر ساج وادی نغیر مذہبی عوامی جمہوریہ بنائیں اوراس کے تمام شہریوں کے لیے حاصل کریں۔ انصاف ساجي معاشى اورساسى **آزادی** خیال اظهار عقیدهٔ دین اور عبادت مساوات بهاعتبار حيثيت اورموقع اوران سب ميں اخوت کوتر قی دین جس سے فر دکی عظمت اور قوم کے اتحادار وسالمیت کا تیقن ہو۔ اینی آئین سازاسمبلی میں آج چیبیں نومبر 1949 کو بی آئین ذریعہ مذااختیار کرتے ہیں' صنع کرتے ہیں اوراینے آپ پرنافذ کرتے ہیں۔

Subs. by the constitution [Forty-second Amendment] Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

Subs. by the constitution [Forty-second Amendment] Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

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MATHEMATICS Class VII (Part-1)

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52	July	Fractions, Decimals and Rational Numbers	
53	July جولائی	کسور 'اعشار بیدادر ناطق اعداد	.2
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INTEGERS



1.0 Introduction

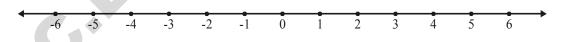
We start learning numbers like 1,2,3,4.... for counting objects around us. These numbers are called counting numbers or natural numbers.

- (i) Which is the smallest natural number?
- (ii) Write any five natural numbers between 100 and 10000.
- (iii) Can you tell the last number in the sequence of natural numbers ?
- (iv) What is the difference between any two consecutive natural numbers?

By including '0' to the collection of natural numbers, we get a new collection of numbers called whole numbers i.e., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,

In class VI we also learnt about negative numbers. If we put whole number and negative numbers together we get a bigger collection of numbers called integers. In this chapter, we will learn more about integers, their operations and properties.

Let us observe how to represent some integers on a number line.

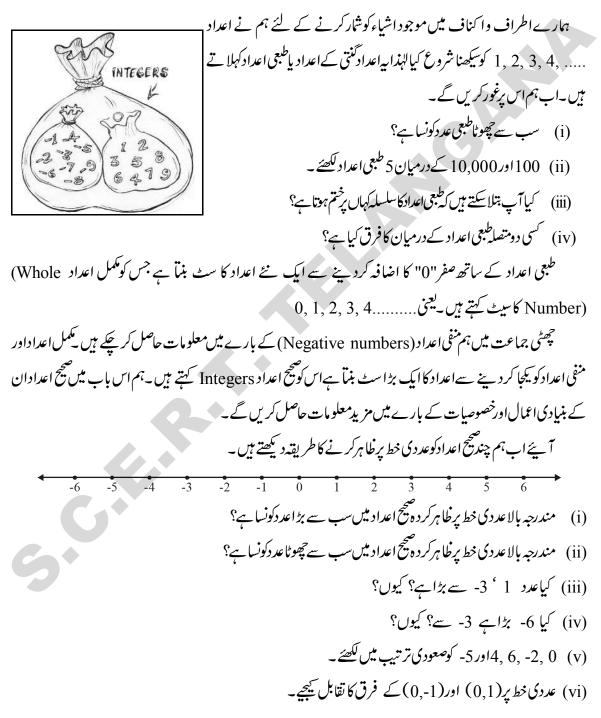


- (i) Which is the biggest integer represented on the above number line?
- (ii) Which is the smallest integer represented on the above number line?
- (iii) Is 1 bigger than -3? Why?
- (iv) Is -6 bigger than -3? Why?
- (v) Arrange 4, 6, -2, 0 and -5 in ascending order.
- (vi) Compare the difference between (0, 1) and (0, -1) using the number line.

2

INTEGERS - Starle

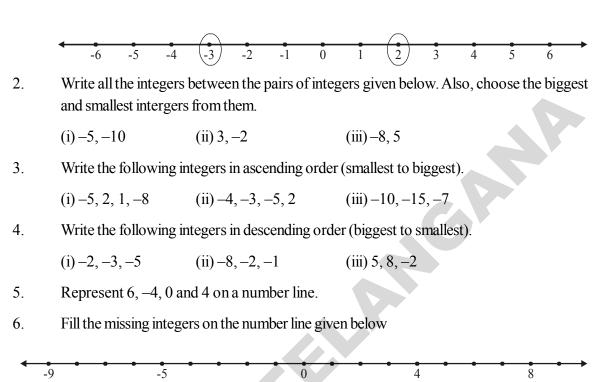
Introduction تمہيد 1.0



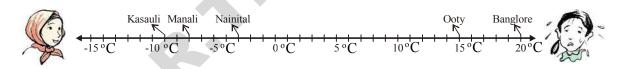
Exercise - 1

1

Some integers are circled on the number line. Write the biggest and the smallest numbers?



7. The temperatures (in degrees celsius/centigrade) of 5 cities in India on a particular day are shown on the number line below.



Write the answers for the following questions based on the above number line.

- (i) Write the temperatures of the cities marked on it?
- (ii) Which city has the highest temperature?
- (iii) Which city has the lowest temperature?
- (iv) Which cities have temperature less than 0° C?
- (v) Which cities have temperature more than 0° C?

1.1 Operations of integers

We have learnt about addition and subtraction of integers in class VI. First we will review our understanding of the same and then learn about multiplication and division of integers.

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5

صحيح اعداد Integers

1.1.1 Addition of integers

Observe the additions given below.

4+3 = 7 4+2 = 6 4+1 = 5 4+0 = 4 4+(-1) = 3 4+(-2) = 24+(-3) = 1



+3

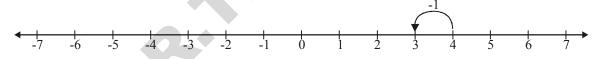
Do you find any pattern in the answers? You will find that when the number being added to 4 is decreased by one (3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3) then the value of the sum also decreases by 1.

On the number line, when you add 3 to 4 you move 3 steps right from 4 on the number line.



Similarly, what will happen if you add 2 and 1 to 4 on the number line drawn above? You will find that in each case you have moved right on the number line.

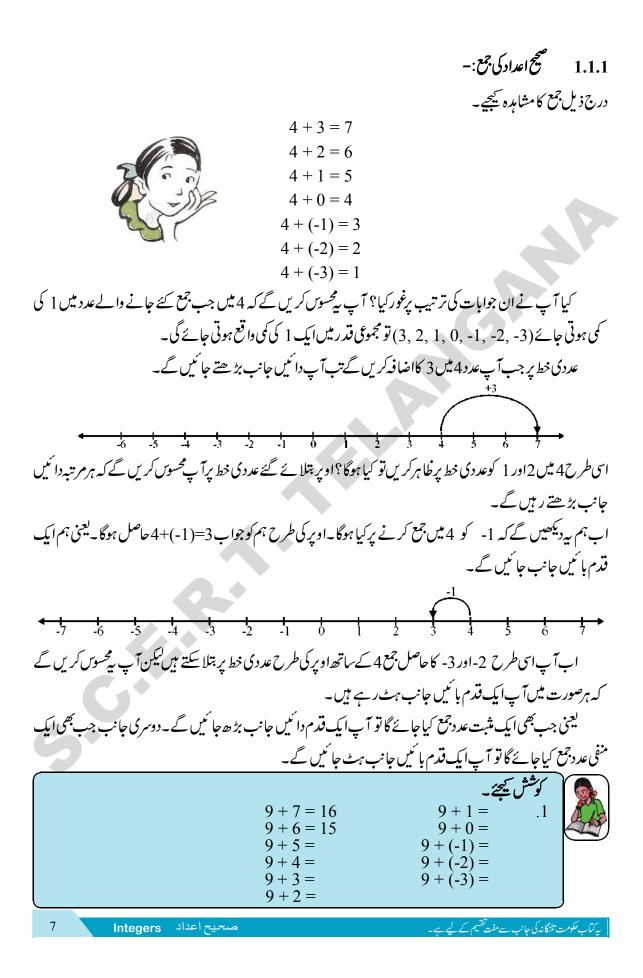
Now, let us see what is happening when we add -1 to 4. From the above pattern, 4+(-1)=3. We understand that we have to move one step left on the number line.



Similarly, what will happen if you add -2 and -3 to 4 on the number line drawn above? You will find that in each case you are moving left on the number line.

Thus, each time you add a positive integer you move right on the number line. On the other hand, each time you add a negative number you move left on the number line.

	Try	This							
The	1.	9 + 7	=	16	9 + 1	=			
Con Con		9+6	=	15	9 + 0	=			
		9 + 5	=		9+(-1)	=			
		9 + 4	=		9 + (-2)	=			
		9+3	=		9 + (-3)	=			
		9 + 2	=						J
									\leq
Free dist	ribution	by T.S. Go	vernme	ent 2022-23			INTEGERS	6	



- (i) Represent the additions 9 + 2, 9 + (-1), 9 + (-3), (-1) + 2, (-3) 5 on the number line.
- (ii) When you add a positive integer to a number, in which direction did you move on the number line?
- (iii) When you add a negative integer to a number, in which direction did you move on the number line?
- 2. Sangeetha said that each time you add two integers, the value of the sum is greater than the numbers. Do you agree with her? Give reasons for your answer.

Exercise - 2

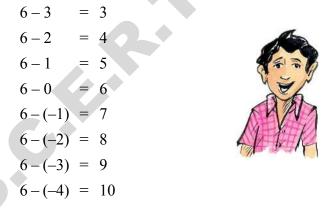
1. Represent the following additions on a number line.

(i)	5 + 7	(ii)	5 + 2	2	(iii)	5 + (-2)	(iv)	5 + (-7)
Con	pute the following	ng.						
(i)	7 + 4		(ii)	8 + (-3)		(iii)	11 + 3	
(iv)	14 + (6)		(v)	9+(-7)		(vi)	14 + (-10)	
(vii)	13 + (-15)		(viii)	4+(-4)		(ix)	10 + (-2)	
(x)	100 + (-80)		(xi)	225 + (-14	45)	(xii)	(-5) + 7	
(xiii)	(-15) - (1)		(xiv)	(-5) + (-3)			

1.1.2 Subtraction of integers

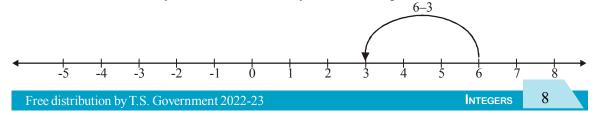
2.

Now let us observe the subtractions given below.



Do you find any pattern in the answers? You will find that when the number being subtracted from 6 is decreased by one (3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4) the value of the difference increased by 1.

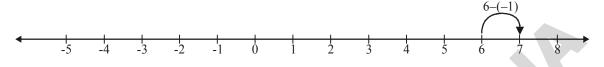
On the number line when you subtract 3 from 6, you move 3 steps left from 6 on the number line.



Similarly, if you subtract 2, 1 from 6 on the number line. You will observe that in each case you have moved left on the number line.

Now, let us see what is happening when we subtract -1 from 6. As seen from the above pattern we get 6-(-1) = 7.

Thus, we have moved one step right on the number line.

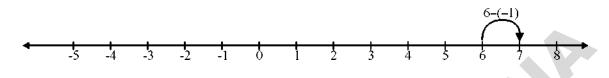


Similarly, what will happen if you subtract -2, -3, -4 from 6? You will find that in each case you are moving right on the number line.

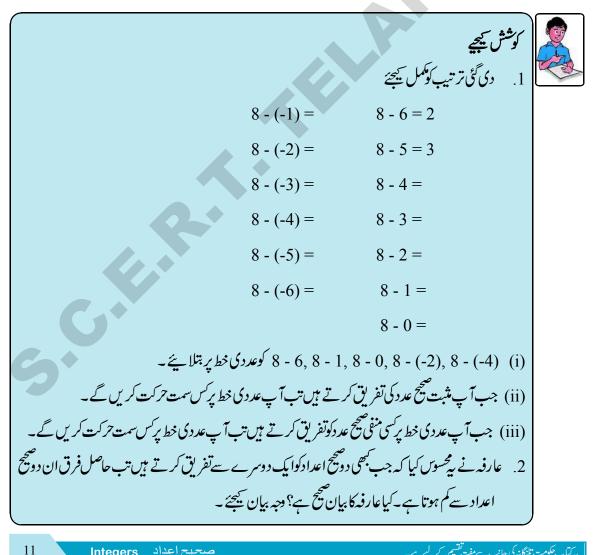
Thus, each time you subtract a positive integer, you move left on the number line and each time you subtract a negative integer, you move right on the number line.

	Try This
(Sha	Complete the pattern given below.
Carly and the second	1. $8-6 = 2$
	8-5 = 3
	8 - 4 =
	8-3 =
	8 - 2 =
	8 - 1 =
	8 - 0 =
	8 - (-1) =
	8 - (-2) =
	8 - (-3) =
	8 - (-4) =
	(i) Represent $8-6$, $8-1$, $8-0$, $8-(-2)$, $8-(-4)$ on the number line.
2	(ii) When you subtract a positive integer in which direction do you move on the number line?
	(iii) When you subtract a negative integer, in which direction do you move on the number line?
	2. Richa felt that each time you subtract an integer from another integer, the value of
	the difference is less than the given two numbers. Do you agree with her? Give
	reasons for your answer.
	tribution by T.S. Communit 2022.22

اب آپ6 میں سے 2,1 کوتفریق کر کے عددی خط پر ہتلا ہئے۔ آ محسوس کریں گے کہ ہرد فعہ آپ بائیں جانب ہٹیں گے۔ اب ہم دیکھیں گے کہ 1- کو6 میں سے تفریق کرنے برکیا ہوتا ہےاو پر کی مثال کی طرح ہم حاصل کریں گے۔7 = (1-) - 6 اسی طرح اب ہم عددی خط پرایک قدم دائیں جانب بڑھ جائیں گے۔



اسی طرح اگرآپ 4-, 3-, 2- کو 6 میں سے تفریق کریں توہر دفعہ آب عددی خط پردائیں جانب بڑھیں گے۔ لہذاجب ہر دفعہ اگر آپ کسی مثبت صحیح عدد کوشفی کریں گے تو عد دی خط پر بائیں جانب حرکت کریں گے۔اور جب تبھی آ یے کسی منفی صحیح عددکوتفریق کرتے ہیں توعد دی خط پر دائیں جانب حرکت کرتے ہیں۔



Exercise - 3

1. Represent the following subtractions on the number line and write the result.

(i)	7 - 2	(ii)	8-(-7)	(iii)	3 – 7
(iv)	15 – 14	(v)	5 - (-8)	(vi)	(-2) - (-1)

- 2. Compute the following.
 - (i) 17 (-14) (ii) 13 (-8) (iii) 19 (-5)
 - (iv) 15-28 (v) 25-33 (vi) 80-(-50)
 - (vii) 150-75 (viii) 32-(-18) (ix) (-30)-(-25)
- 3. Express '-6' as the sum of a negative integer and a whole number.

1.1.3 Multiplication of integers

Now, let us multiply integers.

We know that $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 4 \times 3$ (4 times 3)

This can be represented on the number line as follows:

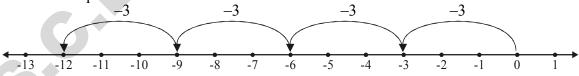
$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ \end{array}$$

Thus, 4×3 means 4 jumps each of 3 steps from zero towards right on the number line and therefore $4 \times 3 = 12$.

Now let us discuss $4 \times (-3)$ i.e., 4 times (-3)

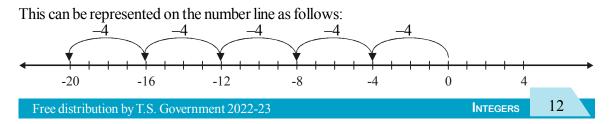
$$4 \times (-3) = (-3) + (-3) + (-3) + (-3) = -12$$

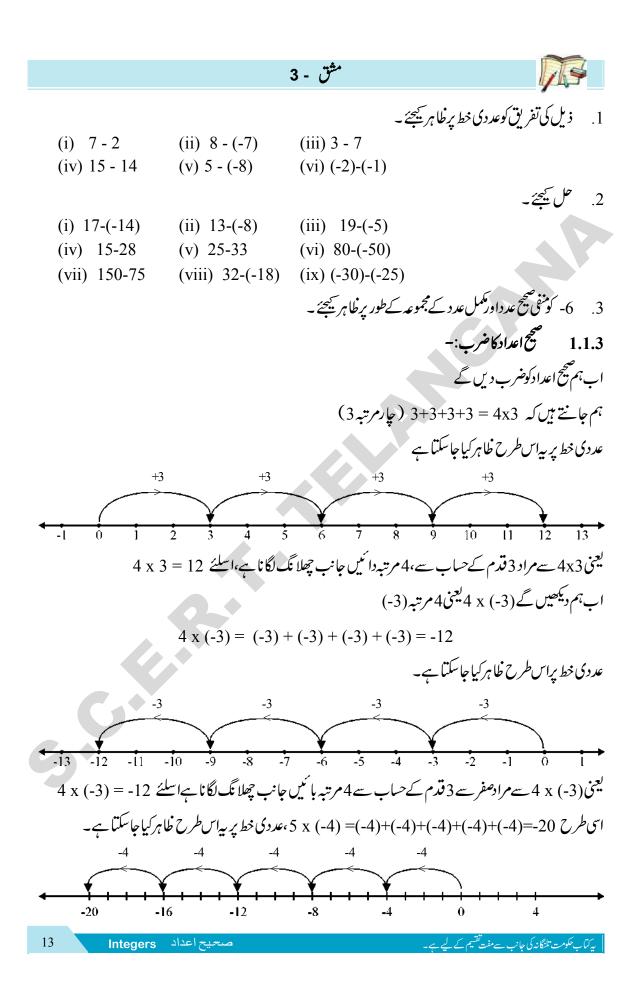
This can be represented on the number line as follows:



Thus, $4 \times (-3)$ means 4 jumps each of 3 steps from zero towards left on the number line and therefore $4 \times (-3) = -12$

Similarly,
$$5 \times (-4) = (-4) + (-4) + (-4) + (-4) + (-4) = -20$$





Thus, 5×-4 means 5 jumps each of 4 steps from zero towards left on the number line and therefore $5 \times -4 = -20$

(iii)

 9×-4

Similarly,

$$2 \times -5 = (-5) + (-5) = -10$$

 $3 \times -6 = (-6) + (-6) + (-6) = -18$
 $4 \times -8 = (-8) + (-8) + (-8) + (-8) = -32$

Do This

1. Compute the following.

(i) 2×-6 (ii) 5×-4

Now, let us multiply –4 × 3

Observe the following pattern.

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$0 \times 3 = 0$$

$$-1 \times 3 = -3$$

$$-2 \times 3 = -6$$

$$-3 \times 3 = -9$$

$$-4 \times 3 = -12$$

You see that as the multiplier decreases by 1, the product decreases by 3.

Thus, based on this pattern $-4 \times 3 = -12$. We already know that $4 \times -3 = -12$ Thus, $-4 \times 3 = 4 \times -3 = -12$ Using this pattern we can say that $4 \times (-5) = (-4) \times 5 = -20$ $2 \times (-5) = (-2) \times 5 = -10$ $3 \times (-2) =$ $8 \times (-4) =$ $6 \times (-5) =$

From the above examples you would have noticed that product of positive integer and a negative integer is always a negative integer.

INTEGERS

1.1.3(a) Multiplication of two negative integers

Let us see what we will get on multiplying -3 and -4.

Observe the following pattern.

$$-3 \times 4 = -12$$

$$-3 \times 3 = -9$$

$$-3 \times 2 = -6$$

$$-3 \times 1 = -3$$

$$-3 \times 0 = 0$$

$$-3 \times -1 = 3$$

$$-3 \times -2 = 6$$

$$-3 \times -3 = 9$$

$$-3 \times -4 = 12$$

Do you observe any a pattern? You will see that as we multiply -3 by 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4 the product increases by 3.

Now let us multiply -4 and -3.

Observe the following products and fill the blanks.

$$-4 \times 4 = -16$$

$$-4 \times 3 = -12$$

$$-4 \times 2 = -8$$

$$-4 \times 1 = -4$$

$$-4 \times 0 = 0$$

$$-4 \times -1 = -4$$

$$-4 \times -2 = -4$$

$$-4 \times -2 = -4$$

You will see that as we multiply -4 by 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, the product increases by 4. According to the two patterns given above, $(-3) \times (-4) = (-4) \times (-3) = 12$

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محیح اعداد Integers

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You have also observed that.

$-3 \times (-1) = 3$	$-4 \times (-1) = 4$
$-3 \times (-2) = 6$	$-4 \times (-2) = 8$
$-3 \times (-3) = 9$	$-4 \times (-3) = 12$

Thus, every time if we multiply two negative integers, the product is always a positive integer. Activity 1

Fill the grid by multiplying each number in the first column with each number in the first row.

×	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3
3	9	6	3	0	-3	-6	-9
2	6	4	2	0			
1							
0							
-1	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
-2							
-3							



- (i) Is the product of two positive integers always a positive integer?
- (ii) Is the product of two negative integers always a positive integer?
- (iii) Is the product of a negative and positive integer always a negative integer?

1.1.3(b) Multiplication of more than two negative integers

We noticed that the product of two negative integers is a positive integer. What will be the product of three negative integers? Four negative integers? and so on

Let us observe the following examples.

(i)
$$(-2) \times (-3) = 6$$

(ii)
$$(-2) \times (-3) \times (-4) = [(-2) \times (-3)] \times (-4) = 6 \times (-4) = -24$$

(iii)
$$(-2) \times (-3) \times (-4) \times (-5) = [(-2) \times (-3) \times (-4)] \times (-5) = (-24) \times (-5) = 120$$

(iv)
$$[(-2) \times (-3) \times (-4) \times (-5) \times (-6)] = 120 \times (-6) = -720$$

			- 4	x -1 = x -2 = -3 =	= 8 12	دىي بوگر	- 3 - (x -1 x -2 3 x -3	6 = 6 9 = 9 ليعنى دومنفى صحيح اعداد كا حاصل ضرب
				ی سیجئے	يغانه يرأ	د بے کر	سے ضرب	کے عدد ب	مشغلہ 1 پہلے کالم کے ہرعد دکو پہلی صف <u>-</u>
	X	3	2	1	• 0	-1	-2	-3	
	3	9	6	3	0	-3	-6	-9	
	2	6	4	2	0				6
	1								
	0								
	-1	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	
	-2								
	-3								
			•	اہے؟	أعردهوة	مثبت	ب ،ميشه	مل ضربه	(i) کیادومثبت صحیح اعداد کا حا
				<u>ب</u> ؟	ردہوتا۔	صحیح ء	المميشه مثنه	باضرب	(ii) کیادومنفی صحیح اعداد کا حاصل
			ہے؟	عردہوتا	منف صحیح نه فی ت	ب ہمین	اصل ضر	عردكاح	(iii) کیاایک منفی اورایک مثبت
•					_	اضرب:	كاحاصل	لجح اعدادا	صح (اكد منح 1.1.3 (b)
مح اعداد کا حاصل ضرب کیا ہوگا ؟	، بن منفی ر	ہے۔ت	عردہوتا	بت صحیح نبت س	بالميشه	لضرب	دكاحاص	صحیح اعدا	، ہم بیہ شاہرہ کر چکے ہیں کہ دو منفی
									چاریا <i>س سے زائد من</i> ق صحیح اعداد ک
V							<i>گ</i> ر	لعہ کریں	اب بهم حسب ذیل مثالوں کا مطا
(i) $(-2) \times (-3) =$	6								

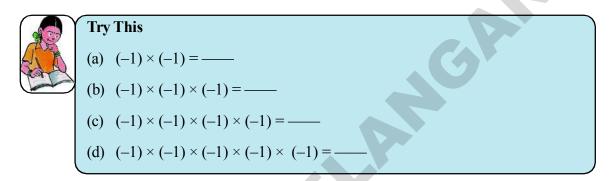
- (ii) (-2) x (-3) x (-4) = [(-2) x (-3)] x 4 = 6 x (-4) = -24
- (iii) (-2) x (-3) x (-4) x (-5) = [(-2) x (-3) x (-4)] x (-5) = (-24) x (-5) = 120
- (iv) $[(-2) \times (-3) \times (-4) \times (-5) \times (-6)] = 120 \times (-6) = -720$

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From the above products, we observe that

- The product of two negative integers is a positive integer. (i)
- (ii) The product of three negative integers is a negative integer.
- (iii) The product of four negative integers is a positive integer.
- (iv) The product of five negative integers is a negative integer.

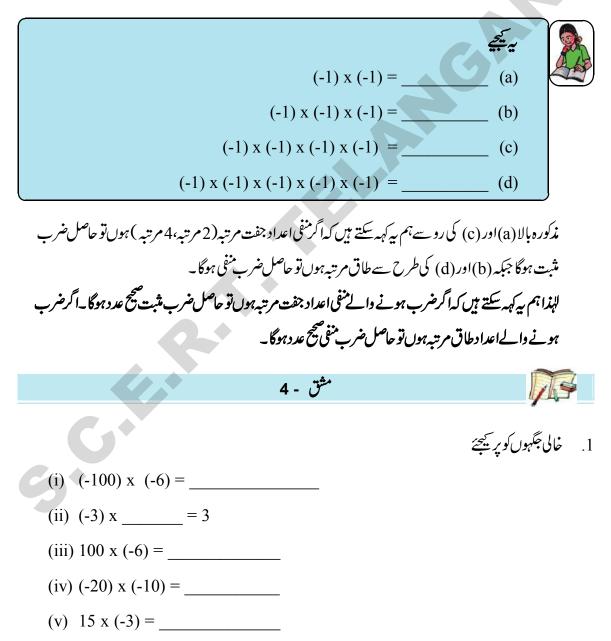
Is the product of six negative integers be positive or negative? State reasons.



We further see that in (a) and (c) above, the number of negative integers that are multiplied are even number of times and their products are positive integers. The number of negative integers that are multiplied in (b) and (d) are odd number of times and their products are negative integers.

Thus, we find that if the number of negative integers being multiplied is even, then the product is a positive integer. And if the number of negative integers being multiplied is odd, the product is a negative integer.

	F					Exercise - 4			
1.	Fill ir	the bla	ınk	S.					
	(i)	(-100))	× (-6)	=				
2	(ii)	(-3)	×		=	3			
	(iii)	100	×	(6)	=				
	(iv)	(-20)	×	(-10)	=				
	(v)	15	×	(-3)	=				
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2. Find each of the following products.

(i)	$3 \times (-1)$	(ii)	(-1) × 225
(iii)	(-21) × (-30)	(iv)	(-316) × (-1)
(v)	$(-15) \times 0 \times (-18)$	(vi)	$(-12) \times (-11) \times (10)$
(vii)	$9 \times (-3) \times (-6)$	(viii)	$(-18) \times (-5) \times (-4)$
(ix)	$(-1) \times (-2) \times (-3) \times 4$	(x)	$(-3) \times (-6) \times (-2) \times (-1)$

- 3. A certain freezing process requires that the room temperature be lowered from 40°C at the rate of 5°C every hour. What will be the room temperature 10 hours after the process begins?
- 4. In a class test containing 10 questions, '3' marks are awarded for every correct answer and (-1) mark is for every incorrect answer and '0' for questions not attempted.
 - (i) Gopi gets 5 correct and 5 incorrect answers. What is his score?
 - (ii) Reshma gets 7 correct answers and 3 incorrect answers. What is her score?
 - (iii) Rashmi gets 3 correct and 4 incorrect answers out of seven questions she attempts. What is her score?
- 5. A merchant on selling rice earns a profit of ₹10 per bag of basmati rice sold and a loss of ₹5 per bag of non-basmati rice.
 - (i) He sells 3,000 bags of basmati rice and 5,000 bags of non-basmati rice in a month. What is his profit or loss in a month?



(ii) If we sell 6,400 non-basmati rice, how many basmati rice bags are to be sold to get neither profit nor loss?

Fill in the blanks.

- (i) $(-3) \times ----= 27$ (ii) $5 \times ----= -35$
- - erve

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1.1.4 Division of integers

We know that division is the inverse operation of multiplication. Let us observe some examples for natural numbers.

- 2. حاصل ضرب معلوم سيبيخ
- (i) $3 \times (-1)$ (ii) $(-1) \times 225$ (iv) $(-316) \times (-1)$ (iii) $(-21) \times (-30)$ (vi) $(-12) \times (-11) \times (10)$ $(-15) \times 0 \times (-18)$ (v) (viii) $(-18) \times (-5) \times (-4)$ $9 \times (-3) \times (-6)$ (vii) $(-1) \times (-2) \times (-3) \times 4$ (x) $(-3) \times (-6) \times (-2) \times (-1)$ (ix) عمل انجما د کیلئے کمرہ کا درجہ حرارت C°40 سے فی گھنٹہ C°5 کم کیا جاتا ہے 10 گھنٹے بعد کمرہ کا درجہ حرارت کیا ہوگا؟ 4. ایک جماعت کا امتحان 10 سوالات پر مشتمل ہے صحیح جواب کے لئے 3 نشانات ہیں جبکہ ہرغلط جواب کیلئے (1-) نشان مختص کیا گیاہےاور صفرنشان ان سوالات کے لئے جن کے جواب نہیں دیئے گئے۔ (i) حمیدنے 5 سوالات صحیح اور 5 سوالات غلط حل کیے تو حمید کو کتنے نشانات حاصل ہوں گے؟ (ii) ریشمانے 7 سوالات صحح اور 3 سوالات غلط کئے تب ریشما کو کتنے نشانات حاصل ہوں گے؟ (iii) راشیدہ نے گل 7 سوالات میں سے 3 سوالات صحیح اور 4 سوالات غلط حل کئے، تب راشیدہ کو گل کتنے نشانات حاصل ہوں گے؟ 5. ایک تاجر کوباسمتی جاول کے ایک تھلے کی فروخت پر -/10 ₹ کا نفع حاصل ہوتا ہے اور غیر اسمتی ادار سرین تھلہ ہر _/ 5 چی نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ (i) ایک ماہ میں تاجر 3000 باسمتی جاول کے تھیلےاور 5000 غیر باسمتی جاول کے تھیلے فروخت کرتا ہے تب اُسے ایک ماه میں کتنا نفع یا نقصان ہوا ہتلا ئے؟ (ii) اگر تاجر غیر باسمتی جاول کے 6400 تھیلے فروخت کر چکا ہوتب اسے کتنے باسمتی جاول کے تھلے فروخت کرنے ہوں کے کیہ تاجرکونہ ہی نفع ہواور نیہ بی نقصان ۔ 6. خالی جگہوں کوضح عدد کے ذریعہ پر کیچئے تا کہ بیان صادق ہوجائے۔ (i) $(-3) \times ----= 27$ (ii) $5 \times ----= -35$ (iii) $----- \times (-8) = -56$ (iv) $----- \times (-12) = 132$ 1.1.4 صحيح اعداد كي تقسيم (Division of Integers):-ہم جانتے ہیں کتفشیم،ضرب کامعکوں عمل ہے۔ابہم چند طبعی اعداد کی مثالوں کا مطالعہ کریں گے۔

We know that $3 \times 5 = 15$ Therefore, $15 \div 5 = 3$ or $15 \div 3 = 5$ Similarly, $4 \times 3 = 12$

Therefore, $12 \div 4 = 3$ or $12 \div 3 = 4$

Thus, we can say that for each multiplication statement of natural numbers there are two corresponding division statements.

We can also write a multiplication statement and its corresponding division statements for integers? Observe the following and complete the table.

Multiplication statement	Division statements				
$2 \times (-6) = (-12)$	$(-12) \div (-6) = 2$, $(-12) \div 2 = (-6)$				
$(-4) \times 5 = (-20)$	$(-20) \div (5) = (-4)$, $(-20) \div (-4) = 5$				
$(-8) \times (-9) = 72$	$72 \div (-8) = (-9)$, $72 \div (-9) = (-8)$				
(-3) × (-7) =	÷ (-3) =,				
(-8) × 4 =					
5 × (-9) =	,				
(-10) × (-5) =					

We can infer from the above table that when we divide a negative integer by a positive integer or a positive integer by a negative integer, we divide them as whole numbers and then put a negative (–) sign for the quotient. We thus, get a negative integer as the quotient.

Do This

1. Compute the	following.					
(i) $(-100) \div 5$	(ii)	(-81) ÷ 9	(iii)	(-75) ÷ 5	(iv) (32)÷2
(v) $125 \div (-25)$	5) (vi)	80 ÷ (-5)	(vii)	64 ÷ (-16)		Carlo I



Try This

Can we say that $(-48) \div 8 = 48 \div (-8)?$

Check whether the following are true or not?

(i) $90 \div (-45)$ and $(-90) \div 45$ (ii) $(-136) \div 4$ and $136 \div (-4)$

We also observe that

 $(-12) \div (-6) = 2; (-20) \div (-4) = 5; (-32) \div (-8) = 4; (-45) \div (-9) = 5$

So, we can say that when we divide a negative integer by a negative integer, we get a positive number as the quotient.

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ضربكابيان	تقسيم كابيان
$2 \times (-6) = (-12)$	$(-12) \div (-6) = 2$, $(-12) \div 2 = (-6)$
$(-4) \times 5 = (-20)$	$(-20) \div (5) = (-4)$, $(-20) \div (-4) = 5$
$(-8) \times (-9) = 72$	$72 \div (-8) = (-9)$, $72 \div (-9) = (-8)$
$(-3) \times (-7) = _$	÷(-3) =,
(-8) × 4 =	
5 × (-9) =	
$(-10) \times (-5) =$	

اس سے ہم بینتیجہا خذ کرتے ہیں کہ جب کبھی ہم منفی صحیح عد دکومثبت صحیح عد د سے تقسیم کرتے ہیں یا مثبت صحیح عد دکومنفی صحیح عد د سے تقسیم کرتے ہیں۔ تب ہم ان کو کمل عدد کی طرح تقسیم کرتے ہیں اور خارج قسمت کیلئے منفی (-) علامت کا استعال کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ہم کومنفی صحیح عد دبطور خارج قسمت حاصل ہوتا ہے۔

به کیجیے

حل شيجئے .1 (iv) (-32) ÷ 2 (i) $(-100) \div 5$ (ii) $(-81) \div 9$ (iii) (-75) ÷ 5 (v) $125 \div (-25)$ (vi) $80 \div (-5)$ (vii)64 ÷ (-16) كوشش سيجيح (-48) ÷ 8 = 48 ÷ (-8) بسکتے ہیں کہ (8-) ÷ 8 = 8 + (48) جانج سيحجئه كمهندرجه ذيل آيابيه مساوى ميں يانہيں۔ (i) $90 \div (-45)$ let $(-90) \div 45$ (ii) $(-136) \div 4$ let (-4)ہم نے بیجھی مشاہدہ کی اکبہ $(-12) \div (-6) = 2; (-20) \div (-4) = 5; (-32) \div (-8) = 4; (-45) \div (-9) = 5$ لہذاہم بیر کہدیکتے ہیں کہ جب بھی ہم سی منفی صحیح عدد کو نفی صحیح عدد سے تقسیم کرتے ہیں تو ہمیں خارج قسمت مثبت صحیح عددحاصل ہوتا ہے۔ مىحيح اعداد Integers یہ کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے

Do This

1. Compute the following.

(i) $-36 \div (-4)$ (ii) $(-201) \div (-3)$ (iii) $(-325) \div (-13)$



1.2 Properties of integers

In class VI we have learnt the properties of whole numbers. Here we will learn the properties of integers.

1.2.1 Properties of integers under addition

(i) Closure property

Observe the following additions and complete the table.

Statement	Conclusion
5 + 8 = 13	The sum is a whole number
6 + 3 =	
13 + 5 =	
10 + 2 =	
2 + 6 = 8	The sum is a whole number

Is the sum of two whole numbers always a whole number? You will find this to be true. Thus, we say that whole numbers follow the closure property of addition.

Do integers satisfy closure property of addition? Observe the following additions and complete the blanks.

Statement	Conclusion
6 + 3 = 9	The sum is an integer
-10 + 2 =	
-3 + 0 =	
-5 + 6 = 1	
(-2) + (-3) = -5	
7 + (-6) =	The sum is an integer

Is the sum of two integers always an integer?

Can you give an example of a pair of integers whose sum is not an integer? You will not be able to find such a pair. **Therefore, integers are also closed under addition.**

In general, for any two integers a and b, a + b is also an integer.

	يديجيج
	 ٤ يل ميں ديئے گئے سوالات کوچل تيجئے
(i) $-36 \div (-4)$ (ii) $(-201) \div$	(-3) (iii) (-325) ÷ (-13)
-:(Prope	rties of Intergers) صحيح اعداد کی خصوصيات
، پیہاں پر ہم صحیح اعداد کی خصوصیات کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل	چھٹی جماعت میں ہمکمل اعداد کی خصوصات سکھر چکے ہیں۔
	کریں گے۔ کریں گے۔
	ریں۔ 1.2.1 صبح اعداد کی خصوصیات بلحاظ جمع:-
-:	i) بندش خاصیت (Closure Property)
	د یل کابغور مشاہدہ شیجئے۔ ذیل کابغور مشاہدہ شیجئے۔
	•
	م سر مکان در این
5+8 6+2	$3 = 13$ $- \frac{5}{2}$
$\frac{6+2}{13+}$	
$\frac{10}{10}$ +	
$\frac{10}{2+6}$	
 مین تیجہ اخذ کرتے ہیں کہ دوکمل اعداد کا مجموعہ کمل عدد بھی ہوتا ہے۔	
	-
	لہذاہم بیرکہہ سکتے ہیں کہ کمل اعداد بلحاظ جمع بندش خاصیت رکے
ول کا بغورمشاہدہ شیجئے اورخالی جگہوں کو پر شیجئے	کیاضچیح اعداد بلحاظ جنع بندشی خاصیت رکھتے ہیں؟ ذیل کے جد
بیان	
6 + 3 = 9	مجموعه ایک صحیح عدد ہے
-10 + 2 =	
-3 + 0 =	
-5 + 6 = 1	
(-2) + (-3) = -5	
7 + (-6) =	مجموعها یک صحیح عدد ہے
	مجموعہ ایک صحیح عدد ہے کیادو صحیح اعداد کا مجموعہ ہمیشہ صحیح عدد ہوتا ہے؟
راد کا مجموعہ صحیح عدد نہ ہو۔ آپ اس طرح کے اعداد کے جوڑ کی مثال	
•	نہیں دے پا ^ک یں گے۔اسلنے صحیح اعداد بلحا ظ ^ع ل جع بندش خا ^ص
یے t کے لئے a+b بھی ایک صحیح عدر ہوگا۔	
a+0 کے طلح +0 میں مکرد ہوہ -	عا مور پرون دون اعداده ادر
27 Integers صحيح اعداد	ا بیکتاب حکومت تلنگاند کی جانب سے مغت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

(ii) Commutative property

Statement 1	Statement 2	Conclusion
4 + 3 = 7	3 + 4 = 7	4 + 3 = 3 + 4 = 7
3 + 5 =	5 + 3 =	
3 + 1 =	1 + 3 =	

Observe the following and fill in the blanks.

Do you observe any pair of whole numbers for which the sum is different, when the order of numbers is interchanged? You will not find such a pair. Thus, we say that the addition of whole numbers is commutative.

Is addition of integers commutative? Study the following and fill in the blanks.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Conclusion
5 + (-6) = -1	(-6) + 5 = -1	5 + (-6) = (-6) + 5 = -1
-9 + 2 =	2 + (-9) =	
-4+(-5)=	(-5) + (-4) =	

Do you observe any pair of integers for which the sum is different when the order is interchanged? You would have not. **Therefore, addition is commutative for integers.**

In general, for any two integers a and b, a + b = b + a

(iii) Associative property

Let us observe the following examples.

(i)
$$(2+3)+4$$
 $2+(3+4)$
 $=5+4$ $=2+7$
 $=9$ $=9$
(ii) $(-2+3)+5$ $-2+(3+5)$
 $=1+5$ $=-2+8$
 $=6$ $=6$
(iii) $(-2+3)+(-5)$ $(-2)+[3+(-5)]$
 $=1+(-5)$ $=(-2)+(-2)$
 $=-4$ $=-4$
(iv) $[(-2)+(-3)]+(-5)$ $-2+[(-3)+(-5)]$
 $=-5+(-5)$ $=-2+(-8)$
 $=-10$ $=-10$

	-:()	Commutativa P	(ii) تقلیمی خاصیت (roperty
	•('	خالی جگہوں کو پر سیحتر	(۱۱) میں کا یک (۱۲) در (۱۲) مطالعہ کیجئے اور
		•	فبوري جدون خاطهب،ور
	بيان-1 -	بيان-2	لىيچە
	4 + 3 = 7	3 + 4 = 7	4 + 3 = 3 + 4 = 7
	3+5=	5+3=	
ی ک ک کو کھی لیس جرم م ملق جس	<u><u>3 + 1 =</u></u>	1+3=	(Join Tab
پ کواعداد کی کوئی بھی ایسی جوڑی ملتی ہے جس پر زندیں باگر ہو			
ی نہیں ملے گی ،لہذا ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ کمل	ب کوالیسی کوئی بھی جوڑ	نيب کوبدل ديا جائے ، آ ٻ	1
			اعدادکی جمع تقلیہی ہے۔
پری <u>شیح</u> ئے۔	مشاہدہ کیجئے اور خانہ ہ	حسب ذيل جدول كابغور	کیا صحیح اعداد کی جمع تقلیمی ہے؟
ن-1	بيار	يان-2	نتيجه
5 + (-6	5) = -1 (-6)	5) + 5 = -1 5	+(-6) = (-6) + 5 = -1
-9+2	= 2 -	- (-9) =	
_4 + (-	-5) = (-4)	(-4) =	
عدادکوباہم بدل دیا جائے)؟ آپ کوئی ایسی	محموعه مختلف ہو(جبکہا	، جوڑی مل سکتی ہے جس کا	کیا آپکوایسی کوئی صحیح اعداد ک
		5. ·	مثال پیش نہیں کر سکتے ۔لہذا صحیح اعداد
<u> </u>	کلیبی خاصیت رکھتی۔	اسلئے صحيح اعداد کی جمع تق	
a + b =	ر b + a کیلئے b +	طور پرکوئی دو صحیح اعداد a او	ما م
	-	-:(Associative P	(iii) تلازمی خاصیت (roperty
			ذیل کی مثالوں پرغور شیجئے۔
(i) $(2+3)+4$	= 2 + (3 + (3 + (3 + (3 + (3 + (3 + (3 +	+ 4)	
		,	
=5 + 4 =9	= 9		
(ii) $(-2+3)+5$	= -2 + (3)	+ 5)	
=1+5 =6	= -2 + 8		
=6	= 6		
(iii)(-2+3)+(-5)	= (-2) + [[3 + (-5)]	
=1 + (-5) =-4		-2)	
(iv) [(-2) + (-3)] + (-3)		(-5)	
(1, 1, 1) = -5 + (-5)			
=-10	= -10		
20			است بالا کې د افسه س

Is the sum in each case equal? You will find this to be true.

Therefore, integers follow the associative property under addition.

Try This

- 1. Check whether the following are true or false?
 - (i) (2+5)+4 = 2+(5+4)
 - (ii) (2+0)+4 = 2+(0+4)
- 2. Does the associative property hold for whole numbers? Explain with two more examples.

In general, for any three integers a, b and c, (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)

(iv) Additive identity

Observe the following additions.

On adding '0' to integers, do you get the same integer? Yes, we get the same integer.

Therefore, '0' is the additive identity for integers.

In general, for any integer a, a+0 = 0 + a = a

Try This1. Compute the following.(i) 2 + 0 =(ii) 0 + 3 =(iii) 5 + 0 =2. Similarly, add '0' to as many whole numbers as possible.Is '0' the additive identity for whole numbers?

(v) Additive Inverse

What should be added to 3 to get its additive identity '0'?

Observe the following-

$$3 + (-3) = 0$$

7 + (-7) = 0
(-10) + 10 = 0

Can we get similar pairs for all integers as above?

In each pair given above, one integer is called the additive inverse of the other integer.

In general, for any integer 'a' there exists an integer (-a) such that a + (-a) = 0.

a and (-a) are additive inverse of each other.

1.2.2 Properties of integers under multiplication

(i) Closure property

Observe the following and complete the table.

Statement	Conclusion
$9 \times 8 = 72$	The product is an integer
10 × 0 =	
$-15 \times 2 =$	
$-15 \times 3 = -45$	
$-11 \times (-8) =$	
10 × 10 =	
$5 \times (-3) =$	

Is it possible to find pairs of integers whose product is not an integer? You will not find this to be possible. Therefore, integers follow the closure property of multiplication.

In general, if a and b are two integers, a × b is also an integer.

1.2.2 صحیح اعداد کی خصوصیات بلحاظ ضرب Properties of Integers under multiplication: (i) ہند شی خاصیت: - ذیل کا مشاہدہ کر کے جدول کو کمل کیجئے

م جدون و ¹ يتبع	برن کا طیت د ی کا مسام ده تر
بيان	بنې بېچې
$9 \times 8 = 72$	حاصل ضرب ايك صحيح عدد ہوگا
$10 \times 0 =$	
$-15 \times 2 =$	
$-15 \times 3 = -45$	
-11 × (-8) =	
10 × 10 =	
5 × (-3) =	
2	<i>•</i>

کیا یہ ممکن ہے کہ دوضح اعداد کے جوڑ کا حاصل ضرب صحیح عدد نہ ہو؟ نہیں !.... آپ یہ سی بھی صورت میں ممکن نہیں پائیں گ۔ لہذا صحیح اعداد بلحاظ ضرب بند شی خاصیت رکھتے ہیں

عام طور پراگر a x b بھی ایک صحیح عدد ہوگا۔



Try This

- (i) $2 \times 3 =$ _____
- (ii) $5 \times 4 =$ _____
- (iii) $3 \times 6 =$
- (iv) Is the product of any two whole numbers always a whole number?

(ii) Commutative property

We know that multiplication is commutative for whole numbers. Is it also commutative for integers?

Statement 1	Statement 2	Conclusion
$5 \times (-2) = -10;$	$(-2) \times 5 = -10$	$5 \times (-2) = (-2) \times 5 = -10$
$(-3) \times 6 =$	$6 \times (-3) =$	
$-20 \times 10 =$	10 × (-20) =	

It is true for all the above cases? Can you give one example such that product of two integers is not an integer? Impossible. Therefore, multiplication of integers follows the commutative property.

In general, for any two integers a and b, $a \times b = b \times a$

(iii) Associative property

Consider the multiplication of 2, -3, -4 grouped as follows.

$$[2 \times (-3)] \times (-4)$$
 and $2 \times [(-3) \times (-4)]$

We see that-

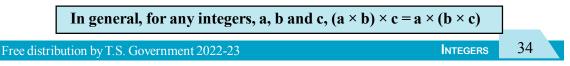
$$[2 \times (-3)] \times (-4)$$
 and $2 \times [(-3) \times (-4)]$
= $(-6) \times (-4)$ = 2×12
= 24 = 24

In first case 2, -3 are grouped together and in the second -3, -4 are grouped together. In both cases the product is the same.

Thus, $[2 \times (-3)] \times [(-4)] = 2 \times [(-3) \times (-4)]$

Does the grouping of integers affect the product of integers? No, it does not.

The product of three integers does not depend upon the grouping of integers. Therefore, the multiplication of integers is associative.



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صحیح اعداد Integers

Do This

1. Is
$$[(-5) \times 2)] \times 3 = (-5) \times [(2 \times 3)]?$$

2. Is
$$[(-2) \times 6] \times 4 = (-2) \times [(6 \times 4)]?$$



Try This

1. $(5 \times 2) \times 3 = 5 \times (2 \times 3)$

2. Is the associative property true for whole numbers? Take many more examples and verify.

(iv) Distributive property

We know that, $9 \times (10 + 2) = (9 \times 10) + (9 \times 2)$

Thus, multiplication distributes over addition is true for whole numbers.

Let us see, is this true for integers-

(i)
$$-2 \times (1+3) = [(-2) \times 1] + [(-2) \times 3]$$

 $-2 \times 4 = -2 + (-6)$
 $-8 = -8$
(ii) $-1 \times [3 + (-5)] = [(-1) \times 3] + [(-1) \times (-5)]$
 $-1 \times (-2) = -3 + (+5)$
 $2 = 2$
Verify $-3 \times (-4+2) = [(-3) \times (-4)] + [-3 \times (2)]$



You will find that in each case, the left hand side is equal to the right hand side.

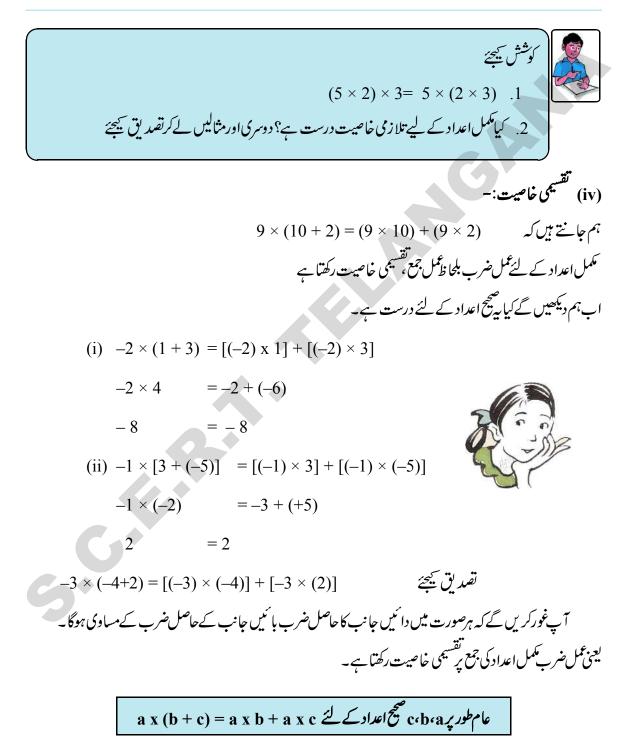
Thus, multiplication distributes over addition of integers too.

In general, for any integers a, b and c, $a \times (b + c) = a \times b + a \times c$



 $(-5) \times (-5) \times$

بہ کیجیے



صحيح اعداد Integers

(v) Multiplicative identity

Observe the following multiplications and fill in the blanks.

 $2 \times 1 = 2$ $-5 \times 1 = -5$ $-3 \times 1 = -5$ $-8 \times 1 = -5$ $1 \times (-5) = -5$

1 is the multiplicative identity of integers

You will find that multiplying an integer by 1 does not change the integer. Thus, 1 is called the multiplicative identity for integers.

In general, for any integer 'a',
$$a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$$

(vi) Multiplication by zero

We know that any whole number when multiplied by zero gives zero. What happens in case of integers? Observe the following.

 $(-3) \times 0 = 0$ $0 \times (-8) = --- 9 \times 0 = ----$

This shows that the product of an integer and zero is zero.

```
In general for any integer a, \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}
```

```
Exercise - 5
         Verify the following.
               18 \times [7 + (-3)] = [18 \times 7] + [18 \times (-3)]
         (i)
         (ii) (-21) \times [(-4) + (-6)] = [(-21) \times (-4)] + [(-21) \times (-6)]
2.
         (i) For any integer a, what is (-1) \times a equal to?
               Determine the integer whose product with (-1) is 5
         (ii)
         Compute the following products using suitable properties.
3
               26 \times (-48) + (-48) \times (-36)
                                                       (ii) 8 \times 53 \times (-125)
         (i)
        (iii) 15 \times (-25) \times (-4) \times (-10)
                                                      (iv) (-41) \times 102
         (v) 625 \times (-35) + (-625) \times 65
                                                       (vi) 7 \times (50 - 2)
         (vii) (-17) \times (-29)
                                                       (viii) (-57) \times (-19) + 57
```

(v) ضربی اکائی:- $2 \times 1 = 2$ $-5 \times 1 = -5$ 1، صحیح اعداد کی ضربی اکائی ہے -3 × 1=____ -8 × 1=____ $1 \times -5 =$ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ کسی صحیح عدد کو"1" سے ضرب دینے پراس کی قدر میں کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوتی ،لہذا 1 کو صحیح اعداد کے لئے ضربی اکائی کہتے ہیں۔ عام طور پر سی صحیح عددہ کے لئے a x 1 = 1 x a = a کے لئے (vi) صفر سے ضرب: ہم جانتے ہیں کہ سی بھی مکمل عدد کو جب بھی صفر سے ضرب دیا جاتا ہے تب جواب صفر ہی حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ صحیح اعداد کو صفر سے ضرب دینے پر کیانتیجہ حاصل ہوگا، ذیل کا مطالعہ سیجئے۔ $(-3) \times 0 = 0$ $0 \times (-8) =$ 9×0 اس سے بیا ہر ہوتا ہے کہ کسی بھی صحیح عدد کوصفر سے ضرب دینے پر حاصل ضرب صفر ہوگا۔ $a \ge 0 = 0 \ge a = 0$ $a = 0 = 0 \ge a = 0$ مشق - 5 14 1. حانچ شَيِحِيّے که آيا پيصادق ٻيں يا کا ذب (i) $18 \times [7 + (-3)] = [18 \times 7] + [18 \times (-3)]$ (ii) $(-21) \times [(-4) + (-6)] = [(-21) \times (-4)] + [(-21) \times (-6)]$ 2. (i) کسی صحیح عددہ کے لئے x a (-1) کس کے مساوی ہوگا؟ (ii) وہ عدد معلوم شیجئے جس کو (1-) سے ضرب دینے بر 5 حاصل ہوتا ہو؟

3.

 (i)
$$26 \times (-48) + (-48) \times (-36)$$

 (ii) $8 \times 53 \times (-125)$

 (iii) $15 \times (-25) \times (-4) \times (-10)$

 (iv) $(-41) \times 102$

 (v) $625 \times (-35) + (-625) \times 65$

 (vii) $(-17) \times (-29)$

 (viii) $(-57) \times (-19) + 57$

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1.2.3 Properties of integers under subtraction

(i) Closure under subtraction

Do we always get an integer, when subtracting an integer from an integer?

Do the following.

9-7 =_____ 7-10 =_____ 2-3 =_____ -2-3 =_____ -2-(-5) =_____ 0-4 =_____

What did you find? Can we say that integers follow the closure property for subtraction?

0

In general for any integers a and b, a – b is also an integer.

(ii) Commutativity under subtraction

Let us take an example.

Consider the integers 6 and -4

$$6 - (-4) = 6 + 4 = 10$$
 and

$$-4 - (6) = -4 - 6 = -1$$

Therefore,

$$6 - (-4) \neq -4 - (6)$$

Thus, subtraction is not commutative for integers.



Try This

Take at least 5 different pairs of integers and verify commutative property on them.

1.2.4 Properties of integers under division

(i) Closure Property

Observe the following table and complete it.

Statement	Inference	Statement	Inference
$(-8) \div (-4) = 2$	Result is an integer	$(-8) \div 4 = \frac{-8}{4} = -2$	
$(-4) \div (-8) = \frac{-4}{-8} = \frac{1}{2}$	Result is not an integer	$4 \div (-8) = \frac{4}{-8} = \frac{-1}{2}$	

What do you observe from table? You will observe that integers are not closed under division.



Try This

Take at least five pairs of integers and check whether they are closed under division.

(ii) Commutative Property

We know that division is not commutative for whole numbers. Let us check it for integers also.

You can see from the table given above that $(-8) \div (-4) \neq (-4) \div (-8)$.

Is $(-9) \div 3$ equal to $3 \div (-9)$?

Is $(-30) \div (6)$ equal to $(-6) \div (-30)$?

Thus, we can say that **division of integers is not commutative.**



Try This

Take at least 5 pairs of integers and observe whether the division of integers is commutative or not?

(iii) Division by Zero

We can divide anything into 2 parts, 3 parts, but not zero parts. Therefore, any integer divided by zero is meaningless and zero divided by a non-zero integer is equal to zero.

For any integer a,
$$a \div 0$$
 is not defined but $0 \div a = 0$ for $a \neq 0$.

(iv) Division by 1

Observe the following-

 $(-8) \div 1 = (-8)$ $(11) \div 1 = +11$ $(-13) \div 1 = _$ $(-25) \div 1 = _$

Thus, from the above examples a negative integer or a positive integer divided by 1 gives the same integer as quotient.

In general, for any integer $a, a \div 1 = a$.

What happens when we divide any integer by (-1)? Complete the following table-

 $(-8) \div (-1) = 8$ $11 \div (-1) = -11$ $13 \div (-1) =$ $(-25) \div (-1) =$

We can say that if any integer is divided by (-1) it does not give the same integer, but gives its additive identity.



Try This

1. For any integer a, is

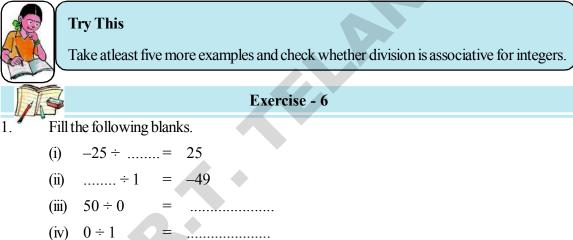
- (i) $a \div 1 = 1?$
- (ii) $a \div (-1) = -a?$

Take different values of 'a' and check.

(v) Associative property

Consider the integers -16, 4, -2 Is $[(-16) \div 4] \div (-2) = (-16) \div [4 \div (-2)]$? $[(-16) \div 4] \div (-2) = (-4) \div (-2) = 2$ $(-16) \div [4 \div (-2)] = (-16) \div (-2) = 8$ Therefore, $[(-16) \div 4] \div (-2) \neq (-16) \div [4 \div (-2)]$

Thus, division of integers is not associative.



1.3 Some problems using negative numbers

Example 1: In a test (+5) marks are given for every correct answer and (-2) marks are given for every incorrect answer. (i) Radhika answered all the questions and scored 30 marks through 10 correct answers. (ii) Jaya also answered all the questions and scored (-12) marks through 4 correct answers. How many incorrect answers had both Radhika and Jaya attempted?

Solution :	(i)	Marks given for one correct answer	= 5
		So marks given for 10 correct answers	$= 5 \times 10 = 50$
		Radhika's score	= 30
		Marks obtained for incorrect answers	= 30 - 50 = -20
		Marks given for one incorrect answer	=(-2)
		Therefore, Radhika had number of inco	orrect answers = $(-20) \div (-2) = 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
& (i) & a + 1 = 1? \\
& (i) & a + (-1) = -a? \\
& (i) & a + (-1) = -a? \\
& (i) & a + (-1) = -a? \\
\end{aligned}
\\
& (i) & a + (-1) = -a? \\
\end{aligned}
\\
& (i) & a + (-1) = (-2) = (-16) + (-2) = 2 \\
& (-16) + (-1) = (-2) + (-16) + (-2) = 2 \\
& (-16) + (-1) = (-16) + (-2) = 2 \\
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& (-16) + (1 + (-2)) = (-16) + (-12) = 2 \\
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& (10) +$$

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(ii) Marks given for 4 correct answers $= 5 \times 4 = 20$ Jaya's score = -12Marks obtained for incorrect answers = -12 - 20 = -32Marks given for one incorrect answer = (-2)

Therefore, Jaya had number of incorrect answers = $(-32) \div (-2) = 16$

- Example 2: A shopkeeper earns a profit of ₹1 by selling one pen and incurs a loss of 40 paise per pencil while selling pencils of his old stock.
 - (i) In a particular month he incurs a loss of ₹ 5. In this period, he sold 45 pens. How many pencils did he sell in this period?
 - (ii) In the next month he earns neither profit nor loss. If he sold 70 pens, how many pencils did he sell?



Solution : (i) Profit earned by selling one pen ₹1

Profit earned by selling 45 pens = $1 \times 45 = ₹45$, which we denote by 45 Total loss given = ₹ 5 i.e. -5.

Profit earned on pens + Loss incurred on pencils = Total loss (In this question)

Therefore, Loss incurred on pencils = Total loss – Profit earned on pens

=-5-(45)=(-50)=-₹50=-5000 paise

Loss incurred by selling one pencil = 40 paise which we write as -40 paise So, number of pencils sold = $(-5000) \div (-40) = 125$ pencils.

(ii) In the next month there is neither profit nor loss.

So, Profit earned on pens + Loss incurred on pencils = 0

i.e., Profit earned on pens = -Loss incurred on pencils.

Now, profit earned by selling 70 pens =₹70

Hence, loss incurred by selling pencils = -₹ 70 or -7000 paise.

Total number of pencils sold $= (-7000) \div (-40) = 175$ pencils.

Exercise - 7

In a class test containing 15 questions, 4 marks are given for every correct answer and (-2) marks are given for every incorrect answer. (i) Bharathi attempts all questions but only 9 answers are correct. What is her total score? (ii) One of her friends Hema attempts only 5 questions and all are correct. How many marks did they score?

A cement company earns a profit of ₹ 9 per bag of white cement sold and a loss of ₹ 5 per bag of grey cement sold.

(i) The company sells 7000 bags of white cement and 6000 bags of grey cement in a month. What is its profit or loss?

(ii) What is the number of white cement bags it must sell to have neither profit nor loss, if the number of grey bags sold is 5400.

- 3. The temperature at 12 noon was 10° C. If it decreases at the rate of 2°C per hour (i) at what time would the temperature be 8°C below 0° C? (ii) what would be the temperature at 12 midnight?
- 4. In a class test (+3) marks are given for every correct answer and (-2) marks are given for every incorrect answer and no marks for not attempting any question. (i) Radhika scored 20 marks. If she has got 12 correct answers, how many questions has she attempted incorrectly? (ii) Mohini scores (-5) marks in this test, though she has got 7 correct answers. How many questions has she attempted incorrectly?
- 5. An elevator descends into a mine shaft at the rate of 6 meters per minute. If the descent starts from 10 m above the ground level, how long will it take to reach 350 m.



Looking Back

1. **N** (natural numbers) = $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ...\}$

W (whole numbers) = $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \dots\}$



 \mathbf{Z} (Integers) = {.....-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4}

also we can write $Z = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3 \dots\}$. Set of integers also represented as I.

- 2. (i) Each time you add a positive integer, you move right on the number line.
 - (ii) Each time you add a negative integer, you move left on the number line.
- 3. (i) Each time you subtract a positivie integer, you move left on the number line.
 - (ii) Each time you subtract a negative integer, you move right on the number line.
- 4. (i) Each time you multiply a negative integer by a positive integer or a positive integer by a negative integer, the product is a negative integer.
 - (ii) Each time you multiply two negative integers, the product is a positive integer.
 - (iii) Product of even number of negative integers is positive (+ve), product of odd number of negative integers is negative (-ve).

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5.	(i) Each time you divide a negative integer by a positive integer or a positive integer by a negative integer the quotient is negative integer.								
	 (ii) Each time you divide negative integer by a negative integer the quotient is positive integer. (iii) When you multiply or divide two integers of same sign the result is always positive if they are of opposite signs the result is negative. Propeties of Integers 								
6.									
	Property	Addition (+)	Subtraction(-)	Multiplication(×)	Division (÷)				
	Closure	3	3	3	×				
	Commutative	3	×	3	×				
	Associative	3	×	3	×				
	Identity	3	-	3	-				
	Inverse	3	_	×	_				
7. In integers multiplication distributes over addition. i.e., $a \times (b+c) = a \times b + a \times c$ for any three integers a, b and c.									
8.	8. (i) For any integer a, $a \div 0$ is not defined or meaningless								

(ii) For any non zero integer $a, 0 \div a = 0$ (for $a \neq 0$)

(iii) $a \div 1 = a$

G+

FRACTIONS, DECIMALS AND RATIONAL NUMBERS

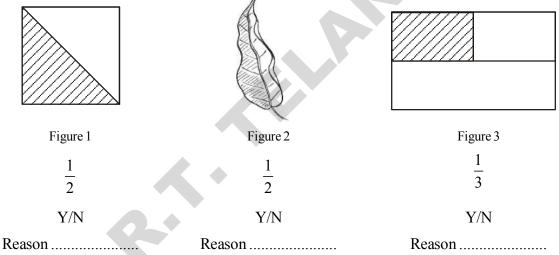


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2.0 Introduction

We come across many examples in our day-to-day life where we use fractions. Just try to recall them. We have learnt how to represent proper and improper fractions and their addition and subtraction in the previous class. Let us review what we have already learnt and then go further to multiplication and division of fractional numbers as well as of decimal fractions. We will conclude by an introduction to a bigger set of numbers called rational numbers.

The shaded portion of the figures given below have been represented using fractions. Which of these are correct?



While observing the above figures, you have already identified the figures which have equal parts. Make 5 more such examples and give them to your friends to verify.

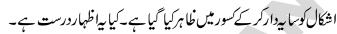
Observe, Neha's representation of $\frac{1}{2}$ in different figures in the following.

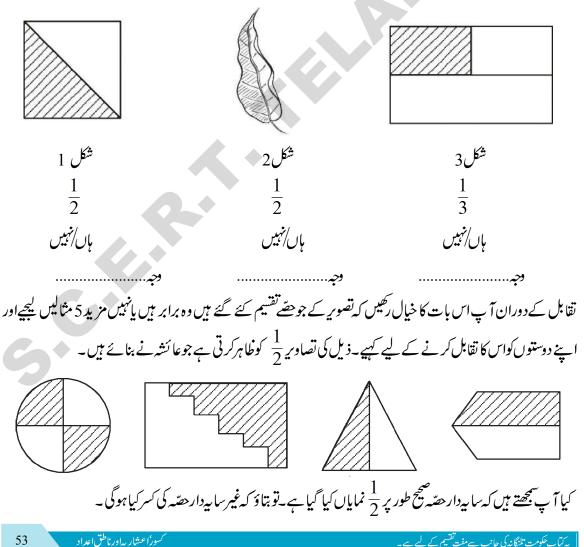
Do you think that the shaded portions correctly represent $\frac{1}{2}$? Then what fractions are represented by unshaded portions?

Fractions, Decimals مسوراعشار بداورناطق اعداد and Rational Numbers

2.0 تميد:

روزمرہ زندگی میں ہم کئی ایک مثالیں دیکھتے ہیں جن میں کسور کا استعال ہوتا ہے مختصراً اس کا احاطہ کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے۔ آپ داجب کسر اور غیر داجب کسر کوکس طرح خلاہر کرتے ہیں'ان کی جمع اور تفریق کس طرح کی جاتی ہے سابقہ جماعت میں جان چکے ہیں۔اب تک ہم کیا معلومات حاصل کئے ہیں اسکا عادہ کریں گےاس کے بعد کسوراورا عشاری کسور کی ضرب اور تقسیم کمس طرح کی جاتی ہے معلوم کریں گے۔اسکا اختیام ہم اعداد کے بڑے سٹ کے تعارف کے ذریعے کریں گے جس کو ناطق اعداد کہا جاتا ہے۔







Try This

Represent $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ in different ways by drawing different figures. Justify your representation by checking with your friends.

Proper and Improper fractions

You have learnt about proper and improper fractions. A proper fraction is a fraction that represents a part of a whole. Give five examples of proper fractions.

Is $\frac{3}{2}$ a proper fraction? How do you check it as a proper fraction or not?

What are the properties of improper fractions? One of them is that in improper fractions the numerator is more than or equal to the denominator. What else do we know about these fractions. We can see that all improper fractions can be written as mixed fractions. For example, the improper

fraction $\frac{3}{2}$ can be written as $1\frac{1}{2}$. This is a mixed fraction. This contains an integral part and a fractional part. The fractional part should be a proper fraction.

Do This

1. Write any five examples, each of proper, improper and mixed fractions?





Try This

Represent $2\frac{1}{4}$ pictorially. How many units are needed for this?

Comparison of fractions

Do you remember how to compare like fractions? For example in fractions $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$ is bigger

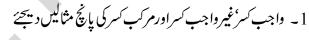
than $\frac{1}{5}$. Why? Can you recall how to compare two unlike fractions, for e.g. $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$?

We convert these into like fractions and then compare them.

 $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{20}{28} \text{ and } \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{7} = \frac{21}{28}$ $\frac{20}{28} < \frac{21}{28}$

كوشش سيحييه 1.3 کومختلف طریقوں میں خاہر تیجیے یحتلف اشکال کا استعال تیجیے ۔اپنے جواب کاجواز رکھئے اور اپنے دوست کوتھیدیق کرنے کے لیے کہئے۔ واجب اورغيرواجب كسر: (Proper and Improper Fractrions) آپ واجب اور غیر واجب کسر کے بارے میں معلومات حاصل کر چکے ہیں۔واجب کسر وہ کسر ہے جوایک مکمل ہے ہے

کچھ صند کی نمائندگی کرتی ہے۔واجب سرکی 5 مثالیں دیجئے۔ کیا 32 ایک واجب سر ہے؟ آپ س طرح ہتلائیں گے کہ بیدواجب سر ہے یانہیں؟ غیر واجب سور کی خصوصیات کیا ہیں؟ اس کی ایک خصوصیت سہ ہے کہ اس میں شارکنندہ نسب نما سے زیادہ یا برابر ہوتا ہے اسک علاوہ ان کسور کے بارے ہم کیا جانتے ہیں۔ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ تمام غیر واجب سورکو مرکب سر میں لکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ غیر واجب کسر 32 کو 12 بھی لکھا جاتا ہے۔جو کہ ایک مرکب کسر ہے۔ اس میں ایک صحیح عدد اور ایک کسری دھتہ ہے۔ اس میں کسری دھتہ واجب کسر ہونا چا ہے۔



كوشش سيحي: 21 کاتصوری اظہار سیجیے۔اس کے لیے کتنی اکائیاں درکار ہیں۔ كسوركا نقابل: کیا آپ کومعلوم ہے کہ پکساں کسور کا تقابل کس طرح کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثال: - کسور $\frac{1}{5}$ اور $\frac{3}{5}$ میں یہاں پر $\frac{3}{5}$ بڑی کسر ہے $\frac{1}{5}$ سے کیوں؟ کیا آپ اس کااعادہ کریائیں گے، دوغیر بکساں کسور کا کس طرح تقابل کیاجا تاہے۔ $\frac{3}{n}$ اور $\frac{5}{7}$? یہلے ہم ان کسورکو یکساں کسور میں تبدیل کریں گے پھرا نکا تقابل کریں گے؟ $\frac{20}{28} < \frac{21}{28} \Leftarrow -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{7} = \frac{21}{28}$ Jet $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{20}{28}$

$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{20}{28}$$
 and $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{28}$
Thus, $\frac{5}{7} < \frac{3}{4}$

Do These

- 1. Write five equivalent fractions for (i) $\frac{3}{5}$ (ii) $\frac{4}{7}$.
- 2. Which is bigger $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$?
- 3. Determine which of the following pairs are equal by writing each in their simplest form.

(i) $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{375}{1000}$	(ii)	$\frac{18}{54}, \frac{23}{69}$
(iii) $\frac{6}{10}, \frac{600}{1000}$	(iv)	$\frac{17}{27}, \frac{25}{45}$

You have already learnt about addition and subtraction of fractions in class VI. Let us solve some problems now.

Example 1: Razia completes $\frac{3}{7}$ part of her homework, while Rekha completed $\frac{4}{9}$ of it. Who has completed the least part of homework? Solution : To find this we have to compare $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{4}{9}$. Converting them to like fractions we have $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{27}{63}, \quad \frac{4}{9} = \frac{28}{63}$ where, $\frac{27}{63} < \frac{28}{63}$ and so $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{4}{9}$

From this, we say that Razia has completed a least part of her homework.

Example 2 : Shankar's family consumed $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg sugar in the first 15 days of a month. For the next 15 days they consumed $3\frac{3}{4}$ kg sugar. How much sugar did they consume for the whole month?

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{21}{28} \log \frac{5}{7} = \frac{20}{28} \log \frac{5}{7} = \frac{20}{28} \log \frac{5}{7} \log \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\frac{4}{7} (ii) \frac{3}{5} (i) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

آپ نے چھٹی جماعت میں کسور کی جمع اور تفریق سے متعلق آگھی حاصل کر لی ہے۔ اب ہم چند سوالات حل کریں گے۔ مثال 1:- رضیدا پنے ہوم ورک کا 7 حصد مکمل کرتی ہے جبکہ ریکھا 9 حصّہ مکمل کرتی ہے کس نے ہوم ورک کا کم حصہ کمل کیا بتلابیے ؟

Solution : The total weight of the sugar for the whole month

$$= \left(3\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{3}{4}\right) \text{kg}$$
$$= \left(\frac{7}{2} + \frac{15}{4}\right) \text{kg} = \left(\frac{7 \times 2}{2 \times 2} + \frac{15}{4}\right) \text{kg} = \left(\frac{14}{4} + \frac{15}{4}\right) \text{kg}$$
$$= \frac{29}{4} \text{kg} = 7\frac{1}{4} \text{kg}.$$

- At Ahmed's birthday party, $\frac{5}{7}$ part of the total cake was distributed. Find how Example 3 : SCI much cake is left?
- Total cake = 1 or $\frac{1}{1}$ **Solution :**

Part of cake distributed $=\frac{5}{7}$

Part of cake left

$$= \frac{1}{1} - \frac{5}{7}$$
$$= \frac{1 \times 7}{1 \times 7} - \frac{5}{7}$$
$$= \frac{7}{7} - \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

Thus, $\frac{2}{7}$ part of the total cake is left now.

Exercise - 1

1.

Compute and express the following results as a mixed fraction?

(i)
$$2 + \frac{3}{4}$$
 (ii) $\frac{7}{9} + \frac{1}{3}$ (iii) $1 - \frac{4}{7}$

(iv)
$$2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$
 (v) $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{6}$ (vi) $2\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{2}$

- 2. Arrange the following in ascending order.
 - (i) $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{1}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{10}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{d}: \mathbf{1}_{0}\mathbf{y}_{1}:\mathbf{x}_{0}\mathbf{1}_{0}\mathbf{1}_{0}\mathbf{1}_{0}\mathbf{1}_{0} = \left(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ = \left(\frac{3}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ = \frac{2}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ = \frac{2}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ = \frac{2}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{$$

3. Check in the following square, whether in this square the sum of the numbers in each row and in each column and along the diagonals is the same.

$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{2}{13}$
$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{7}{13}$	$\frac{11}{13}$
$\frac{12}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{8}{13}$

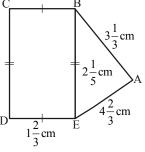
4. A rectangular sheet of paper is $5\frac{2}{3}$ cm long and $3\frac{1}{5}$ cm wide. Find its perimeter.

5. The recipe requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour. Radha has $1\frac{3}{8}$ cups of flour. How many more cups of flour does she need?

- 6. Abdul is preparing for his final exam. He has completed $\frac{5}{12}$ part of his course content. Find out how much course content is left?
- 7. Find the perimeters of (i) $\triangle ABE$ (ii) the rectangle BCDE in this figure. Which figure has greater perimeter and how much?

2.1 Multiplication of fractions

2.1.1 Multiplication of a fraction by a whole number

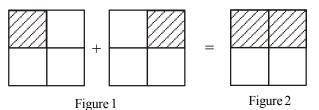


In multiplication of whole numbers, while finding as product we repeatedly adding a number. For example 5 x 4 means adding 5 groups of 4 each or 5 times 4.

Thus, when we say $2 \times \frac{1}{4}$ it means adding $\frac{1}{4}$ twice or 2 times $\frac{1}{4}$.

Let us represent this pictorially. Look at Figure 1. Each shaded part is $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a square. The two

shaded parts together will represent $2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$ (Figure 2).



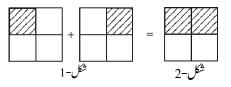
FRACTIONS, DECIMALS AND RATIONAL NUMBERS

3. حسب ذیل مربع میں ہرصف، کالم اور وتری خانوں کے اعداد کے مجموعہ کی جانچ سیجیے اور بتلائے کہ کیا بید مساوی ہیں۔

$\frac{6}{13}$	$\frac{13}{13}$	$\frac{2}{13}$
$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{7}{13}$	$\frac{11}{13}$
$\frac{12}{13}$	$\frac{1}{13}$	$\frac{8}{13}$

2.1 سوری مرب 2.1.1 کسر کی عمل عدد سے ضرب (Multiplication of Fraction by a Whole Number) جب ہم عکمل اعداد کو ضرب دیتے ہیں تو ہم متوا تر ایک عدد کو جنع کرتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر 4 x 5 سے مراد 5 کے گروپ کو 4 دفعہ جنع کرنا ہے یا5 کا 4 گنا ہے۔ لہذا جب ہم <u>لم</u> × 2 کہتے ہیں تو اس کا مطلب <u>لم</u> کو دو گنا کرنا ہے۔ یا2 مرتبہ <u>لم</u> ہے۔ تو آیئے اب ہم اس کو اشکال کی مدد سے ظاہر کریں گے شکل (1) کا مشاہدہ کیجیے۔ ہر ساید دار حصہ مرابع کا <u>لم</u> حصہ ہے۔ سایہ کئے ہوئے حصّہ کو ہم با ہم ملاتے ہوئے اس طرح ظاہر کر سکتے ہیں۔

$$2 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



وراعشار بهاورناطق اعداد

Let us now find $3 \times \frac{1}{2}$. This means three times $\frac{1}{2}$ or three halves.

Thus
$$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Do This

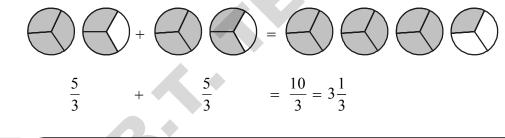
1. Find (i)
$$4 \times \frac{2}{7}$$
 (ii) $4 \times \frac{3}{5}$ (iii) $7 \times \frac{1}{3}$

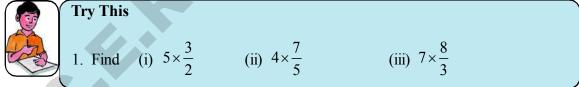
The fractions that we have considered till now, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ are proper fractions.

Let us see how to multiply improper fractions by a whole number. For example, $2 \times \frac{5}{3}$

$$2 \times \frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{3} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$$

Represent pictorially



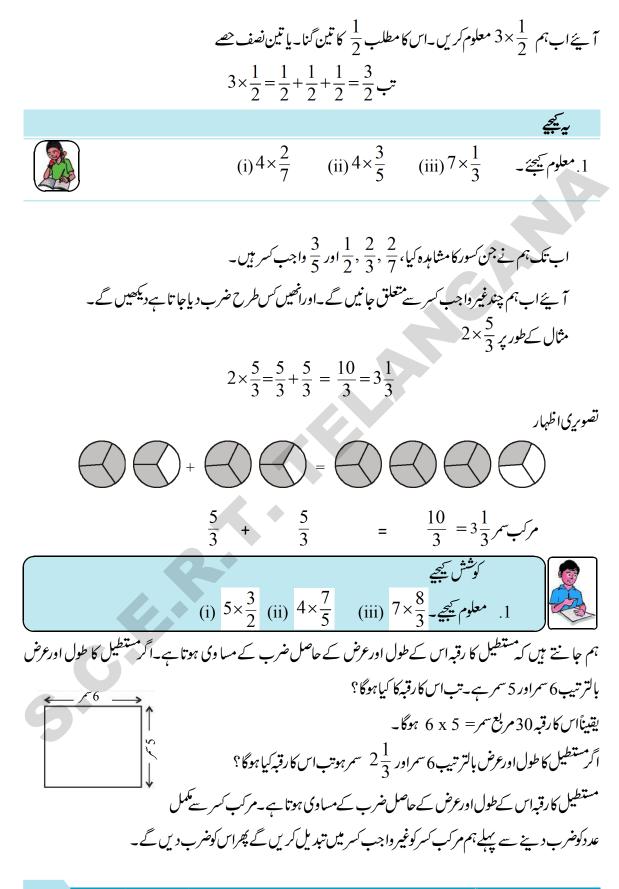


We know the area of a rectangle is equal to length × breadth. If the length and breadth of a rectangle are 6 cm and 5 cm respectively, then what will be its area? Obviously $\leftarrow 6 \text{ cm} \longrightarrow 6 \text{ cm}$ the area would be $6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$.

If the length and breadth of other rectangle are 6 cm, $2\frac{1}{3}$ cm respectively, what would be the area of that rectangle?

Area of a rectangle is the product of its length and breadth. To multiply a mixed fraction with a whole number, first convert the mixed fractions into an improper fraction and then multiply.

 $5 \,\mathrm{cm}$

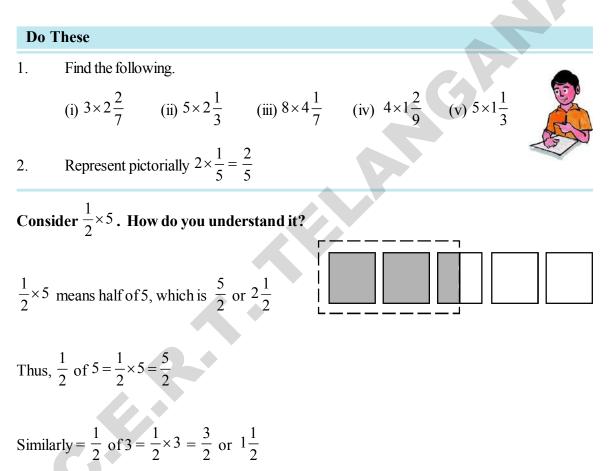


Therefore, area of a rectangle = $6 \times 2\frac{l}{2}$

$$= 6 \times \frac{7}{3} = \frac{42}{3} \text{ cm}^2 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

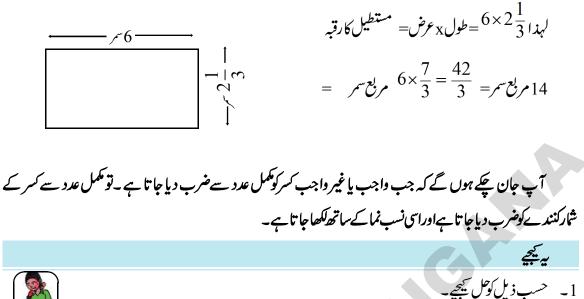
- 6 cm —

You might have realised by now that to multiply a whole number with a proper or an improper fraction, we multiply the whole number with the numerator of the fraction, keeping the denominator the same.



Here onwards 'of' represents multiplication.

So what would $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 mean? It tells us that the whole (16) is to be divided into 4 equal parts and one part out of that has to be taken. When we make 4 equal parts of 16, each part will be 4. So $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 is 4.

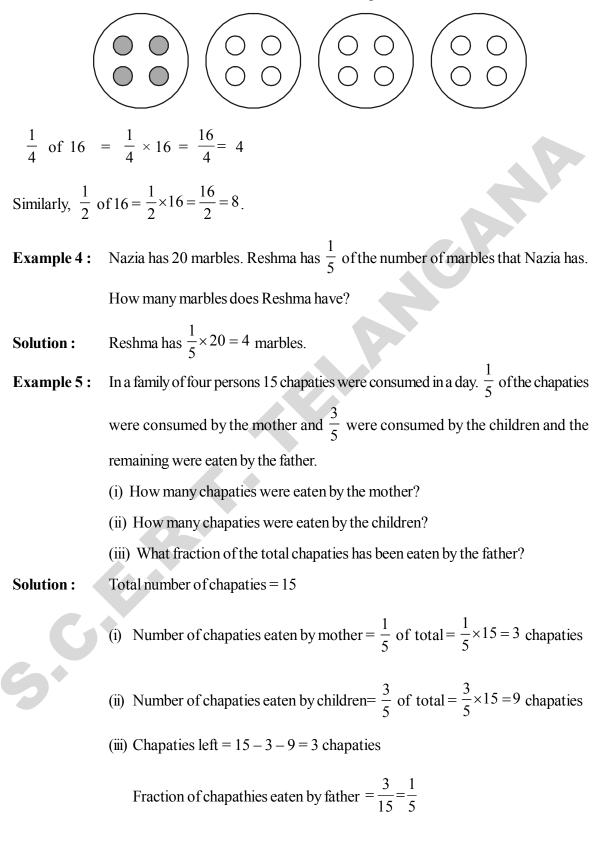


 $(i) 3 \times 2\frac{2}{7} (ii) 5 \times 2\frac{1}{3} (iii) 8 \times 4\frac{1}{7} (iv) 4 \times 1\frac{2}{9} (v) 5 \times 1\frac{1}{3}$ $(i) 5 \times 2\frac{1}{3} (iii) 8 \times 4\frac{1}{7} (iv) 4 \times 1\frac{2}{9} (v) 5 \times 1\frac{1}{3}$ $(i) 5 \times 2\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5} -2$

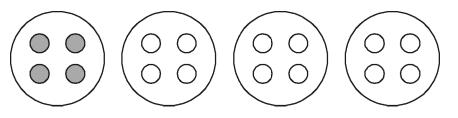
$$\frac{i(3)}{2} \frac{i(3)}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1$$

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

This can be illustrated with marbles as shown in the below figure:



اس کوچھوٹے کنگر کے استعال سے بھی شمجھا یا جاسکتا ہے۔ جبسیا کہ ذیل کی شکل میں بتایا گیا ہے۔



$\frac{1}{4}$ 6 1	$6 = \frac{1}{4} x$	$16 = \frac{16}{4} = 4$
	$\frac{1}{2}$ 6 1	$6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = -\frac{1}{2}$

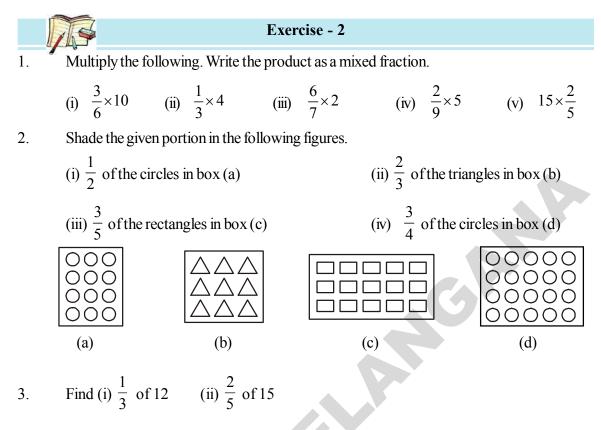
$$_{3}$$
 $16 = \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = \frac{16}{2} = 8$ کا کا

مثال4:- نازیہ کے پاس20 کانچ کی گولیاں ہیں۔جبکہ ریشماں کے پاس نازیہ کی گولیوں کا 5 واں حصّہ ہے بتلائے کہ ریشماں کے پاس کتنی گولیاں ہیں؟

(i)
$$(i) = 3 = 1 \times \frac{1}{5} = 3 = 3$$

(ii)
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = 9$$

یر کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے۔



2.1.2 Multiplication of a fraction with a fraction

What does $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mean? From the above we can understand that it means $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$. Consider $\frac{1}{4}$ -

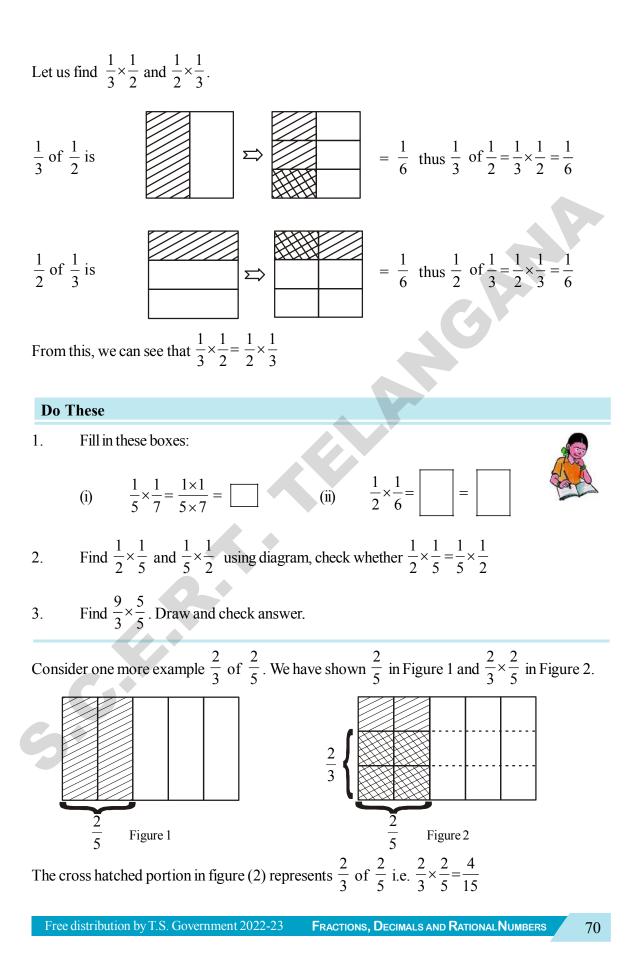
How will we find $\frac{1}{2}$ of this shaded part? We can divide this one-fourth $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$ shaded part into two equal parts (Figure 1). Each of these two parts represents $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$.

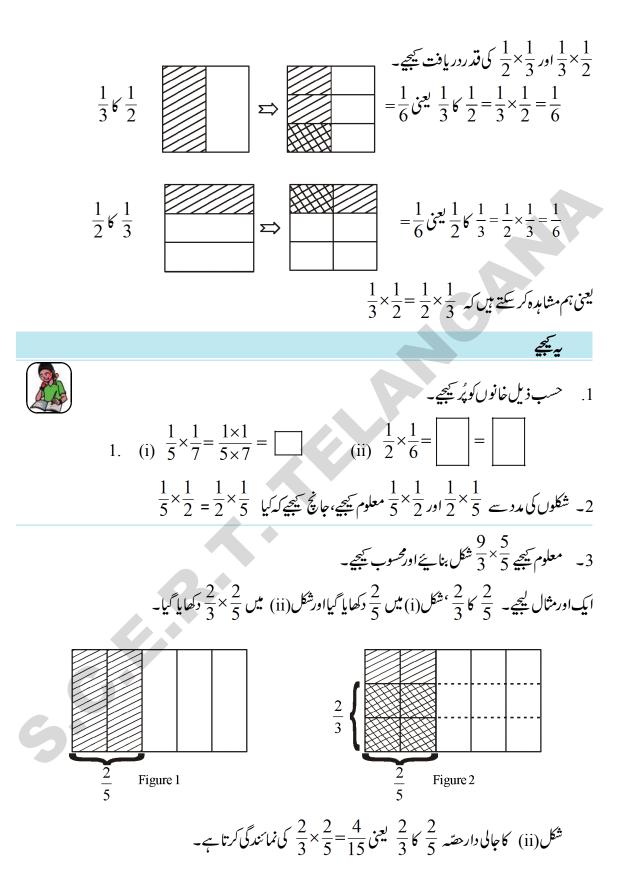
Let us call one of these parts as part 'A'. What fraction of whole circle is 'A'? If we divide the remaining parts of the circle into two equal parts each, we get a total of eight equal parts. 'A' is one of these parts. So, 'A' is $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole.

Thus,
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 of $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$

Figure 2

$$\frac{1}{1-2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$$





To find the $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$, we have made three equal parts of $\frac{2}{5}$ and then selected 2 out of the 3 parts.

This represent 4 parts out of a total 15 parts so $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{15}$.

From this, we can say that Product of two fractions = $\frac{Product of Numerators}{Product of Denominators}$

Now, we will find the area of the rectangle if its length and breadth are $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm respectively. $\longleftrightarrow 6\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm} \longrightarrow$

Area of rectangle = $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}$ cm². = $\frac{91}{4} = 22\frac{3}{4}$ cm².

Example 6 : Narendra reads $\frac{1}{4}$ of a short novel in 1 hour. What part

of the book will he have read in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

The part of the novel read by Narendra in 1 hour = $\frac{1}{4}$ **Solution :**

So the part of the novel read by him in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours $=2\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{4}$ $=\frac{5}{2}\times\frac{1}{4}=\frac{5}{8}$

So Narendra would read $\frac{5}{8}$ part of the novel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A swimming pool is filled $\frac{3}{10}$ part in half an hour. How much will it be filled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ Example 7 : hour?

Solution : The part of the pool filled in half an hour = $\frac{3}{10}$ So, the part of pool which is filled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour is 3 times the pool filled in half an hour.

> $=3 \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$ Thus, $\frac{9}{10}$ part of the pool will be filled in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

72

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm \Rightarrow

2 2 5 کا 3 معلوم کرنے کے لیےہمیں 5 کے تین مساوی دیتھے کر کے ان میں سے 2 حصّے لینے ہوں گے۔ <u>جملہ 15</u> حصّوں <u>سے 4</u> حصّوں کولینا ہوگا۔ل*لذ*اح کی 2 کی قدر <u>15</u> ک قدر 15 ک ہم مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں کہ دوکسور کی ضرب = _____ ان کے شارکنندوں کا حاصل ضرب_____ $a_{1,3} = \frac{61}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{7}{2}$ $a_{1,3} = \frac{91}{4} = 22\frac{3}{2}$ **مثال6:**-رضوان نے ایک گھنٹہ میں ایک ناول کا <u>1</u>4 حصّبہ پڑھا بتلا _سئے کہ وہ ² 1² گھنٹے میں ناول کا کتنا حصّبہ پڑھےگا؟ حل: $\frac{1}{4} = _{({
m out} out)} _{{
m out}} \lambda_{{
m out}}$ $2\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$ رضوان ² کھنٹے میں ناول کا 8 ہے۔ بڑھےگا۔ **مثال**7:-اگرایک سوئمنگ یول کا 10 هته آ دها گھنٹہ میں بھرتا ہے تب ¹2 گھنٹے میں سوئمنگ یول کا کتناہتہ بھرےگا؟ حل: $\frac{3}{10} = 5 د صطحفت میں سوئمنگ یول کا بھراہوا ہے۔$ سوئمنگ پول کا ¹1 گھنٹے میں بھراہوا حصہ نصف گھنٹے میں بھرے جانے والے جسے کے 3 گنا مساوی ہوگا۔ $=3\times\frac{3}{10}=\frac{9}{10}$ يعنى 1<u>1</u> گھنٹے میں سوئمنگ بول کا 10 ھتبہ بھر بےگا۔



Try This

You have seen that the product of two natural numbers more than 1, bigger than each of the two natural numbers. For example, $3 \times 4 = 12$, 12 > 4 and 12 > 3. What happens to the value of the product when we multiply two proper fractions?

Fill the following table and conclude your observations.

Eg: $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{8}{15} < \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{15} < \frac{4}{5}$	Product is less than each of the fractions
$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{7} =$		
$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{\boxed{3}}{8} = \frac{21}{40}$		
$\frac{2}{2} \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{45}$		



Exercise - 3

1. Find each of the following products.

(i)
$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{11}$$
 (ii) $6 \times \frac{1}{5}$ (iii) $2\frac{1}{3} \times 3\frac{1}{5}$

2. Multiply and reduce to its lowest form.

(i)
$$\frac{2}{3} \times 5\frac{1}{5}$$
 (ii) $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{1}{3}$ (iii) $\frac{9}{3} \times \frac{5}{5}$ (iv) $\frac{9}{5} \times \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$

3. Which one is greater?

(i)
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 of $\frac{4}{7}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{4}{7}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$

- 4. Rehana works $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day on her embroidery. She completes the work in 7 days. How many hours did she take to complete her work?
- 5. A truck runs 8 km using 1 litre of petrol. How much distance will it cover using $10\frac{2}{3}$ litres of petrol?

- 6. Raja walks $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters in 1 second. How much distance will he walk in 15 minutes?
- 7. Provide the number in the box to make the statement true.

(i) $\frac{2}{3} \times \square = \frac{20}{21}$. (ii) $\frac{5}{7} \times \square = \frac{3}{\square}$

2.2 Division of fractions

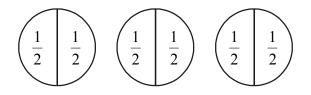
- 1. Imagine you have 15 meters length of cloth and you want to make pieces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres length each from it. How many $1\frac{1}{2}$ meter pieces will you get? Here we will successively subtract $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters from 15 meters and see how many times we can do this, till we have no cloth left.
- 2. Look at one more example. A paper strip of length $\frac{21}{2}$ cm has to be cut into smaller strips of length $\frac{3}{2}$ cm each. How many pieces would we get? Clearly, we can cut $\frac{3}{2}$ cm each time or divide $\frac{21}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{2}$ i.e., $\frac{21}{2} \div \frac{3}{2}$.
- 3. Let us recall division with whole numbers. In $15 \div 3$, we find out how many 3's are there in 15. The answer to this is 5. Similarly, to find the number of 2's in 18, we divide 18 by 2 or $18 \div 2$. The answer to this is 9.

Now correlate the same process in dividing whole numbers by fractions and fractions by fractions.

2.2.1 Division of whole number by a fraction

Let us find $3 \div \frac{1}{2}$.

Kiran says we have to find how many halves $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ are there in 3. We draw the following.



The figure above suggests that there are 6 halves in 3.

- نگے؟ ہمیں ہر مرتبہ <u>7</u> سمروالے طرح کا ٹنا ہوگایا <u>2</u> کو <u>7</u> سے تقسیم کرنا ہوگا یعنی <u>7</u> ÷ <u>21</u> ۔
- 3- آئے'ہم مکمل اعداد کی تقسیم کا اعادہ کریں گے۔ 3 ÷ 15 میں ہمیں یہ معلوم کرنا ہوگا کہ 15 میں کتنے 3 موجود ہیں۔ اس کا جواب 5 ہے۔ اسی طرح 18 میں کتنے 2 موجود ہوئگے۔ ہمیں 18 کو 2 سے تقسیم کرنا ہوگایا 2 ÷ 18 اس کا جواب 9 ہے۔ اب ہم اسی عمل کو کسور کی کمل اعداد سے تقسیم اور کسور سے کسور کی تقسیم میں مشاہدہ کریں گے۔ 2. 2. 1
- آ یے ہم $\frac{1}{2}$ ÷ 3 معلوم کریں گے۔ رکرن یہ معلوم کرنا چا ہتا ہیکہ 3 میں کتنے $\frac{1}{2}$ (نصف) موجود ہونگے 3 میں $(\frac{1}{2})$ نصف کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے حسب ذیل شکل کھینچے۔

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right)$$

او پر دی گئی شکل کمل 3 میں ، 6 نصف حصّوں کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

We can therefore say $3 \div \frac{1}{2} = 6$

Think about $2 \div \frac{1}{3}$

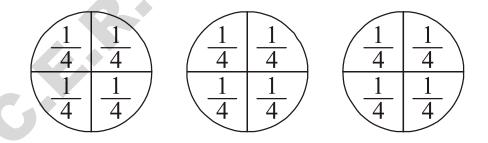
This means finding how many one-thirds $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ are there in two wholes. Can we find in other way? If we observe adjancent figures, there are 6 one-thirds in two wholes i.e. $2 \div \frac{1}{3} = 6$.

Do This

Find (i)
$$2 \div \frac{1}{4}$$
 (ii) $7 \div \frac{1}{2}$ (iii) $3 \div \frac{1}{5}$

2.2.1(a) Reciprocal of a fraction (Multiplicative Inverse)

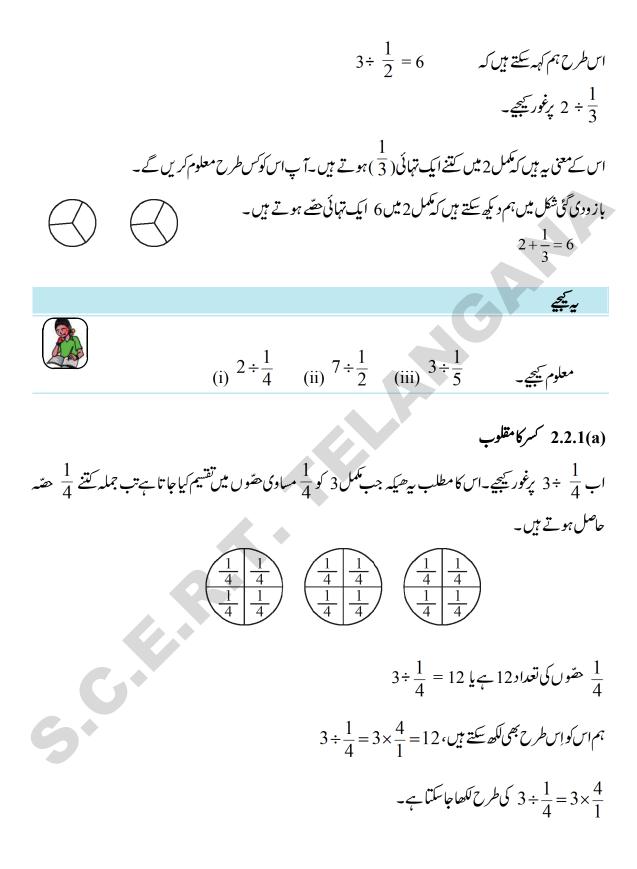
Now consider $3 \div \frac{1}{4}$. This means the number of $\frac{1}{4}$ parts obtained, when each of the three wholes, are divided into $\frac{1}{4}$ equal parts



The number of one-fourths in 3 is 12 or $3 \div \frac{1}{4} = 12$

We also see that, $3 \div \frac{1}{4} = 3 \times \frac{4}{1} = 12$.

Thus, we have
$$3 \div \frac{1}{4} = 3 \times \frac{4}{1}$$



Also examine
$$2 \div \frac{1}{3}$$
.

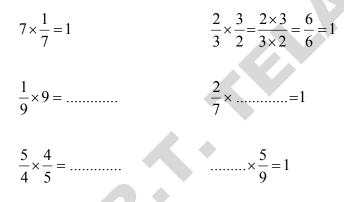
$$2 \div \frac{1}{3} = 6$$
 as $2 \div \frac{1}{3} = 2 \times \frac{3}{1} = 6$

Similarly, $4 \div \frac{1}{4} = 16$ since $4 \times \frac{4}{1} = 16$.

The number $\frac{3}{1}$ can be obtained by interchanging the numerator and denominator of $\frac{1}{3}$ or by 6

inverting
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
. Similarly, $\frac{4}{1}$ is obtained by inverting $\frac{1}{4}$.

Observe these products and fill in the blanks:



Multiply five more such pairs.

Any two non-zero numbers whose product is 1, are called reciprocals of one another. So the

reciprocal of
$$\frac{4}{7}$$
 is $\frac{7}{4}$ and the reciprocal of $\frac{7}{4}$ is $\frac{4}{7}$.

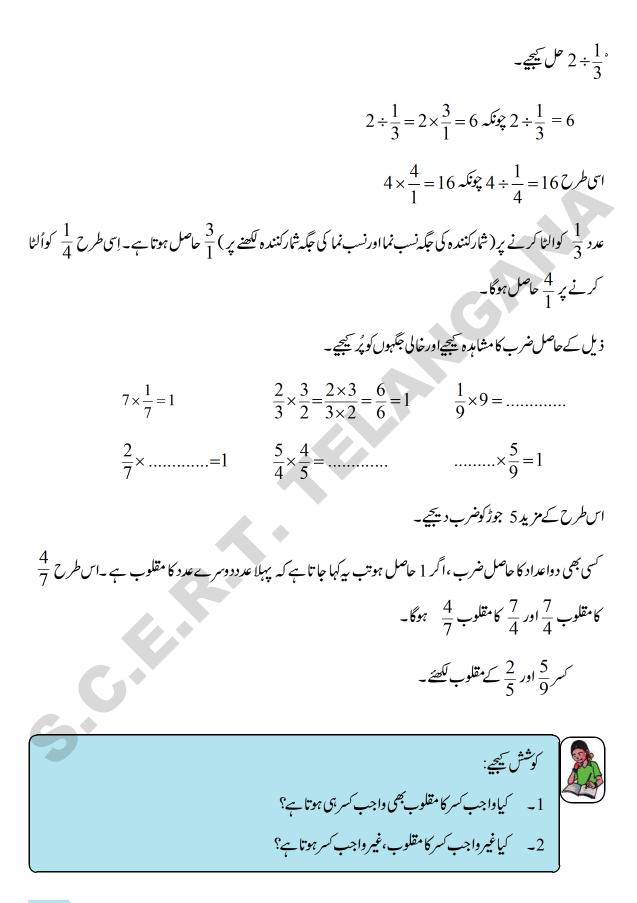
Write reciprocals of $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{2}{5}$.



Try This

Will the reciprocal of a proper fraction be a proper fraction? 1.

Will the reciprocal of an improper fraction be an improper fraction?



Therefore,

$$1 \div \frac{1}{2} = 1 \times \text{ reciprocal of } \frac{1}{2} = 1 \times \frac{2}{1}.$$

$$3 \div \frac{1}{4} = 3 \times \text{ reciprocal of } \frac{1}{4} = 3 \times \frac{4}{1}.$$

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

So,
$$2 \div \frac{3}{4} = 2 \times \text{ reciprocal of } \frac{3}{4} = 2 \times \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$5 \div \frac{2}{4} = 5 \times \dots = 5 \times \dots$$

Raju applied this inverting procedure to mixed fractions and said that the reciprocal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ is $1\frac{2}{1}$. Is he right? Verify.

Thus dividing a whole number by a fraction is equivalent to multiplying the whole number by the reciprocal of that fraction.

Do This

Find (i)
$$9 \div \frac{2}{5}$$
 (ii) $3 \div \frac{4}{7}$ (iii) $2 \div \frac{8}{9}$

For dividing a whole number by a mixed fraction, first convert the mixed fraction into an improper fraction and then solve it.

Example
$$4 \div 3\frac{2}{5} = 4 \div \frac{17}{5} = 4 \times \frac{5}{17} = \frac{20}{17}$$
 Find, $11 \div 3\frac{1}{3} = 11 \div \frac{10}{3} = ?$

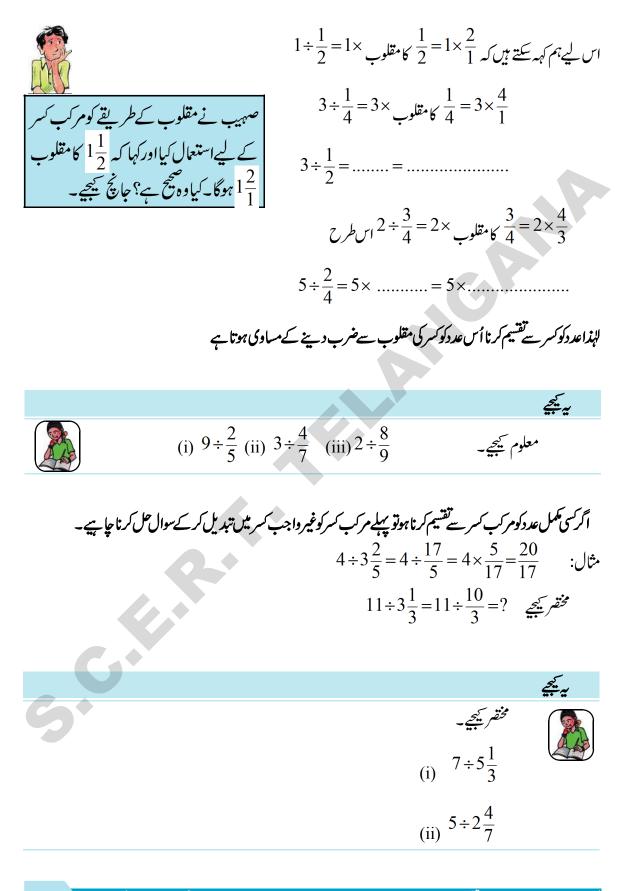
Do This

Find the following.

 $\frac{1}{3}$

(i)
$$7 \div 5\frac{1}{3}$$

(ii) $5 \div 2\frac{4}{7}$



2.2.2 Division of a fraction by a whole number

What does $\frac{3}{4} \div 3$ equal to?

Based on our earlier observations we have : $\frac{3}{4} \div 3 = \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$

So,
$$\frac{2}{3} \div 5 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = ?$$
 What is $\frac{5}{7} \div 6$ and $\frac{2}{7} \div 8?$

For dividing mixed fractions by whole numbers, we convert the mixed fractions into improper fractions.

For example $2\frac{1}{3} \div 5 = \frac{7}{3} \div 5 = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{15}$. Similarly, $4\frac{2}{5} \div 3 = \dots = \dots = \dots = 2\frac{3}{5} \div 2 = \dots = \dots$

2.2.3 Division of a fraction by another fraction

Let us find
$$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{6}$$
.
 $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{4} \times \text{reciprocal of } \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{6}{5} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$.
Similarly, $\frac{8}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{5} \times \text{reciprocal of } \frac{2}{3} = \dots = \dots$ and $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{4} = \dots = \dots$

Do This

Find (i)
$$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{2}$$
 (ii) $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{5}$ (iii) $2\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{5}$ (iv) $5\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{9}{2}$

Example 8 : An empty swimming pool is to be filled up to $\frac{9}{10}$ of its capacity. A pump takes half an

hour to fill $\frac{3}{10}$ of the pool, how long will it take to fill $\frac{9}{10}$ of the pool?

Solution : We need to find how many $\frac{3}{10}$'s are there in $\frac{9}{10}$.

Solve the division problem
$$\frac{9}{10} \div \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{10^{1}}{3} = 3$$
.

Thus, it would take 3 half an hours i.e. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to fill the pool to its $\frac{9}{10}$.

ہیر کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقشیم کے لیے ہے۔

كسورُا عشار بياورناطق اعداد

Exercise 4

1. Write the reciprocals for the following fractions.

(i)
$$\frac{5}{8}$$
 (ii) $\frac{8}{7}$ (iii) $\frac{13}{7}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{4}$

2. Find the following.

(i)
$$18 \div \frac{3}{4}$$
 (ii) $8 \div \frac{7}{3}$ (iii) $3 \div 2\frac{1}{3}$ (iv) $5 \div 3\frac{4}{7}$

3. Find the following.

(i)
$$\frac{2}{5} \div 3$$
 (ii) $\frac{7}{8} \div 5$ (iii) $\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{4}{5}$

4. Form 5 problems each similar to questions 1, 2 and 3 and find their solutions.

5. Deepak can paint $\frac{2}{5}$ of a house in one day. If he continues working at this rate, how many days will he take to paint the whole house?

2.3 Decimal numbers or Fractional decimals

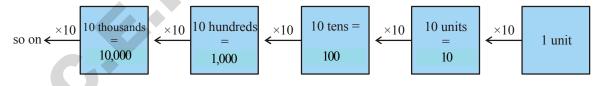
In class VI we have learnt about decimal numbers and their addition and subtraction. Let us review our understanding and then learn about multiplication and division.

Let us write 12714 in its expanded form:

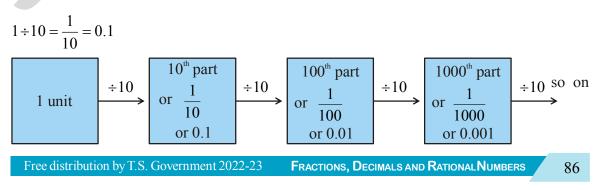
$$12714 = 1 \times 10000 + 2 \times 1000 + 7 \times \dots + 1 \times \dots + 4 \times 1$$

What will the expended form of 12714.2 be?

You will find that on moving from right to left, the value increase in multiples of 10.



Now, what happens when we move from left to right? You will find that the value gets, divided by 10. Now think, if the unit is divided by 10, what will happen? Remember you have learnt that



$$\frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{1 \cdot \sqrt{5}} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1 \cdot \sqrt{5}} \frac{1}{1 \cdot$$

Thus, the expanded form of 12714.2 is

$$12714.2 = 1 \times 10000 + 2 \times 1000 + 7 \times \dots + 1 \times \dots + 4 \times 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{10}$$

Now find the place value of all the digits of 3.42. You might have noticed that a dot (.) or a decimal point separates whole part of the number from the fractional part. The part right side of the decimal point is called the decimal part of the number. Similarly, the part left to the decimal point is called the integral part of the number.

	the number 5.42- place value of digits.						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		3 is at units place		4 is at the first place after the decimal point		2 is at the second place after the decimal point		
Place value			3 × 1 = 3		$4 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$ or 0.4		$2 \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{2}{100}$ or 0.02	
	Try Thi	S						
-	1. Look	at tł	he following table and fill up the blank spaces.					
	Hundre	ds	Tens	Units	Tenth	Hundredths	Thousandths	Number
	(100)		(10)	(1)	$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)$	$\left(\frac{1}{100}\right)$	$\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$	
	5		4	7	8	2	9	547.829
	0		7	2	1	7	7	
	3		2			5	4	327.154
	6		_	4		2		614.326
	2			6	5		2	236.512
	2. Write the following numbers in their expanded form.							
	(i) 30.807 (ii) 968.038 (iii) 8370.705							

In the number 3.42- place value of digits.

To convert money, length, weight, etc from one unit to the other we often use decimals. For

Find (i) 50 paise = \mathbf{R} (ii) 22 g = kg (iii) 80 cm = m

example, 5 paise = ₹ $\frac{5}{100}$ = ₹0.05; 220 g = $\frac{220}{1000}$ = 0.220 kg; 5 cm = $\frac{5}{100}$ = 0.05 m

Do This



اعشاری عدد 3.42 میں

							ا مسارق فرد 2.4 ₂		
		،مقام پر ہے	3اکائی کے	ىر پېلاعدد4 ب	اعشاری نقط کے بع	دوسراعدد 2 ہے۔	اعشاری نقط کے بعددوسراعدد 2 ہے۔		
'	مقامی قیمت	3 x 1	= 3	$4 \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{4}{10} \downarrow 0.4$		$2 \times \frac{1}{100}$	$=\frac{2}{100}$ $\pounds 0.02$		
					ما لیجیے۔ لِ کے جدول کود پکھنے اور خالی جگہوں کو پُر سیجیے۔				
	سیکڑے	د ہائی	اکائی	دسواں حصّہ	100 وال هته	1000 داں حصّہ	عرد		
	(100)	(10)	(1)	$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)$	$\left(\frac{1}{100}\right)$	$\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$			
	5	4	7	8	2	9	547.829		
	0	7	2	1	7	7			
	3	2			5	4	327.154		
	6		4		2		614.326		
	2		6	5		2	236.512		
	C		30.807	(ii) 968.0.	38 (iii) 8				
ال	عشاربياستع	کے لیے اکثرا	بدیل کرنے۔	وسری پیائش میں تہ	ایک پیائش سے د		اکثر ^ب م طول ، وزن ،رو س		
		F			220	•	کرتے ہیں مثال کے طو ح		
	5 پیسے = $\frac{5}{100}$ = 5.00 ₹ ،220 ₹ گرام = $\frac{220}{1000}$ کلوگرام = 0.20 کلوگرام، 5 سمر = $\frac{5}{100}$ میٹر = 0.05 میٹر								
							بير يكيحيح		
		i) 80 سمر=	نگوگرام (ii	گرام=	22 (ii) 4	پیسے=رو پ	معلوم شيجيے۔(i) 50		
1	89	شار بیاورناطق اعداد	كسوراء			مفت تفشیم کے لیے ہے۔	یر کتاب حکومت تلنگانه کی جانب سے		

2.3.1 Comparison of decimal numbers

Let us see who has more money?

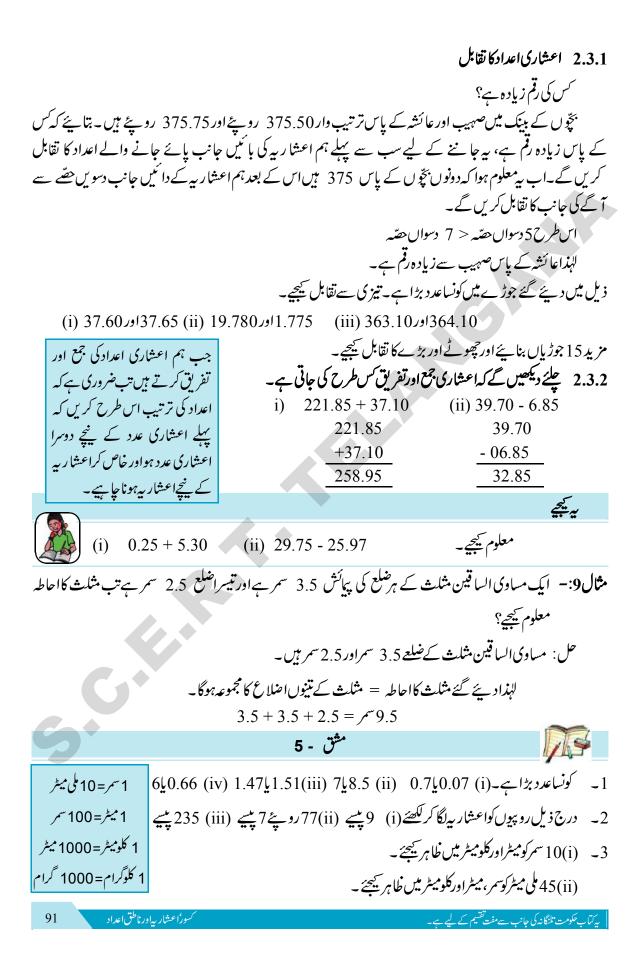
Abhishek and Neha have ₹ 375.50 and ₹375.75 respectively in their kiddy bank. Can you find who has more money? We first compare the digits on the left of the decimal point. Since both the children have ₹ 375 we compare the digits to the right of the decimal point starting from the tenth place. We find that Abhishek has 7 tenths and Neha has 5 tenths, 7 tenths >5 tenths, therefore, Abhishek has more money than Neha, i.e., 375.75 > 375.50.

Now compare quickly, which of the following pair of numbers is greater ?

(i) 37.65 and 37.60 (ii) 1.775 with 19.780 (iii) 364.10 and 363.10

Make 15 more pairs and compare greater and smaller.

		or subtract decimals. 9.70 - 6.85 39.70 <u>- 06.85</u> 32.85	decimal numb same places i subtracted, i. numbers one see that decima	g or subtracting ers, the digits in the must be added or e., while writing below the other, alpoints must come
Do This Fin	nd (i) 0.25 + 5.30	(ii) 29.75 - 25.97.	places may b	te other. Decimal be made equal by s on the right side l number.
Example 9 :	-	an isosceles triangle are 3	5 cm each and th	he other side is 2.5
Solution :		eles triangle are 3.5 cm, 3 ven triangle is = sum of lengt		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A.S		Exercise - 5		
1. Whic	ch one is greater?			1 cm = 10 mm
(i) (i)	0.7 or 0.07	(ii) 7 or 8.5		1 m = 100 cm
(iii)	1.47 or 1.51	(iv) 6 or 0.66		1 km = 1000m
1	ess the following as ru 9 paise	pees using decimals. (ii) 77 rupees 7 paise	(iii) 235 p	1 kg = 1000 gm
3. (i) l	Express 10 cm in metr	e and kilometre.		
(ii) l	Express 45 mm in cent	timeter, meter and kilomete	r.	



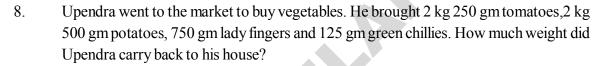
- 4. Express the following in kilograms.
 - (i) 190 g (ii) 247 g (iii) 44 kg 80 gm
- 5. Write the following decimal numbers in expanded form.

(i)	55.5	(ii)	5.55	(iii)	303.03
(iv)	30.303	(v)	1234.56		

6. Write the place value of **3** in the following decimal numbers.

(i)	3.46	(ii)	32.46	(iii)	7.43
(iv)	90.30	(v)	794.037		

7. Aruna and Radha start their journey from two different places. A and E. Aruna chose the path from A to B then to C, while Radha chose the path from E to D then to C. Find who travelled more and by how much?



2.4 Multiplication of decimal numbers

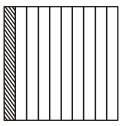
Rajendra of class 7 went with his mother to the bazar to buy vegetables. There they purchased 2.5 kg potatoes at the rate of ₹ 8.50 per kg. How much money do they need to pay?

We come across various situations in day-to-day life where we need to know how to multiply two decimals. Let us now learn the multiplication of two decimal numbers.

Let us first multiply- 0.1×0.1

0.1 means one part of 10 parts. This is represented as $\frac{1}{10}$ using fractions and pictorially in Fig.1.

Thus, $0.1 \times 0.1 = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10}$ which means $\frac{1}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{10}$. So here we are



9.50 km

8.25 km

ری. رکن

7 km



finding the 10th part of $\frac{1}{10}$. Thus, we divide $\frac{1}{10}$ into 10 equal parts and take one part. This is represented by one square in Figure 2. How many squares are there in Figure 2? There are 100 squares. So one square

represents one out of 100 i.e. $\frac{1}{100}$. So we can conclude that

 $0.1 \times 0.1 = \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01.$

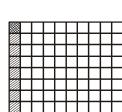


Figure 1

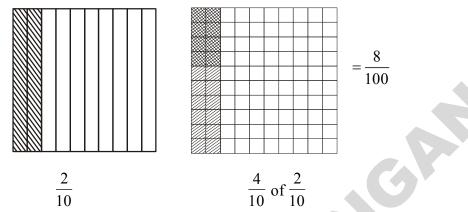
| بیکتاب علومت تلاگاند کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

كسورًا عشار بياورناطق اعداد

Let us now find 0.4 \times 0.2

$$0.4 \times 0.2 = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{2}{10}$$
 or $\frac{4}{10}$ of $\frac{2}{10}$

Pictorially



Since there are 8 double shaded squares out of 100, they represent 0.08. While finding 0.1×0.1 and 0.4×0.2 , you might have noticed that we first multiplied them as Whole numbers ignoring the decimal point. In 0.1×0.1 , we found 01×01 or 1×1 . Similarly in 0.4×0.2 we found 04×02 or 4×2 . The products obtained are 1 and 8 respectively.

We then counted the total number of digits to the right of the decimal point in the numbers being multiplied. In both 0.1×0.1 and 0.4×0.2 , the total number of digits to the right of the decimal point in the numbers being multiplied is 2 each. Thus, in each of their products we put the decimal point by counting two places from right to left.

Thus,
$$0.1 \times 0.1 = .01$$
 or 0.01

 $0.4 \times 0.2 = .08$ or 0.08

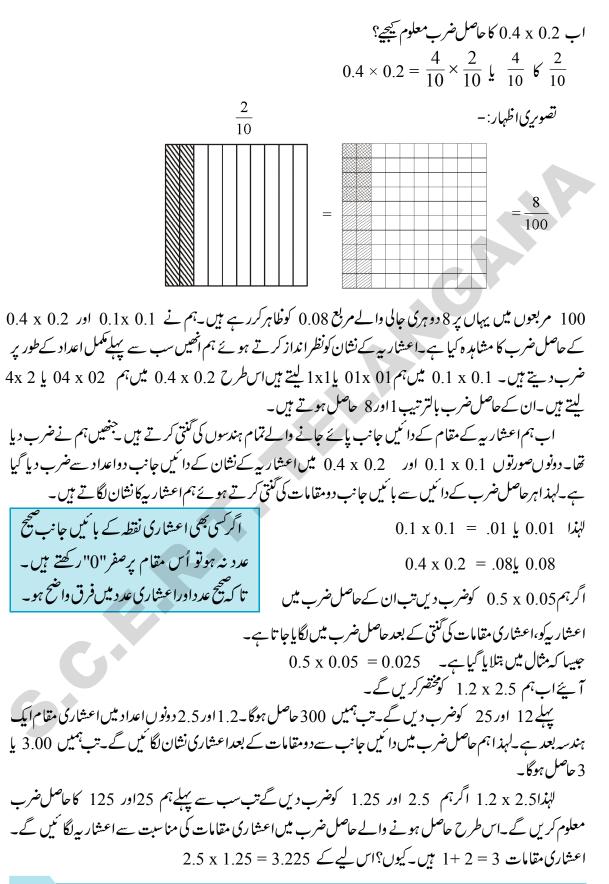
For any decimal number which has no integral number part, we generally place a zero on the left side of decimal point to give prominance to decimal point.

If we had multiplied 0.5×0.05 then we would have put the decimal point in the product by counting three places from right to left i.e. $0.5 \times 0.05 = 0.025$.

Let us now find 1.2×2.5

Multiply 12 and 25. We get 300. In both 1.2 and 2.5, there is 1 digit to the right of the decimal point. So, count 1 + 1 = 2 digits. From the rightmost digit (i.e., 0) in 300, move two places towards left. We get 3.00 or 3. Thus, $1.2 \times 2.5 = 3$

While multiplying 2.5 and 1.25 you will first multiply 25 and 125. For placing the decimal in the product obtained, we will count 1 + 2 = 3 (Why?). Thus, $2.5 \times 1.25 = 3.225$.



Do These

- 1. Find (i) 1.7×3 (ii) 2.0×1.5 (iii) 2.3×4.35
- 2. Arrange the products obtained in (1) in descending order.

Example 10: The length of a rectangle is 7.1 cm and its breadth is 2.5 cm. What is the area of the rectangle?

Solution : Length of the rectangle = 7.1 cmBreadth of the rectangle = 2.5 cmTherefore, area of the rectangle = $7.1 \times 2.5 = 17.75 \text{ cm}^2$

2.4.1 Multiplication of decimal number by 10, 100, 1000 etc.,

Reshma observed that $3.2 = \frac{32}{10}$ whereas $2.35 = \frac{235}{100}$. Thus, she found that depending on the position of the decimal point, the decimal number can be converted to a fraction with denominator 10 or 100 etc., She wondered what would happen if a decimal number is multiplied by 10, 100 or 1000 etc.,

Let us see if we can find a pattern in multiplying numbers by 10 or 100 or 1000.

Have a look at the table given below and fill in the blanks :

$1.76 \times 10 = \frac{176}{100} \times 10 = 17.6$	2.35 × 10 =	12.356 × 10 =				
$1.76 \times 100 = \frac{176}{100} \times 100 = 176 \text{ or } 176.0$	2.35 × 100 =	12.356 × 100 =				
$1.76 \times 1000 = \frac{176}{100} \times 1000 = 1760 \text{ or}$	2.35 × 1000 =	12.356 × 1000 =				
1760.0						
$0.5 \times 10 = \frac{5}{10} \times 10 = 5$; $0.5 \times 100 = \dots$; $0.5 \times 1000 = \dots$						

Look at your answers. Could you find any pattern? The decimal point in the products shifts to the right by as many zeroes as in 10, 100, 1000..... etc.

		يە يك حير
		1- معلوم کیجیے-
(i) 1.7 x 3 (ii) 2.0 x 1.5 ((iii) 2.3 x 4.35	
ب کونز و لی تر تیب میں لکھئے۔	سے حاصل ہونے والے حاصل ضر	2- سوال(1) -
،- ^{ستطی} ل کارقبہ کیا ہوگا۔	U Contraction of the second seco	مثال10:- ايك متلطيل كاطو
		حل:- مستطيل كاطول
		مستطيل كاعرض
.17 مربع شمر	75= 7.1 x 2.5 =	مستطيل كارقبه
ينا: –	10, 100 , 100 سے ضرب د	2.4.1 اعشاری اعداد کواعداد 0
جوریہ بے مشاہدہ کیا کہ 3.2 = $\frac{32}{10}$ اور 2.35 = $\frac{235}{100}$ ہوتا ہے۔اس طرح اس نے یہہ جانا کہ کسی بھی اعشاری عدد کا		
انحصاراس کےاعشاری مقام پر ہوتا ہے جب کہاُ س کوعا م کسر میں تبدیل کرنا ہو۔		
جیسے نسب نما کے مقام پر 10 ' 100 وغیرہ رکھ کرعام سرمیں تبدیل کیا جا سکتا ہے۔		
وہ تعجب کرنے لگی کہا گر کسی اعشاری عددکو 10 '100 اور 1000 سے ضرب دینے پر کیا ہوتا ہے۔		
)1 سے ضرب دیاجائے تب کیا حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ 1	ری اعداد کو 10 ' 100 اور 000	ہم دیکھیں گے کہا گراعشا،
$1.76 \times 10 = \frac{176}{100} \times 10 = 17.6$	2.35 × 10 =	12.356 × 10 =
$1.76 \times 100 = \frac{176}{100} \times 100 = 176 \pm 176.0$	2.35 × 100 =	12.356 × 100 =
$1.76 \times 1000 = \frac{176}{100} \times 1000 = 1760 \text{ or}$	2.35 ×1000 =	12.356 × 1000 =
17(0.0		

1760.0 $0.5 \times 10 = \frac{5}{10} \times 10 = 5; \ 0.5 \times 100 = \dots ; \qquad 0.5 \times 1000 = \dots$

آ پاپنے جواب کود کیھے۔ کیا آپ نے کوئی تر تیب نحور کیا ؟اگر 1000 ' 100 ' 10 سے کسی اعشاری عدد کو ضرب دیا جائے تب حاصل ضرب میں اعشار بیدائیں جانب ہٹ جاتا ہے۔

Division of decimal numbers 2.4.2

Gopal was preparing a design to decorate his classroom. He needed a few coloured strips of paper of length 1.6 cm each. He had a strip of coloured paper of length 9.6 cm. How many pieces

of the required length will be get out of this strip? He thought it would be $\frac{9.6}{1.6}$ cm. Is he correct?

Both 9.6 and 1.6 are decimal numbers. So we need to know the division of decimal numbers too!

2.4.2 (a) Division by numbers like 10, 100, 1000

Let us now divide a decimal number by 10, 100 and 1000.

Consider $31.5 \div 10$.

$$31.5 \div 10 = \frac{315}{10} \div 10 = \frac{315}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{315}{100} = 3.15$$

2.4.2 (a) Division by numbers like 10, 100, 1000
Let us now divide a decimal number by 10, 100 and 1000.
Consider
$$31.5 \div 10$$
.
 $31.5 \div 10 = \frac{315}{10} \div 10 = \frac{315}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{315}{100} = 3.15$
Similarly, $31.5 \div 100 = \frac{315}{10} \div 100 = \frac{315}{10} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{315}{1000} = 0.315$

Is there a pattern while dividing numbers by 10, 100 or 1000? This may help us in dividing numbers by 10, 100 or 1000 in a shorter way.

Observe the pattern in the table given below and complete it.

$29.5 \div 10 = 2.95$	132.7 ÷ 10 =	1.5 ÷ 10 =	17.36 ÷ 10 =
$29.5 \div 100 = 0.295$	132.7 ÷ 10 =	1.5 ÷ 100 =	$17.36 \div 100 = \dots$
$29.5 \div 1000 = 0.0295$	132.7 ÷ 1000 =	1.5 ÷ 1000 =	17.36 ÷ 1000 =

2.4.2 (b) Division of a decimal number by a whole number

Let us find $\frac{6.4}{2}$. Remember we also write it as $6.4 \div 2$.

So, $6.4 \div 2 = \frac{64}{10} \div 2 = \frac{64}{10} \times \frac{1}{2}$ (division of fraction using reciprocal)

$$=\frac{64\times1}{10\times2}=\frac{1\times64}{10\times2}=\frac{1}{10}\times\frac{64}{2}=\frac{1}{10}\times32=\frac{32}{10}=3.2$$

Similarly, $12.96 \div 4 = \frac{1296}{100} \div 4 = \frac{1296}{100} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1296}{4} = \frac{1}{100} \times 324 = 3.24$

$29.5 \div 10 = 2.95$	132.7 ÷ 10 =	1.5 ÷ 10 =	17.36 ÷ 10 =
$29.5 \div 100 = 0.295$	132.7÷10=	1.5 ÷ 100 =	17.36 ÷ 100 =
29.5 ÷ 1000 = 0.0295	132.7 ÷ 1000 =	1.5 ÷ 1000 =	17.36 ÷ 1000 =

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{2.4.2(b)} & \mathbf{2.4.2(b)} \\ \frac{6.4}{2} & \mathbf{2.4.2(b)} \\ \frac{6.4}{2} & \mathbf{2.4.2(b)} \\ \frac{6.4}{2} & \mathbf{2.4.2(c)} \\ \mathbf{2.$

Do This

1. Find (i)
$$35.7 \div 3$$
 (ii) $25.5 \div 3$



100

Example 11: Find the average of 4.2, 3.8 and 7.6.

Solution: The average of 4.2, 3.8 and $7.6 = \frac{4.2 + 3.8 + 7.6}{3} = \frac{15.6}{3} = 5.2$

2.4.2 (c) Division of a decimal number by another decimal number

Let us find how we divide a decimal number by another decimal number,

For example $35.5 \div 0.5. = \frac{355}{10} \div \frac{5}{10} = \frac{355}{10} \times \frac{10}{5} = 71$

Thus $35.5 \div 0.5 = 71$.

Example 12 : A bus covers a distance of 92.5 km in 2.5 hours. If the bus is travelling at the same speed through out the journey what is the distance covered by it in 1 hour?

Solution : Distance travelled by the bus= 92.5 km.

Time required to travel this distance = 2.5 hours.

So distance travelled by it in 1 hour

 $=\frac{92.5}{2.5}=\frac{925}{25}=37$ km.

		Exercise - (6
1.	Solve the following.		
	(i) 0.3 × 6	(ii) 7 × 2.7	(iii) 2.71 × 5
	(iv) 19.7 × 4	(v) 0.05 × 7	(vi) 210.01 × 5
	(vii) 2 × 0.86		

2. Find the area of a rectangle whose length is 6.2 cm and breadth is 4 cm.

(i)
$$35.7 \div 3$$
 (ii) $25.5 \div 3$ $2.5 \div 3$
(i) $35.7 \div 3$ (ii) $25.5 \div 3$ $2.5 \div 3$
add(11:-1arle 8.6, 2.4 let 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 $2.5 \div 3.5 \div 1.6$
add(11:-1arle 8.6, 2.4 let 7.6 7.6 7.6 $2.5 \div 5.6$
add(12:1.5) $4.2, 3.8, 4.2, 3.8 \div 7.6$
add(12:1.5) $4.2, 3.8, 4.2, 3.8 \div 7.6$
add(12:1.5) $4.2, 3.8, 4.2, 3.8$
 $35.5 \div 0.52$
 $37.5 \div 0.51 \div 0.51$
 $10 \div 15 \div 0.51$
 $10 \div 15 \div 0.51$
 $10 \div 15 \div 0.52$
 $35.5 \div 0.52$
 $(i) 0.3 \times 6$
 $(i) 7.5 \times 2.7$ (ii) 2.7×5
 $(i) 0.5 \times 7$ (ii) $2.10.01 \times 5$
 $(ii) 2×0.86
 $(ii) 2×0.86
 $(ii) 2×0.86
 $(ii) $2 \times 0.86$$$$$

3. Solve the following.

(i) 21.3 × 10	(ii) 36.8 × 10	(iii) 53.7 × 10
(iv) 168.07 × 10	(v) 131.1 ×100	(vi) 156.1 × 100
(vii) 3.62 × 100	(viii) 43.07 × 100	(ix) 0.5 × 10
$(x) 0.08 \times 10$	(xi) 0.9 × 100	(xii) 0.03 × 1000

- 4. A motor bike covers a distance of 62.5 km.consuming one litre of petrol. How much distance does it cover for 10 litres of petrol?
- 5. Solve the following.

(i) 1.5 × 0.3	(ii) 0.1 × 47.5	(iii) 0.2 × 210.8
(iv) 4.3 × 3.4	$(v) 0.5 \times 0.05$	(vi) 11.2 × 0.10
(vii) 1.07 × 0.02	(viii) 10.05 × 1.05	(ix) 101.01 × 0.01
(x) 70.01 × 1.1		
Solve the following.		
(i) 2.3 ÷ 100	(ii) 0.45 ÷ 5	(iii) 44.3 ÷ 10

- (iv) $127.1 \div 1000$ (v) $7 \div 3.5$ (vi) $88.5 \div 0.15$
 - (vii) $0.4 \div 20$

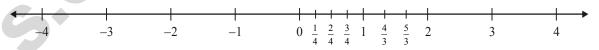
6.

- 7. A side of a regular polygon is 3.5 cm in length. The perimeter of the polygon is 17.5 cm. How many sides does the polygon have?
- A rain fall of 0.896 cm. was recorded in 7 hours, what was the average amount of rain per 8. hour?

2.5 **Introduction to Rational numbers**

2.5.1 **Positive fractional numbers:**

We have learnt about integers and fractions. Let us see how the number line looks when both are marked on it.



We have $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots$ between 0 and 1 on the number line. All these are numbers that are less than one. We call them as proper fractions and say that all proper fractions lie between 0 and 1. Similarly, we know $\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{3}$ would lie between 1 and 2. We can recall them as improper fractions. All these are called positive fractional numbers.

3- حسب ذيل سوالات حل شيحے-(i) 21.3 × 10 (ii) 36.8 × 10 (iii) 53.7 × 10 (iv) 168.07 × 10 (v) 131.1×100 (vi) 156.1×100 (vii) 3.62 × 100 (viii) 43.07 × 100 (ix) 0.5 × 10 (x) 0.08×10 (xi) 0.9 × 100 (xii) 0.03 × 1000 4- ایک موٹر سائیکل فی لیٹر پٹرول 62.5 کلومیٹر فاصلہ طے کرتی ہے۔10 لیٹر پٹرول میں وہ کتنا فاصلہ طے کرےگی؟ 5۔ حسب ذیل سوالات حل تیجیے۔ (i) 1.5 x 0.3 (ii) 0.1 x 47.5 (iii) 0.2 x 210.8 (iv) 4.3 x 3.4 (v) 0.5 x 0.05 (vi) 11.2 x 0.10 (viii) 10.05 x 1.05 (vii)1.07 x 0.02 (ix) 101.01 x 0.01 (x) 70.01 x 1.1 6_جسب ذيل كوحل شيحير-(iii) 44.3 ÷ 10 (i) $2.3 \div 100$ (ii) $0.45 \div 5$ (iv) 127.1 ÷ 1000 (v) $7 \div 3.5$ (vi) $88.5 \div 0.15$ (vii)0.4 ÷ 20 7۔ ایک نتظم کثیر ضلعی کے ضلع کا طول 3.5 سمر ہے۔ اگر کثیر ضلعی کا احاطہ 17.5 سمر ہوت کثیر ضلعی کے کتنے ضلعے ہوں گے معلوم شیجیے؟ 8- 7 كھنٹوں ميں بارش 0.896 سمر درج كى كئى بتو بتاؤ كەاوسط بارش فى كھنٹه كىا ہوگى؟ 2.5 ناطق اعداد كانعارف 2.5.1 مثبت ناطق اعداد: ہم نے اب تک صحیح اعداد اور کسور کے متعلق معلومات حاصل کی ہیں ۔اب ہم دیکھیں گے کہ کسی عدد ی خط کے دونوں جانب نشان لگانے پر کیا ہوگا؟ عددی خط پر '0' اور' 1 ' کے درمیان $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ واقع ہیں یہ تمام اعداد 1 سے کم ہیں۔ ہم انھیں واجب کسر کہتے ہیں اور تمام واجب کسور 0اور1 کے درمیان داقع ہیں۔ اِسی طرح 🗧 اور 🗧 جو 1 اور 2 کے درمیان داقع ہوتے ہیں ہم اخیس غیر واجب كسور كهتيح بين _ إن تمام كسوركومثبت ناطق اعداد كهتي مين _

Do These

- 1. Write any 5 more fractions between (i) 0 and 1 and (ii) 1 and 2.
- 2. Where does $4\frac{3}{5}$ lie on the number line?

On the left side of 0 we have integers -1, -2, -3

Do the numbers increase or decrease as we move further left on the number line?

You know that number decreases as we move further left. The farther the number is from 0 on the left the smaller it is.

Do These

1. Find the greatest and the smallest numbers among the following groups.

(i) 2, -2, -3, 4, 0, -5

2. Write the following numbers in ascending order.

(i)
$$-5, -75, 3-2, 4, \frac{3}{2}$$
 (ii) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}, 0, -1, -2, 5$

2.5.2 Negative fractional numbers

Consider the point 'A' shown on the line.

$$-3$$
 -2 B -1 A 0 1 2 3

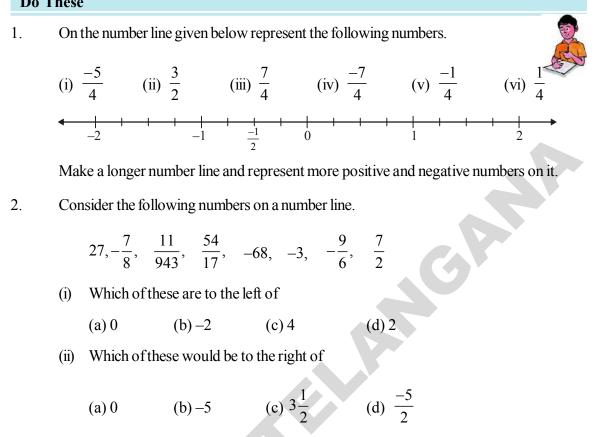
It lies on the number line between 0 and -1. Is it more than 0 or less than 0?

Is it $\frac{1}{2}$? We cannot say it is $\frac{1}{2}$ as it is less than zero. We write A as $-\frac{1}{2}$ since it is $\frac{1}{2}$ less than zero. Similarly, B the mid point of -1 and -2 is. $-\frac{3}{2}$ Neha found an easy way to represent $\frac{-9}{4}$. She first wrote it in a mixed fraction $\frac{-9}{4} = -2\frac{1}{4}$ and then represented it between -2 and -3.

You can see that negative fractional numbers like $-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{9}{4}$ give us points in between any two negative integers or between zero and a negative integer.



Do These



2.5.3 **Rational Numbers**

We know 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are whole numbers. We also know that -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is a bigger collection of numbers called integers.

Rani says "All whole numbers are integers but the converse is not true." Do you agree with her? Rani is right as negative numbers like -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1 etc are integers but not whole numbers. Thus, all whole numbers are integers and all integers are not whole numbers.

We further know that positive fractional numbers like $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{5}, \frac{8}{8}$ are ratios of whole numbers. All fractional numbers can in general be written as $\frac{w_1}{w_2}$ with the condition w_1 and w_2 are

whole numbers and that w_2 is not equal to zero.

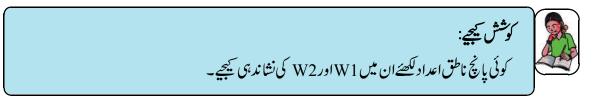


Try This

Write 5 fractional numbers and identify w_1 and w_2 in each of these.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

2.5.3 ناطق اعداد



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يراعشار بهاورناطق اعداد

Rational numbers are a bigger collection of numbers, which includes all integers, all positive fractional numbers and all negative fractional numbers.

Thus, the numbers $\frac{-7}{3}, \frac{-5}{2}, \frac{-7}{7}, \frac{-2}{7}, 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{17}{5}, \frac{6}{1}$ etc. are all rational numbers.

In all these we have a ratio of two integers, thus the numbers in the form of $\frac{p}{a}$, where p

and q are integers except that q is not equal to zero are called as rational numbers. The set of rational numbers is denoted by 'Q'.



Try These

(i)

Take any 5 integers and make all possible rational numbers with them.

(ii) Consider any 5 rational numbers. Find out which integers constitute them?

2.5.4 Comparing rational numbers

We know that $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$ are equivalent fractional numbers. We also know that when we compare fractional numbers we convert each of them to equivalent fractional numbers and then compare the ones with a common denominator.

For example, let us compare $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$.

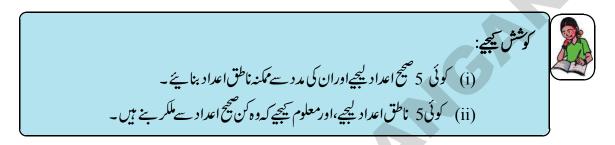
We write equivalent fractional numbers for both

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{15}{20}, \frac{18}{24}, \frac{21}{28} \dots$$
 and
$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{10}{14}, \frac{15}{21}, \frac{20}{28} \dots$$

We can compare $\frac{21}{28}$ with $\frac{20}{28}$ as they have same denominators.
$$\frac{21}{28}$$
 is bigger than $\frac{20}{28}$
Therefore, $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{5}{7}$

ناطق اعدادزیادہ سے زیادہ اعدادکا مجموعہ ہے جن میں تمام صحیح اعداد، تمام مثبت ناطق اعداد اور تمام منفی ناطق اعداد شامل ہیں۔
اعداد
$$\frac{6}{1}, \frac{17}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{-2}{7}, \frac{-7}{7}, \frac{-5}{2}, \frac{-7}{7}, \frac{-5}{2}, \frac{-7}{7}, \frac{-2}{7}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{6}{1}$$

اعداد $\frac{1}{2}$ ماداد کی اعداد کی سبت سے حاصل ہوتے ہیں جن کو $\frac{p}{q}$ کی شکل میں لکھا جاتا ہے، جہاں q اور p صحیح اعداد ہیں بشرطیکہ
کہ q کی قدر '0' کے مساوی نہ ہو، ناطق اعداد کہلاتے ہیں۔ناطق اعداد کو ''Q'' سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔



 $\begin{aligned} 2.5.4 & \text{if } \frac{1}{5} \text{ loc} 126 \text{ list } \frac{9}{12} \text{ loc} \frac{7}{2} \text{ loc} \frac{7}{2} \text{ loc} \frac{1}{2} \text{ loc} \frac{7}{2} \text{ loc} \frac{1}{2} \text{ loc} \frac{7}{2} \text{ loc} \frac{9}{12} \text{ lo$



Try These

1. Write three more equivalent fractions of $\frac{3}{4}$ and mark them on the number line. What do you observe?

2. Do all equivalent fractions of $\frac{6}{7}$ represent the same point on the number line?

NGAN

Now compare $\frac{-1}{2}$ and $\frac{-2}{3}$

We write equivalent fractions for both

- $\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{-2}{4}, \frac{-3}{6}, \frac{-4}{8}$
- $\frac{-2}{3} = \frac{-4}{6}, \frac{-6}{9}$

We can compare $\frac{-3}{6}$ and $\frac{-4}{6}$ as they have same denominators.

$$\frac{-4}{6} < \frac{-3}{6}$$
 $(\frac{-4}{6} \text{ is left of } \frac{-3}{6} \text{ on the number line})$

$$\therefore \frac{-2}{3} < \frac{-1}{2}$$

Try These
1. Are
$$\frac{-1}{2}$$
 and $\frac{-3}{6}$ represent same point on the number line?
2. Are $\frac{-2}{3}$ and $\frac{-4}{6}$ equivalent?

Eg: When we place $\frac{-1}{2}$ and $\frac{-2}{4}$ on the number line we find that they occupy the same point. Thus We can say that these two are equivalent rational numbers.

$$\begin{split} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-1}{2} \right) \log \left(\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{-1}{3} + \frac{-2}{3} + \frac{-2}{$$

مثال: کسور <u>-1</u> اور <u>-2</u> کی عددی خط پرنشاند بی کرنے پر وہ ایک ہی نقطہ پر ظاہر ہوتے ہیں۔ تب ہم انھیں معادل ناطق اعداد کہہ سکتے ہیں۔

Do These

1. Write 5 equivalent rational numbers to (i) $\frac{5}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{-7}{9}$ (iii) $-\frac{3}{7}$



- 2. Identify the equivalent rational numbers in each of the following:
 - (i) $\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{-3}{4}, \frac{-2}{4}, \frac{-4}{8}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{10}{6}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{20}{12}$

We can say that to get equivalent rational numbers we multiply or divide the integer in the numerator and in the denominator by the same number.

For example,

For
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 we would have $\frac{1 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{2}{10}$ as one equivalent number and another is $\frac{1 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \frac{3}{15}$

For $\frac{-2}{7}$ we would have $\frac{-2 \times 2}{7 \times 2} = \frac{-4}{14}$ as one and $-\frac{2 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{-6}{21}$ as another.

We can go on to build more such equivalent rational numbers, just by multiplying with $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{3} = \frac{4}{4}$...

Exercise - 7

1. Write any three equivalent rational numbers to each of the following

(ii)
$$-\frac{3}{8}$$

(i) $\frac{2}{3}$

(i) Write the equivalent rational number for $\frac{-15}{36}$ with denominator 12.

(ii) Write the equivalent rational number for $\frac{-15}{36}$ with numerator -75.

3. Mark the following rational numbers on the number line.

(i)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (ii) $\frac{3}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{3}{2}$ (iv) $\frac{10}{3}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt$$

4.	Find whether the following statements are true or false.		
	(i) Every integer is a rational number and vice versa	()
	(ii) In a rational number of the form $\frac{p}{q}$, q must be a non zero integer.	()
	(iii) $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{7}{7}$ are equivalent rational numbers.	()

(iv) Equivalent rational numbers of a positive rational numbers are all positive

2.5.5 Addition and Subtraction of Rational Numbers

You have learnt the addition and subtraction of fractional numbers. We can perform these operations on rational numbers also in a similar manner.

Addition of Rational Numbers

Consider two rational numbers $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$.

What is the sum of these two rational numbers?

$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{2}$$

6 8

To add, we have to take the LCM of the denominators as we do for fractional numbers. Here LCM of 6, 8 is = 24

First divide the LCM with each of the denominators seperately i.e.

 $24 \div 6 = 4$

$$24 \div 8 = 3$$

Now, we will multiply the corresponding denominators, numerators with appropriate quotients.

then, we get
$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 4} + \frac{3 \times 3}{8 \times 3}$$
$$= \frac{20}{24} + \frac{9}{24}$$
$$= \frac{20 + 9}{24} = \frac{29}{24}$$
Now, let us add $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{-3}{8}$
$$\frac{5}{6} + \left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) = \left(\frac{5 \times 4}{6 \times 4}\right) + \left(\frac{-3 \times 3}{8 \times 3}\right)$$

=

$$\frac{20}{24} + \left(\frac{-9}{24}\right) = \frac{20 + (-9)}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$$

114

)

$$\begin{aligned} -4 - e - \frac{1}{2} \frac$$

We can do like this way also

	$\frac{5}{6} + \left(\frac{-3}{8}\right)$	=	$\frac{(5\times4)+(-3\times3)}{24}$	
		=	$\frac{20 + (-9)}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$	
Do This				
(i)	$\frac{4}{9} + \left(\frac{-5}{12}\right)$	(ii)	Add $\frac{-3}{5}$ and $\frac{-7}{15}$	
(iii)	$\frac{-10}{11} + \frac{7}{10}$	(iv)	$\frac{-8}{15} + \left(\frac{-7}{20}\right)$	
Think And I	Discuss			G

- 1. Is the sum of two natural numbers always more than the individual numbers.
- 2. If your answer is yes, then is this statement true for integers also?
- 3. Is this true for rational numbers also?

2.5.6 Subtracting Rational Numbers

Let us take the same rational numbers i.e.
$$\frac{5}{6}$$
 and $\frac{3}{8}$

Now, subtract
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 from $\frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{(5 \times 4) - (3 \times 3)}{24}$ (LCM of 6, 8 is 24)
 $= \frac{20 - 9}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$

Example:

(i) Subtract
$$\left(\frac{-3}{8}\right)$$
 from $\frac{5}{6}$
 $\frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{-3}{8}\right) = \frac{(5 \times 4) - (-3 \times 3)}{24}$
 $= \frac{20 - (-9)}{24}$
 $= \frac{20 + (9)}{24} = \frac{29}{24}$

$$\begin{split} & \int_{0}^{7} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24}, \\ & \int_{0}^{5} \frac{5}{6} + \left(\frac{-3}{8}\right) = \frac{5 \times 4 + (-3 \times 3)}{24} = \frac{20 - 9}{24} = \frac{11}{24} \end{split}$$

یرکتاب حکومت تلزگاند کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

Do This (i) $\frac{7}{16} - \left(\frac{-5}{12}\right) = ?$ (ii) Subtract $\frac{-12}{7}$ from $\frac{15}{4}$ (iii) $\frac{-8}{15} - \left(\frac{6}{21}\right) = ?$

Think And Discuss

- (i) Is the difference of two natural numbers always smaller than the given individual numbers?
- (ii) Is this true for integers also?
- (iii) Is this true for rational numbers also?

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Looking back

- 1. For doing addition and subtraction of fractions, first convert them into like fractions.
- A7G512
- 2. We have also learnt how to multiply fractions i.e.

Multiplication of two fractions = $\frac{\text{Product of numerators}}{\text{Product of denominators}}$

3. "of" can be used to represent multiplication.

For example,
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 of $6 = \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} \times \cancel{6} = 2$.

- 4. The product of two proper fractions is less than each of the fractions that are multiplied. The product of a proper and improper fraction is less than the improper fraction and greater than the proper fraction. The product of two improper fractions is greater than each of the fractions.
- 5. A reciprocal of a fraction is obtained by inverting the numerator and denominator.
- 6. We have seen how to divide two fractions.
 - (i) While dividing a whole number with a fraction, we multiply the whole number with the reciprocal of that fraction.
 - (ii) While dividing a fraction by a whole number we multiply the fraction with the reciprocal of the whole number.
 - (iii) While dividing one fraction by another fraction, we multuiply the first fraction

with the reciprocal of the second. For example, $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{7} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{7}{5} = \frac{21}{20}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{16} = \frac{2}{16} + \frac{2}{16$$

- 7. We also learnt how to multiply two decimal numbers. While multiplying two decimal numbers, we first multiply them as whole numbers. We then count the total number of digits to the right of the decimal point in both the decimal numbers being multiplied. Lastly, we put the decimal point in the product by counting the digits from its rightmost place.
- 8. To multiply a decimal number by 10, 100, 1000 ... etc., we move the decimal point in the number to the right by as many places as there are zeros in the numbers 10, 100, 1000 . . .
- 9. We have learnt how to divide decimal numbers.
 - (i) To divide a decimal number by a whole number, we first divide them as whole numbers. We then place the decimal point in the quotient as in the decimal number.

Note that here we are considering only those divisions in which the remainder is zero.

- (ii) To divide a decimal number by 10, 100, 1000 or any other multiple of 10, we shift the decimal point in the decimal number to the left by as many places as there are zeros in 10, 100, 1000 etc.,
- (iii) While dividing two decimal numbers, first shift the decimal point to the right by equal number of places in both, to convert the divisor to a whole number.
- 10. Rational numbers are a bigger collection of numbers, which includes all integers, all positive fractional numbers and all negative fractional numbers.

 $\frac{-7}{3}, \frac{-5}{2}, \frac{-7}{7}, \frac{-2}{7}, 0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{4}, \frac{17}{5}, \frac{6}{1}$ are all rational numbers. In all these we have a

ratio of two integers, thus $\frac{p}{q}$ represents a rational number.

In this

i) p, q are integers and ii) $q \neq 0$

The set of rational numbers is denoted by 'Q'.

John Napier (Scotland)

1550-1617 AD

Found logarithms.

Introduced napier rods for multiplictions.

Also introduced System of decimal fractions.



SIMPLE EQUATIONS

3.0 Introduction

You have already come across simple equations like 4x = 44, 2m = 10 and their solutions in Class VI. You have seen how these equations help us in solving puzzles and daily life problems. Let us review what we have already learnt about simple equations and their solutions through the following exercise.



Exercise - 1

1. Identify L.H.S and R.H.S of the following simple equations.

(i)	2x = 10	(ii)	2x - 3 = 9
(iii)	4z + 1 = 8	(iv)	5p+3=2p+9
(v)	14 = 27 - y	(vi)	2a - 3 = 5
(vii)	7m = 14	(viii)	8 = q + 5
~ 1 .1	0.11		

2. Solve the following equations by trial and error method.

(i)	2 + y = 7	(ii)	a - 2 = 6
(iii)	5m = 15	(iv)	2n = 14

3.1 Equation - Weighing balance

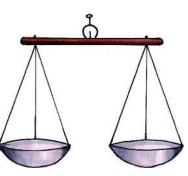
You have seen in class VI that an equation is compared with a weighing balance with equal weights on both sides.

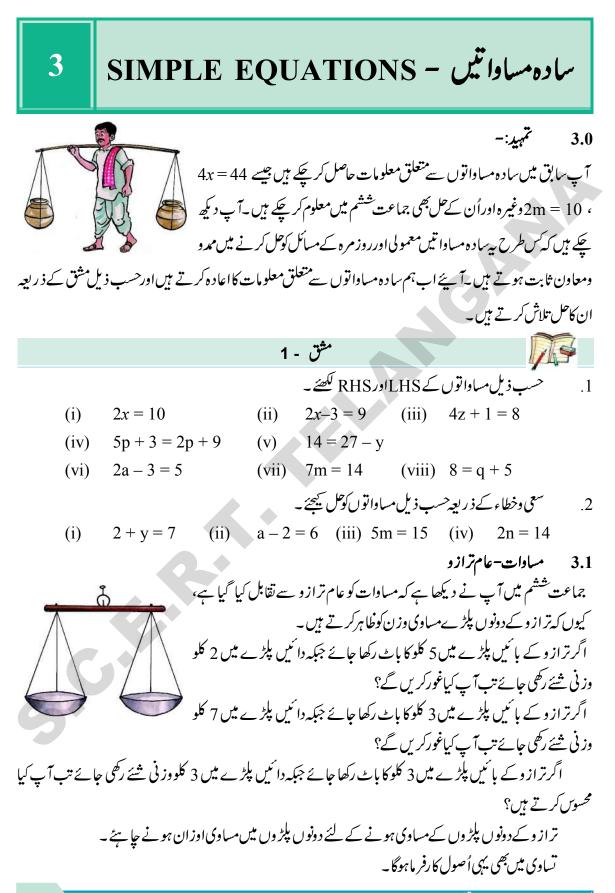
What will happen if the left pan of a weighing balance holds 5 kg and the right pan holds 2 kg? What will happen if the left pan of a weighing balance holds 3 kg and the right pan holds 7 kg?

Similarly, what will happen if the left pan of a weighing balance holds 3 kg and the right pan holds 3 kg?

We observe that a weighing balance needs to have equal weights on both sides to be perfectly balanced.

The same principle will hold in an equality.





Consider the equality 12-2 = 6+4

Here-

LHS = 12 - 2 = 10 and

RHS = 6 + 4 = 10

Since both sides are equal, the equality holds.

- 1. What will happen if we add 3 on both sides of an equation? Will the values of both sides remain equal? Will the values be equal if 10 is added? Try with some other number of your choice.
- 2. What will happen if we subtract 5 from both sides of the equation? Will both sides remain equal? Will the values be equal if 7 is subtracted? Try with some other numbers of your choice.
- 3. What will happen if we multiply both sides of the equation by 6? Will both sides remain equal? Will they be equal if 8 multiplied by 8? Try with some other numbers of your choice.
- 4. What will happen if we divide both sides of the equation by 5? Will both sides remain equal? Will they be equal if both sides are divided by 2?

You will find that answer is 'yes' in all above cases. Thus, if the same number is added or subtracted on both sides or if both sides of the equality are either multiplied or divided by same number, then the equality remains unchanged.

This principle of equality is going to help in solving equations ahead.

3.2 Solving equations

You have already learnt how to solve equations using the trial and error method. Now we will use the above principles of equality to solve equations in a much lesser time.

To solve equations we first need to separate the numerical terms from the terms containing variables/unknowns by taking them on the two different sides of the equality and then use the principles of equality.

Let us observe the examples given below.

Example 1 : Solve x + 3 = 7

Solution : Given equation is

x + 3 = 7(1)

The L.H.S of the equation = x + 3.

Total value of L.H.S. is 3 more than x

To find the value of 'x' we have to remove 3 from the LHS. Thus, we need to subtract 3 from the LHS. If 3 is subtracted from LHS it should also be subtracted from RHS, to balance the equality.

3.2مساوات كاحل:-

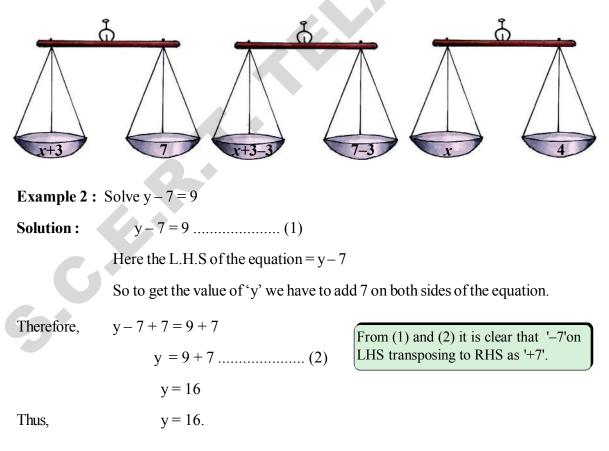
آپ سعی و خطا کے ذریعہ مساوات کو حل کرنا سیکھ چکے ہیں آیے اب ہم او پر کے اُصول کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے بہت کم وقت میں مساوات کو حل کرنے کا طریقہ بھی سیکھیں گے۔ مساوات کو حل کرنے کے لئے ہمیں سب سے پہلے ہندی اعداداور متغیرات کو الگ کر لینا ہو گا۔ ہندی اعداد کو مساوات کی ایک جانب اور متغیرات کو دوسری جانب کر لیا جائے اور تساوی کے اُصول کا اطلاق کیا جائے۔ دی گئی مثالوں کا مشاہدہ سیجئے مثال 1:- 7 = 3 + 2 کو حل سیجئے۔ حل:- دی گئی مساوات 7 = 3 + 2 کو حل سیجئے۔ حل:- دی گئی مساوات 7 = 3 + 2 کو حل سیجئے۔ حل:- یہ کی قدر معلوم کرنے کے لئے ہمیں 3 کو نکا لنا ہو گا۔ اس کے لئے مساوات کے دونوں جانب سے 3 کو تفریق کر لیا جانت کہ مساوات متوازن رہے۔

Check: Substitute '4' for 'x' and check whether LHS = RHS.

LHS =
$$x + 3$$

= $4 + 3$ (substituting $x = 4$)
= 7
RHS = 7
Thus, LHS = RHS.

Let us also understand the above solution with a weighing balance:



Check : Substitute '16' for 'y' and check whether LHS = RHS.

SP

Example 3 : Solve 5x = -305x = -30(1) Solution : $\frac{5x}{5} = \frac{-30}{5}$ (dividing both sides by 5) From (1) and (2) it is clear that $x = \frac{-30}{5}$ (2) multiplier '5' on LHS transposed to RHS as 'divisor'. $\therefore x = -6$ Check: Substitute x = -6 in the equation and check whether LHS = RHS. GR **Example 4 :** Solve $\frac{z}{6} = -3$ $\frac{z}{6} = -3$ (1) Solution : $6\left(\frac{z}{6}\right) = 6 \times (-3)$ (multiplying both sides by 6) From (1) and (2) it is clear that $z = 6 \times (-3)$ (2) divison '6' on LHS transposed to RHS as 'multipier 6'. $\therefore z = -18$ Check : Substitute z = -18 in the equation and check whether LHS = RHS. **Example 5 :** Solve 3x + 5 = 5x - 113x + 5 = 5x - 11**Solution :** -2x + 5 = -11 -2x + 5 - 5 = -11 - 5 -2x = -16(subtracting '5' from both sides)

$$\frac{-2x}{-2} = \frac{-16}{-2}$$
 (Dividing both sides by '-2')

 $\therefore x = 8$

Check : Substituting x=8 in the equation:

LHS =
$$3x + 5 = 3(8) + 5 = 24 + 5 = 29$$

RHS = $5x - 11 = 5(8) - 11 = 40 - 11 = 29$
 \therefore LHS = RHS

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SIMPLE EQUATIONS

$$5x = -30 \stackrel{(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)} = \frac{-30}{x^2}$$

$$(y^2 + y^2 + y^2) = \frac{-30}{5}$$

$$(y^2 + y^$$



Thus, in transposing terms from L.H.S. to R.H.S.

'+ quantity' becomes '- quantity'

- '- quantity' becomes '+ quantity'
- '× quantity' becomes ÷ quantity
- '÷ quantity' becomes '× quantity'

Example 6 : Solve 12 = x + 3

Here if 12 is moved from LHS to RHS it becomes -12 and if x+3 is moved from RHS to LHS it becomes -x - 3.

i.e
$$-x -3 = -12$$

Multiplying both sides by -1

$$-1 (-x -3) = -1 (-12)$$

 $x + 3 = 12$
Now $x = 12 - 3$

 $\therefore x = 9$

Therefore, it is clear that if the terms in both L.H.S. and R.H.S. of an equation are moved (transposed) from one side to another side, then the equations remain same.

Exercise - 2

1.

Solve the following equations without transposing and check your result.

(i) $x + 5 = 9$	(ii) $y - 12 = -5$
(iii) $3x + 4 = 19$	(iv) 9z = 81
(v) $3x + 8 = 5x + 2$	(vi) $5y + 10 = 4y - 10$

Solve the following equations by transposing the terms and check your result.

(i) $2 + y = 7$	(ii) $2a - 3 = 5$
(iii) $10 - q = 6$	(iv) $2t - 5 = 3$
(v) $14 = 27 - x$	(vi) 5 (x +4) = 35
(vii) - 3x = 15	(viii) $5x - 3 = 3x - 5$
(ix) $3y + 4 = 5y - 4$	(x) 3 (x-3) = 5 (2x+1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 For the set of the set$$

لہٰذا اگر مسادات کے دونوں جانب یعنی LHS اور RHS باہم تبدیل ہونے (جابدل) Transported پر اس کی قدروں میں کوئی تبدیلی داقع نہیں ہوئی۔

$$x = 1$$
 $x = 2$ $x = 1$ $x =$

3.3 Using simple equations for solving day to day problems.

Look at the following examples:

- (i) The total number of boys and girls in a class is 52. If the number of girls is 10 more than boys, find the number of boys?
- (ii) The present age of Ramu's father is three times that of Ramu. After five years the sum of their ages will be 70 years. Find their present ages.
- (iii) A purse contains ₹ 250 in the denomination of ₹10 and ₹ 50. If the number of ₹10 notes is one more than that of ₹50 notes find the number of notes of each denomination.
- (iv) Length of a rectangle is 8 m less than twice its breadth. The perimeter of the rectangle is 56 m. Find its length and breadth.

Likes in all the problems given above, we can use simple equations to solve various problems of day to day life. The following steps can be followed in doing so

Step 1: Read the problem carefully.

Step 2: Denote the unknown or the quantity to be found with some letters such as x, y, z, u, v, w, p,t.

Step 3: Write the problem in the form of an algebraic equation by making a relation among the quantities.

Step 4: Solve the equation.

- **Step 5:** Check the solution.
- **Example 7:** Total number of the boys and girls in a class is 52. If the number of girls is 10 more than that of boys, find the number of boys?

Solution : Let us assume the number of boys to be *x*.

The number of girls will be x + 10.

The total number of boys and girls = x + (x + 10)

=x+x+10

= 2x + 10

According to the question, the total number of boys and girls = 52.

Therefore,
$$2x + 10 = 52$$

Solving the equation

2x = 52 - 10 (transposing 10 from LHS to RHS)

$$2x = 42$$

$$x = \frac{42}{2}$$
 (transposing 2 from LHS to RHS)

$$x = 21$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3.3 \quad \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{c}}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf$$

Thus, the number of boys = 21

and the number of girls = 21 + 10 = 31

Check : 21 + 31 = 52 i.e. the total number of boys and girls is 52.

And 31 - 21 = 10 i.e. the number of girls is 10 more than the number of boys.

- **Example 8:** The present age of Ramu's father is three times that of Ramu. After five years the sum of their ages would be 70 years. Find their present ages.
- Solution : Let Ramu's present age

= x years.

= 3x years.

= 3x + 5 years.

= (x + 5) + (3x + 5) = 4x + 10 years.

After 5 years Ramu's age = x+5 years.

His father's age

Sum of their ages after 5 years is

Then the present age of his father

According to the problem,

Sum of their ages after 5 years is

4 <i>x</i> +	10 = 70
4 <i>x</i>	= 70 - 10
4x	= 60
$x = \frac{60}{4} = 15$	

Thus, Ramu's present age = 15 years.

Present age of his father $= 3 \times 15$ years = 45 years.

Check: 45 is three times of 15 i.e., at present Ramu's father is 3 times that of Ramu,

After 5 years Ramu's age	= 15 + 5 = 20 years
After 5 years his father's age	=45 + 5 = 50 years.
Sum of their ages	= 20 + 50 = 70 years.

Example 9: A purse contains ₹250 in the denomination of ₹10 and ₹ 50. If the number of ₹10 notes is one more than that of ₹50 notes, find the number of notes of each denomination.

Solution :Let the number of ₹50 notes= xThen the total value of ₹50 notes= 50xNumber of ₹10 notes= x + 1Then the total value of ₹10 notes= 10 (x+1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Here} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} & \text{Here} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here} \left\{ \left\{ \right\} \right\} \right\} \\ & \text{Here}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Total value of money} \quad = 50x + 10 \ (x+1)$$
$$= 50x + 10x + 10$$
$$= 60x + 10$$

Given, total value of the money that the purse contains = ₹250

Therefore, 60x + 10 = 250 60x = 250 - 10 60x = 240 $x = \frac{240}{60}$ $\therefore x = 4$

Thus, the number of ₹50 notes = 4

Number of ₹10 notes = 4 + 1 = 5

Check :₹10 notes (5) are one more than ₹50 notes (4).

Value of the money $= (50 \times 4) + (10 \times 5)$ = 200 + 50= ₹250

- **Example 10:** Length of a rectangle is 8 m less than twice its breadth. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 56 m, find its length and breadth.
- Solution :Let the breadth of the rectangle = x m.Twice the breadth= 2x m.Therefore, its length= (2x 8) m. (by problem)Given, the perimeter of the rectangle = 56 m.Perimeter of the rectangle= 2 (length + breadth)Thus, perimeter= 2 (2x 8 + x) m.= 2 (3x 8) m.

=(6x-16) m.

Therefore, 6x - 16 = 56 (Given data)

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$$6x = 56 + 16$$
$$6x = 72$$
$$x = \frac{72}{6}$$
$$\therefore x = 12$$

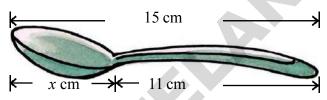
Breadth of the rectangle = 12 m.

Length of the rectangle $= 2 \times 12 - 8 = 16$ m.

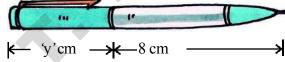
Check : Perimeter = 2 (length+breadth) = 2 $(16 + 12) = 2 \times 28 = 56$ m.



1 Write the information given in the picture in the form of an equation. Also, find 'x' in the following figure.



Write the information given in the picture in the form of an equation. Also, find 'y' in the following figure.
 13 cm

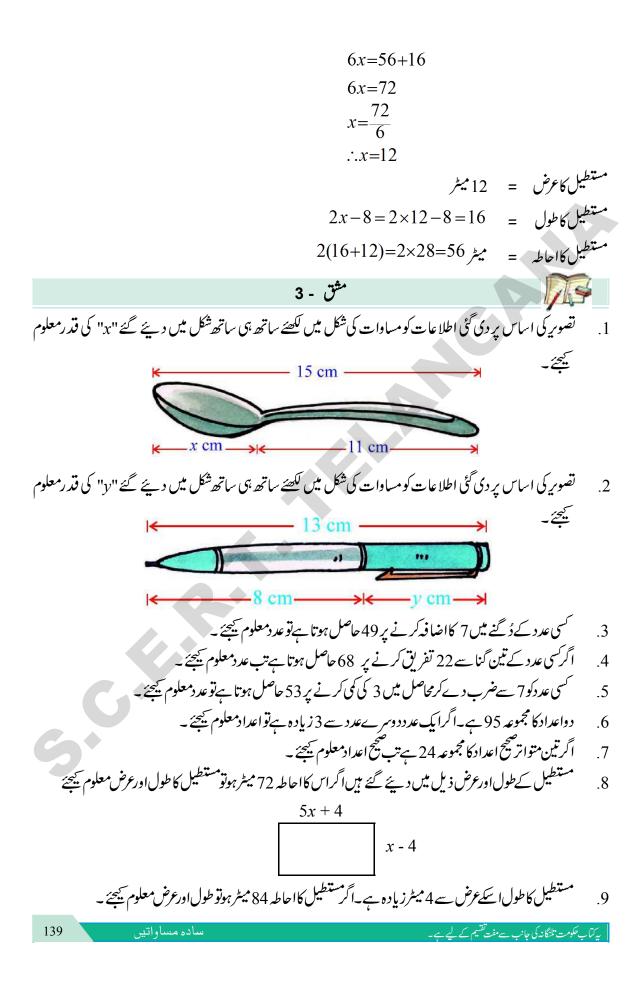


- 3. If we add 7 to twice a number, we get 49. Find the number.
- 4. If we subtract 22 from three times a number, we get 68. Find the number.
- 5. Find the number when multiplied by 7 and then reduced by 3 is equal to 53.
- 6. Sum of two numbers is 95. If one exceeds the other by 3, find the numbers.
- 7. Sum of three consecutive integers is 24. Find the integers.
- 8. Find the length and breadth of the rectangle given below if its perimeter is 72m.





9. Length of a rectangle exceeds its breadth by 4 m. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 84 m, find its length and breadth.



- 10. After 15 years, Hema's age will become four times that of her present age. Find her present age.
- 11. A sum of ₹ 3000 is to be given in the form of 63 prizes. If the prize money is either ₹ 100 or ₹ 25. Find the number of prizes of each type.
- 12. A number is divided into two parts such that one part is 10 more than the other. If the two parts are in the ratio 5:3, find the number and the two parts.
- 13. Suhana said, "multiplying my number by 5 and adding 8 to it gives the same answer as subtracting my number from 20".Find Suhana's number.
- 14. The teacher tells in the class that the highest marks obtained by a student in her class is twice the lowest marks plus 7. The highest mark scored by the student is 87. What is the lowest mark scored by the student?
- 15. In adjacent figure, find the magnitude of each of the three angles formed?

(Hint: Sum of all angles at a point on a line is 180°)

16. Solve the following riddle:

I am a number

Tell my identity.

Take me two times over

And add a thirty six.

To reach a century

You still need four.

Looking Back

- Simple equations help in solving various problems in daily life.
- For balancing an equation we
 - (i) add the same number on both the sides or
 - (ii) subtract the same number form both the sides or
- (iii) multiply both sides with the same number or
- (iv) divides both the sides by the same number, so that the equality remains undisturbed.
- If the LHS and the RHS are interchanged, then the equation remains same.

140



 $3x^{\circ}$

- 11. 63انعامات تقسیم کرنے کے لئے -/3000 ₹ دیئے گئے ہیں،اگرانعام کی قیمت بحساب-/25 \$ یا-/100 \$ ہوتب ہرزمرہ کے انعامات کی تعداد معلوم سیجئے۔
 - 12. اگر کسی عدد کودو حصوں میں اس طرح تقشیم کیا گیا کہ ایک حصہ دوسرے حصہ کا 10 زیادہ ہے۔اگر بیدو اعداد 5:3 کی نسبت میں ہوں تب عدد معلوم شیجۂ اور حصوں کو بھی معلوم شیجئے۔
- 13. آفرین نے کہا کہ''میرے پاس موجودعددکو 5 سے ضرب دے کراس میں 8 جمع کرنے پر جوعد دحاصل ہوتا ہے، وہی عدد میرے پاس موجودعد دمیں سے 20 کوتفریق کرنے پر حاصل ہوتا ہے تو بتا ہے کہ آفرین کے پاس کونساعد دتھا؟
- 14. سٹیچر نے کہا کہ'' میری جماعت میں اعلیٰ نشانات حاصل کرنے والا طالب علم ، کم نشانات حاصل کرنے والے طالب علم بے دُگنے سے 7 زیادہ ہے اگراعلیٰ نشانات 87 ہوتو کم نشانات ہوں گے۔
 - 15. متصلۃ کل میں دکھائے گئے ہرزادیہ کی پیائی قدرمعلوم شیجئے۔ (اشارہ: خط^{ستق}یم پرتمام زاویوں کا مجموعہ 180 ہوتا ہے)

16. حسب ذيل تهيلي كوسلجها ئيں۔

ہوں	عرد	يک	Í	ميں
جانوں	تو	بوجھو	!	فجح
کرد یں	د گنا		كو	Å.
کرد یں	اضافه	б	36	پچر
	لک		1	0 0
چار کی	، ہوگی	ضرورت	کو ،	آپ

م نے کیا سیکھا: م روز مرہ زندگی برمنی مختلف مسائل کے حل میں سمادہ مساوا تیں ممد و معاون ثابت ہوتے ہیں۔ م مساوات کو متوازن کرنے کے لئے ہم کو یہ کرنا چاہئے۔ (i) مساوات کی دونوں جانب ایک ہی عدد کو تحتح کریں (یا) (ii) مساوات کی دونوں جانب ایک ہی عدد دسے ضرب دیں (یا) (iii) مساوات کی دونوں جانب ایک ہی عدد سے ضرب دیں (یا) (iv) مساوات کی دونوں جانب ایک ہی عدد سے ضرب دیں (یا) از کہ مساوات میں کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہ ہو۔ کوئی فرق نہیں ہوگا۔

یر کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے

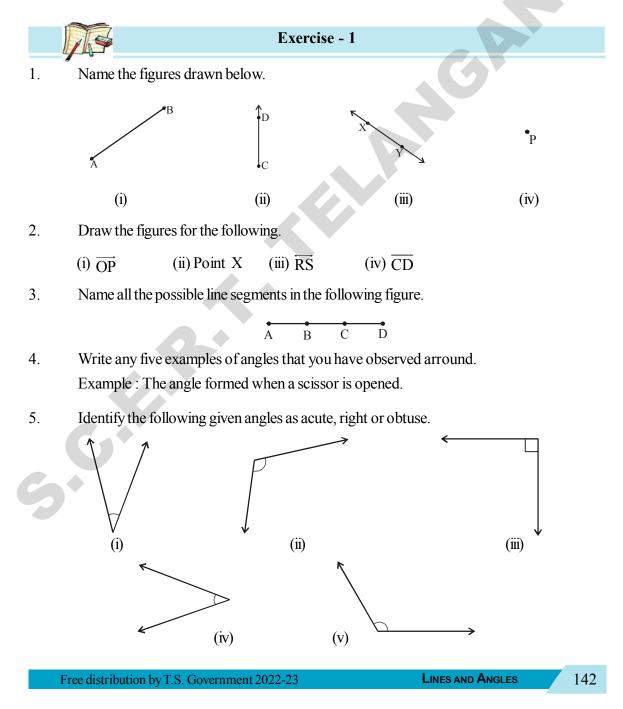
ده مساواتيں

LINES AND ANGLES

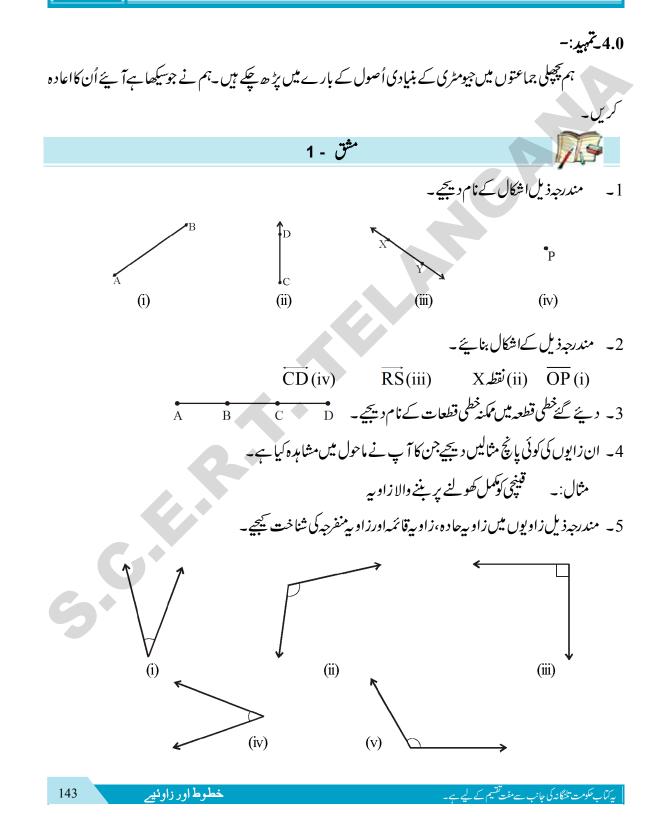


4.0 Introduction

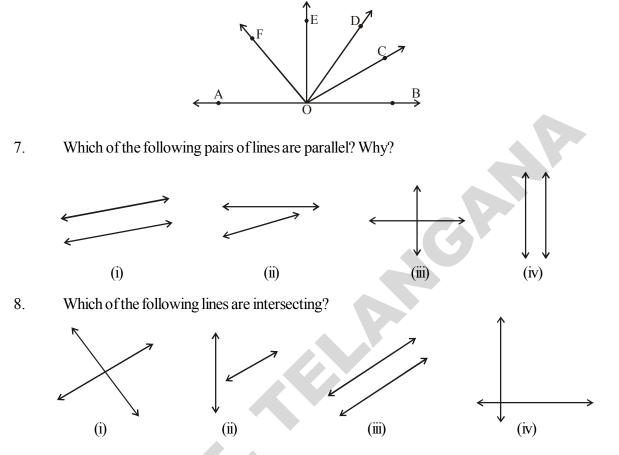
You have learnt some geometrical ideas in previous classes. Let us have fun trying some thing we have already done.



خطوط اورز اویخ LINES AND ANGLES



6. Name all the possible angles you can find in the following figure. Which are acute, right, obtuse and straight angles?

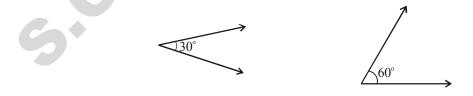


4.1 Learning about Pairs of Angles

We have learnt how to identify some angles in the previous chapter. Now we will learn about some more angles as well as various pairs of angles.

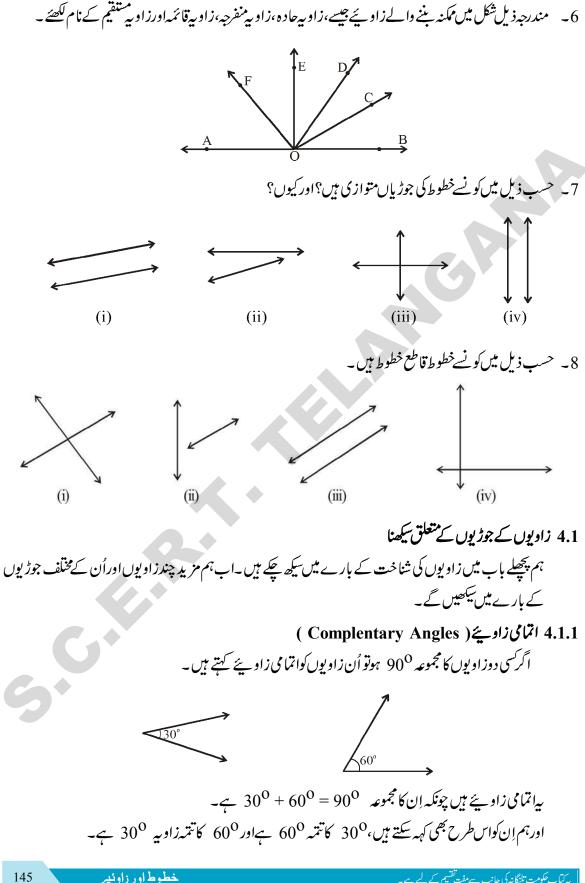
4.1.1 Complementary Angles

When the sum of two angles is equal to 90°, the angles are called complementary angles.



These are complementary angles, as their sum is $30^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$.

We can also say that the complement of 30° is 60° and the complement of 60° is 30° .



In the above figures, the sum of the two angles is $70^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} \neq 90^{\circ}$. Thus, these angles are not a pair of complementary angles.



Try This

Draw any five pairs of complementary angles of your choice.

Do This

Draw an angle $\angle AOB = 40^{\circ}$. With the same vertex 'O' draw C

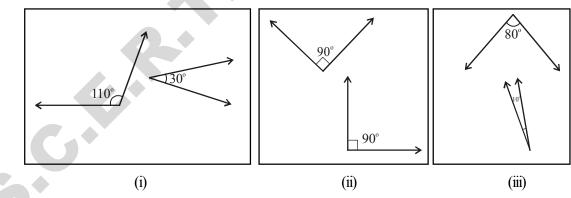
 $\angle BOC = 50^\circ$, taking \overrightarrow{OB} as initial ray as shown in the figure.

Since the sum of these angles is 90°, they together form a right angle.

Take another pair 60° and 50° and join in the same way. Do they form O complementary angles? Why?



- Exercise 2
- 1. Which of the following pairs of angles are complementary?



2

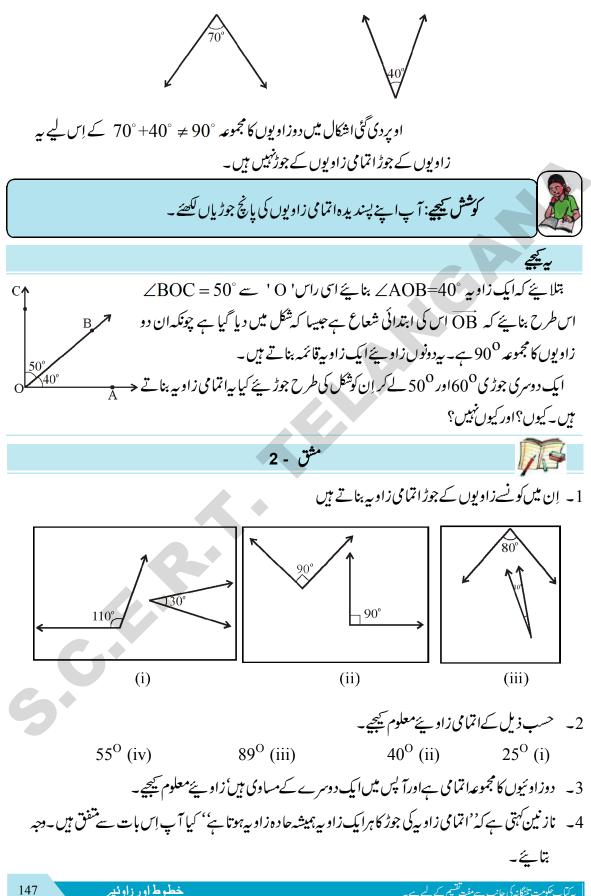
(i) 25° (ii) 40° (iii) 89° (iv) 5

Find the complementary angles of the following.

- (i) 25° (ii) 40° (iii) 89° (iv) 55°
- 3. Two angles are complement to each other and are also equal. Find them.
- 4. Manasa says, "Each angle in any pair of complementary angles is always acute". Do you agree? Give reasons.

LINES AND ANGLES

 40°

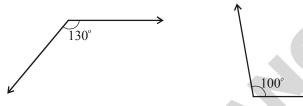


4.1.2 Supplementary Angles

When the sum of two angles are equal to 180°, then the angles are called supplementary angles.



The above pair of angles are supplementary as their sum is 180° i.e. $120^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$. We say that the supplement of 120° is 60° and the supplement of 60° is 120° .

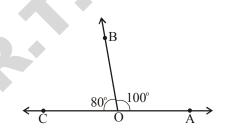


130° and 100° angles are not a pair of supplementary angles. Why?

Do This

Draw an angle $\angle AOB = 100^{\circ}$. With the same vertex O, draw $\angle BOC = 80^{\circ}$

such that \overrightarrow{OB} is common to two angles.

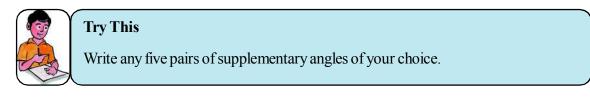




You will observe that the above angles form a straight angle i.e. 180°.

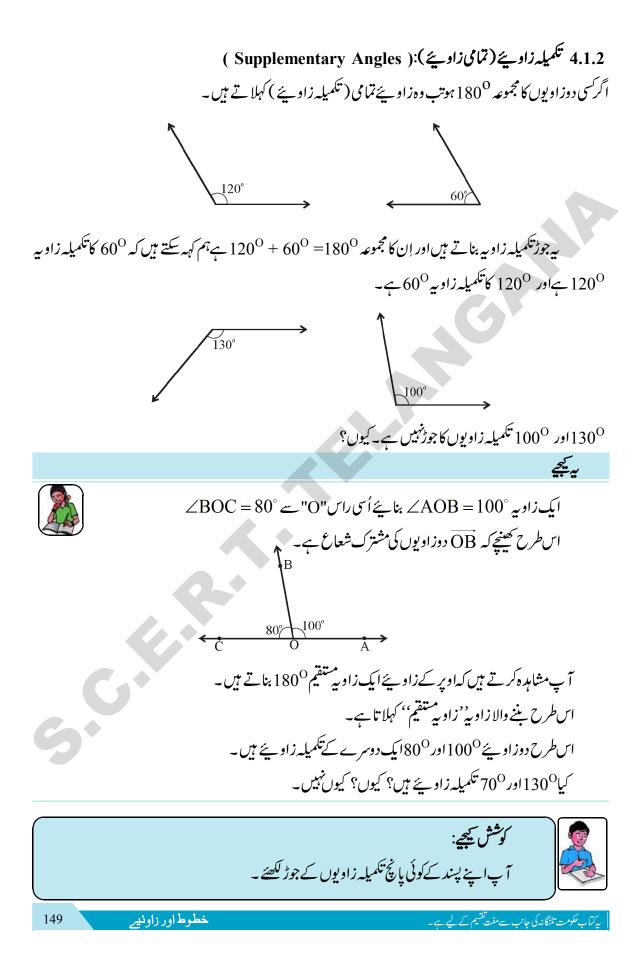
Thus, the angles 100° and 80° are supplementary to each other.

Are 130° and 70° supplementary angles? Why?



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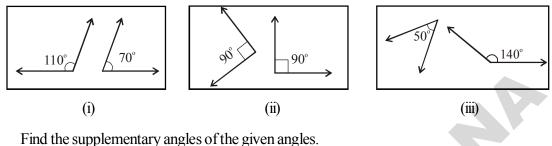
LINES AND ANGLES





Exercise - 3

1. Which of the following pairs of angles are supplementary?



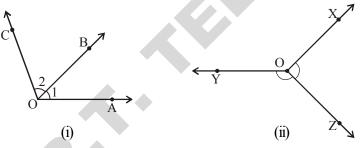
(iv) 20°

2. Find the supplementary angles of the given angles.

- (iii) 150° (i) 105° (ii) 95°
- 3. Two acute angles cannot form a pair of supplementary angles. Justify,
- 4. Two angles are equal and supplementary to each other. Find them.

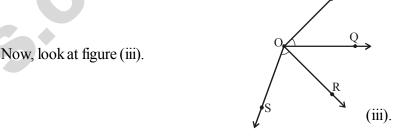
4.1.3 **Adjacent Angles**

The angles having a common arm and a common 'vertex' are called as adjacent angles.



The angles $\angle AOB$ and $\angle BOC$ in Figure (i) are adjacent angles, as they have a common vertex 'O' and common arm \overrightarrow{OB} .

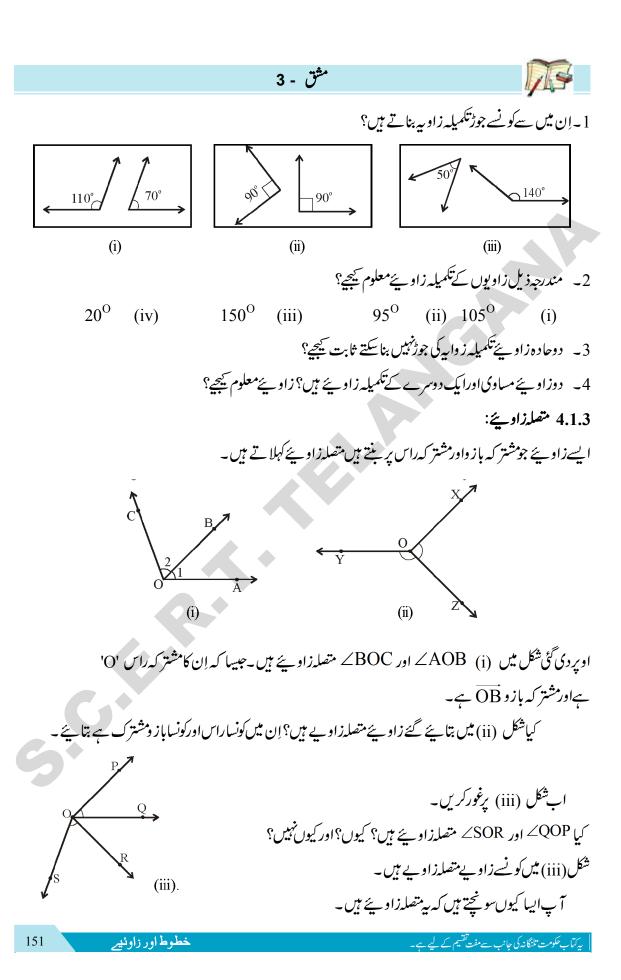
Are the angles in Figure (ii) adjacent angles? If yes, which is the common vertex and which is the common arm?



Are \angle QOP and \angle SOR adjacent angles. Why?

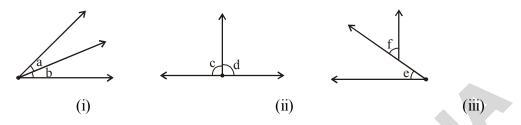
Which angles are adjacent to each other in the above figure?

Why do you think they are adjacent angles?

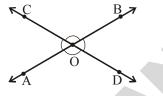




1. Which of the following are adjacent angles?

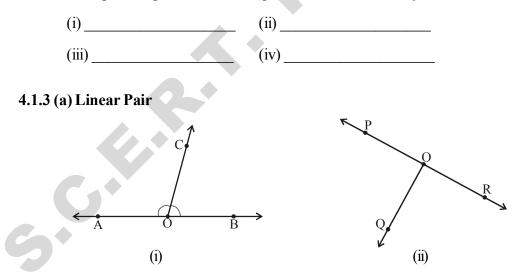


2. Name all pairs of adjacent angles in the figure. How many pairs of adjacent angles are formed? Why these angles are called adjacent angles?



- 3. Can two adjacent angles be supplementary? Draw figure.
- 4. Can two adjacent angles be complementary? Draw figure.
- 5. Give four examples of adjacent angles in daily life.

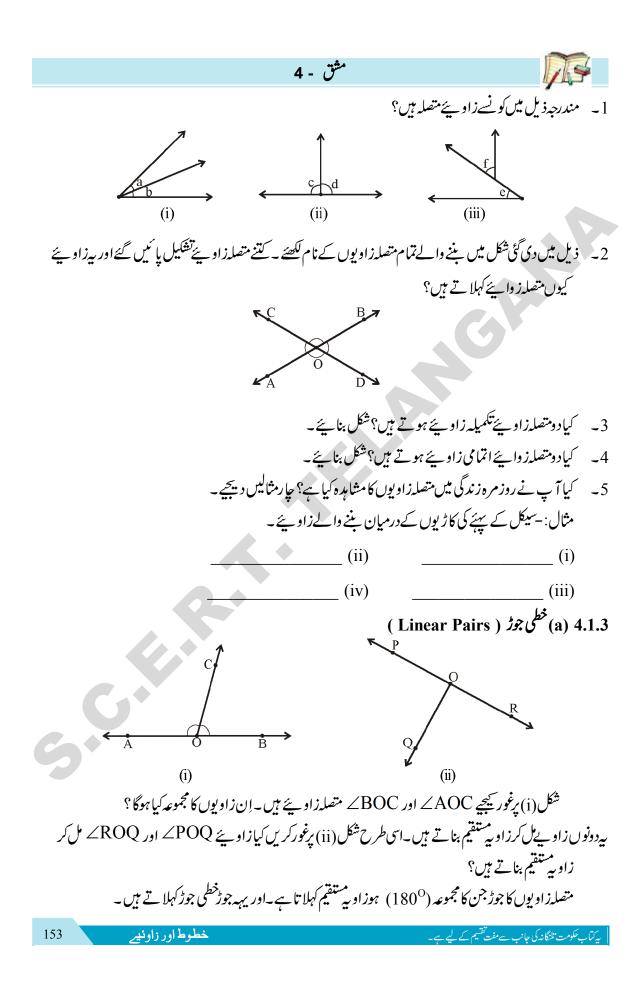
Example : Angles between the spokes at the centre of a cycle wheel.



Look at Figure (i). \angle COA and \angle BOC are adjacent angles. What is the sum of these angles?

These angles together form a straight angle. Similarly, look at Figure (ii). Do \angle POQ and \angle QOR together form a straight angle?

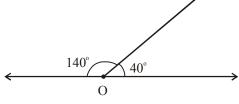
A pair of adjacent angles whose sum is a straight angle (180°) is called a Linear Pair.



Do This

Two adjacent angles are 40° and 140°. Do they from a linear pair?

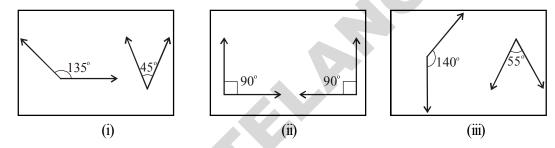
Draw a picture and check. Renu drew the picture like this.



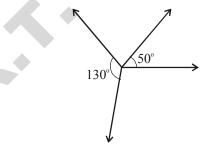
Has she drawn correctly? Do these adjacent angles form a linear pair?



1. Draw the following pairs of angles as adjacent angles. Check whether they form linear pair.



2. Niharika took two angles 130° and 50° and tried to check whether they form a linear pair. She made the following picture.

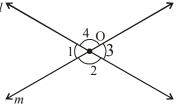


Can we say that these two angles form a linear pair? If not, what is Niharika's mistake?

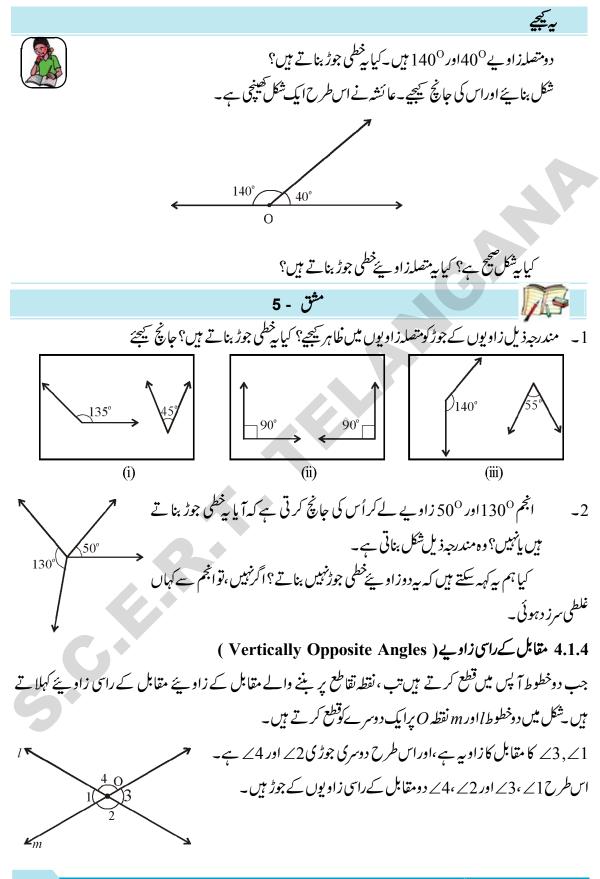
4.1.4 Vertically Opposite Angles

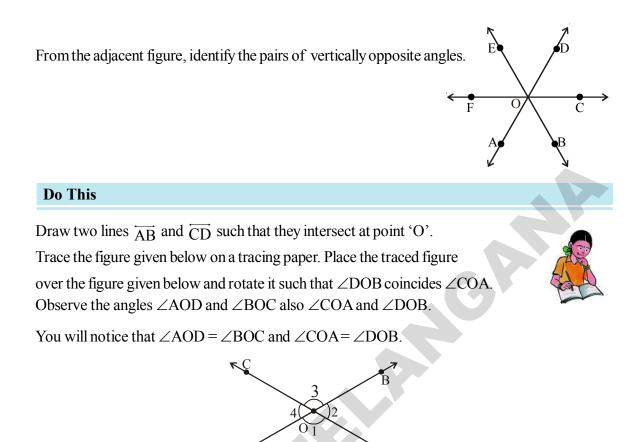
When two lines intersect, the angles that are formed opposite to each other at the point of intersection (vertex) are called vertically opposite angles.

In above figure two lines '*l*' and 'm' intersect each other at 'O'. Angle $\angle 1$ is opposite to angle $\angle 3$ and the other pair of opposite angles is $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$. Thus, $\angle 1$, $\angle 3$ and $\angle 2$, $\angle 4$ are the two pairs of vertically opposite angles.





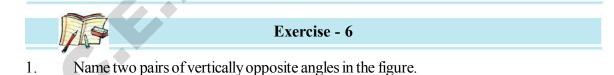


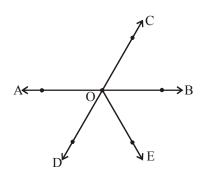


We can conclude that vertically opposite angles are equal.

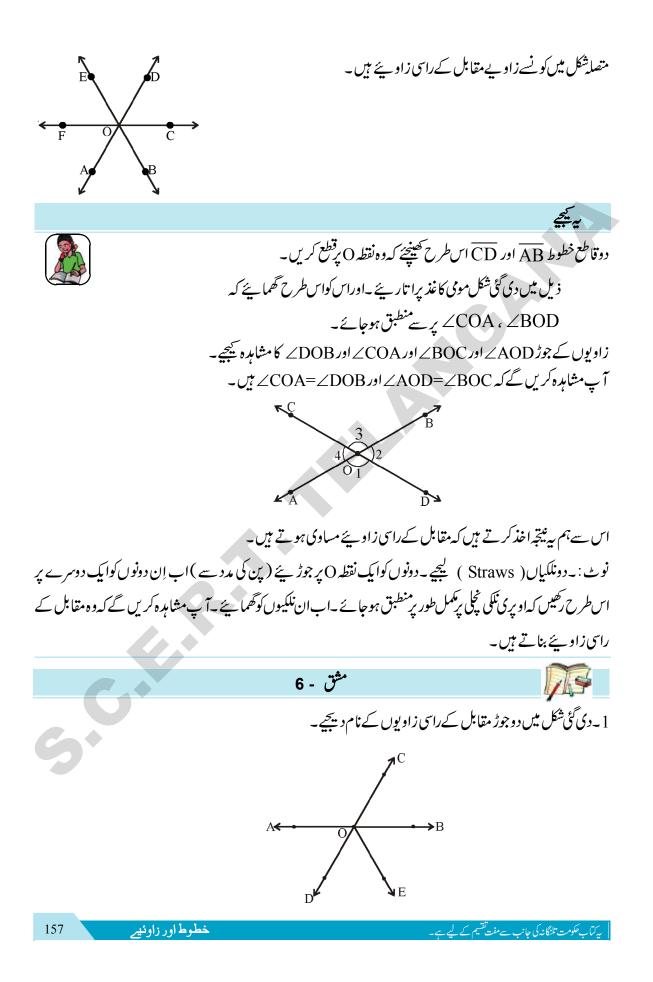
Note : Take two straws. Fix them at a point 'O' with a pin. Place them such that the straw on top covers the one below. Rotate one of the straws. You will find that they make vertically opposite angles.

لر D

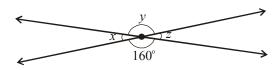




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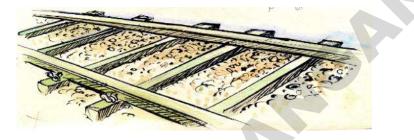
2. Find the measure of x, y and z without actually measuring them.



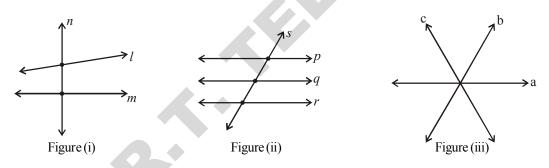
3. Give some examples of vertically opposite angles in your surroundings.

4.2 Transversal

You might have seen railway track. The following is the example for transversal lines.



A line which intersects two or more lines at distinct points is called a transversal.



- In Fig (i) two lines 'l' and 'm' are intersected by a line 'n', at two distinct points. Therefore, 'n' is a transversal to 'l' and m''.
- In Fig (ii) three lines 'p', 'q' and 'r' are intersected by a line 's', at three distinct points. So, 's' is a transversal to 'p' 'q' and 'r'.
- In Fig (iii) two lines 'a' and 'b' are intersected by a line 'c'. The point of intersection of 'c' is the same as that of 'a' and 'b'. The three lines are thus intersecting lines and none of them is a transversal to the other as no line intersects other two lines at distinct points.

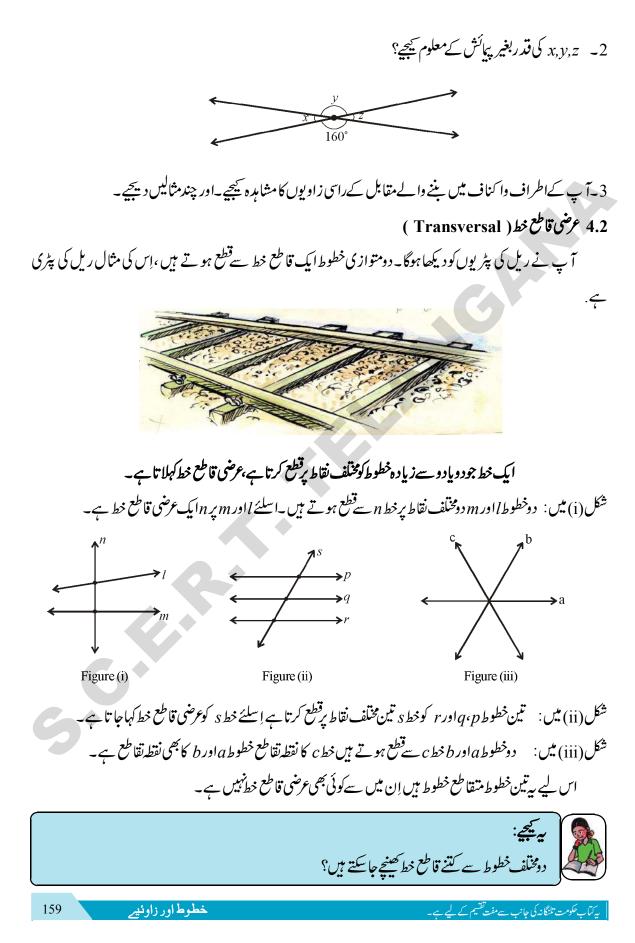


Try This

How many transversals can be drawn for two distinct lines?

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4.2.1 Angles made by a transversal

When a transversal cuts two lines, 8 angles are formed. This is because at each intersection 4 angles are formed. Observe the figure.

Here '*l*' and '*m*' are two lines intersected by the transversal '*p*'. Eight angles $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$, $\angle 6$, $\angle 7$ and $\angle 8$ are formed.

Angles $\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$, are lying inside 'l' and 'm'. They are thus called interior angles. The angles $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 7$ and $\angle 8$ are on the outside of the lines 'l' and 'm'. They are thus called exterior angles.

Look at adjacent figure.

 $\angle 1$, $\angle 2$, $\angle 7$ and $\angle 8$ are exterior angles.

 $\angle 3$, $\angle 4$, $\angle 5$ and $\angle 6$ are interior angles.

We have learnt about vertically opposite angles and noted the fact that they are equal.

Renu looked at figure for vertically opposite angles, and said $\angle 1 = \angle 3$ and $\angle 2 = \angle 4$.

Which are the other two pairs of vertically opposite angles?

She said that each exterior angle is paired with an vertically opposite angle which is in the interior. The angles in these pairs are equal. Do you agree with Renu?

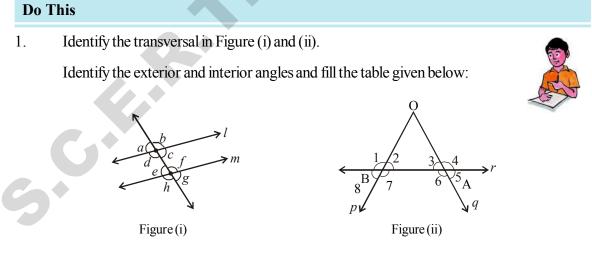
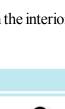


Figure	Transversal	Exterior angles	Interior angles
(i)			
(ii)			

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m

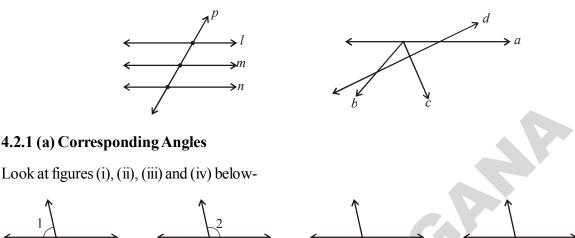
داخلي زاويے	خارجي زاويے	عرضى قاطع خط	شکل
			(i)
			(ii)

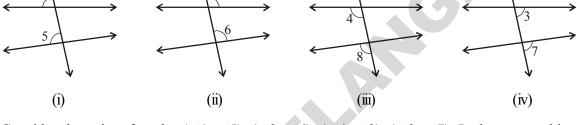
161

خطوط اور زاوئیے

یہ کتاب حکومت تلزگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

2. Consider the following lines. Which line is a transversal? Find the number of angles formed and list them. Which are the exterior angles and which are the interior angles?





Consider the pairs of angles $(\angle 1, \angle 5)$, $(\angle 2, \angle 6)$, $(\angle 4, \angle 8)$, $(\angle 3, \angle 7)$. Is there something common among these pairs of angles? These angles lie on different vertices. They are on the same side of the transversal and in each pair one is an interior angle and the other is an exterior angle. Thus, each of the above pair of angles are called corresponding angles.

What happens when a line is transversal to three lines? Which are the corresponding angles in this case? What is the number of exterior and interior angles in this case?



What would happen if number of lines intersected by the transversal becomes 4,5 and more?

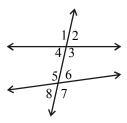
Can you predict the number of exterior and the interior angles that are corresponding to each other?

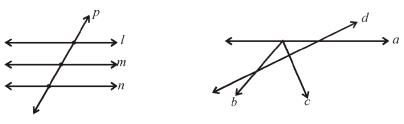
4.2.1 (b) Interior and Exterior Alternate Angles

Look at the adjacent figure. Find the angles which have the following three properties:

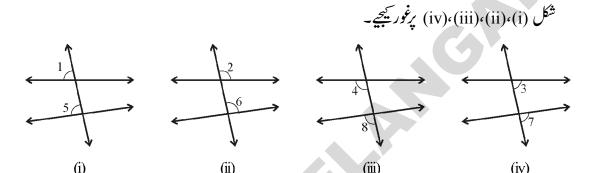
- (i) Have different vertices.
- (ii) Are on the either side of the transversal
- (iii) Lie 'between' the two lines (i.e. are interior angles).

Such pairs of angles are called interior alternate angles.

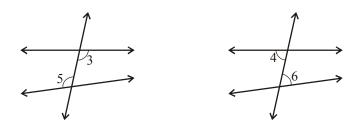




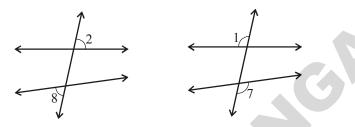
(Corresponding Angles) نظیری زاویخ (4.2.1(a)



زاویوں کے جوڑ پرغور تیجیے۔ (7 ک 2.3) , (2 ک 24) , (2 ک 2.2) , (5 ک 2.1) کیا آپ اِن زاویوں کی جوڑ میں پچھ مشترک پاتے ہیں۔ بیزاو یۓ مختلف راس پر بنے ہیں۔ اور بیزاو یۓ عرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ہی جانب واقع ہیں۔ اور اِن میں ایک زاویہ بیرونی جانب اور ایک اندرونی جانب واقع ہے۔ مندرجہ بالا زاویوں کے جوڑنظیری زاویئے کہلاتے ہیں۔ اگر ایک عرضی قاطع خط تین خطوط کو مختلف نقطوں پرقطع کرتا ہے، تب کیا ہوگا ؟ اِس صورت میں نظیری زاویے کو نسے



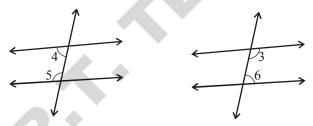
The pairs of angles ($\angle 3$, $\angle 5$) and ($\angle 4$, $\angle 6$) are the two pairs of interior alternate angles. Similarly, you may find two pairs of exterior alternate angles.



The pairs of angles ($\angle 2$, $\angle 8$) and ($\angle 1$, $\angle 7$) are called alternate exterior angles.

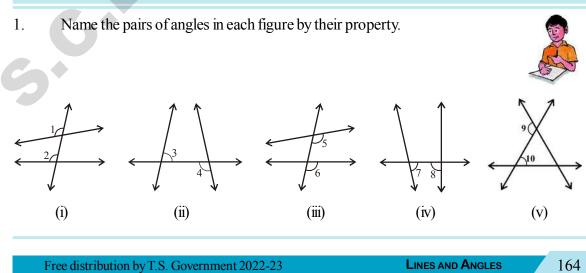
4.2.1 (c) Interior Angles on the same side of the transversal

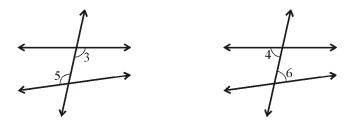
Interior angles can be on the same side of the transversal too.



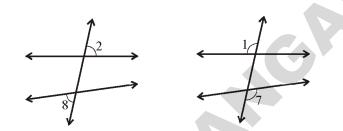
Angles $(\angle 4, \angle 5)$ and $(\angle 3, \angle 6)$ are the two pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal.

Do This

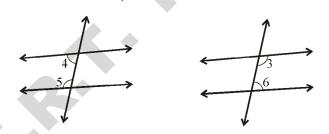




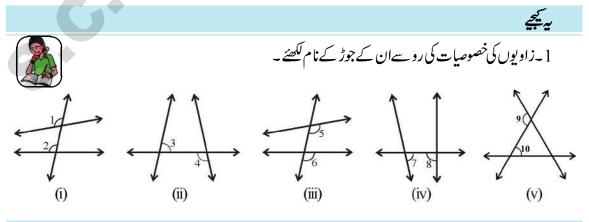
زاویوں کے جوڑ (2 ک_ی 2 کے)اور (6 ک_ی 4 کے)داخلی متبادلہ زاویوں کے جوڑ میں۔اسی طرح آپ دوجوڑ خارجی متبادلہ زاویوں کے حاصل کر کیتے ہیں۔



زاویوں کے جوڑ (82 ,22)اور (72 ,12) خارجی متبادلہ زاویوں کے جوڑ کہلاتے ہیں۔ (c) 4.2.1 عرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ہی جانب والے داخلی زاویے: داخلی زاویۓ عرضی قاطع خط کے ایک جانب شکل میں دئے گئے طریقہ پریائے جاتے ہیں۔



زاویے 5/ ,4/ اور 6/ ,3/ داخلی زوایوں کے 2 جوڑ ہیں۔جو مرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ہی جانب داقع ہیں۔



۔ بہ کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے۔

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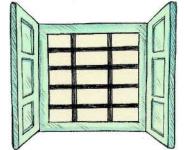
خطوط اور زاوئير

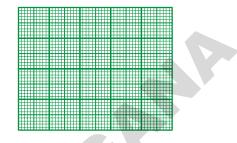
4.2.2 Transversal on parallel lines

You know that two coplanar lines which do not intersect are called parallel lines.

Let us look at transversals on parallel lines and the properties of angles on them.

Look at the pictures.



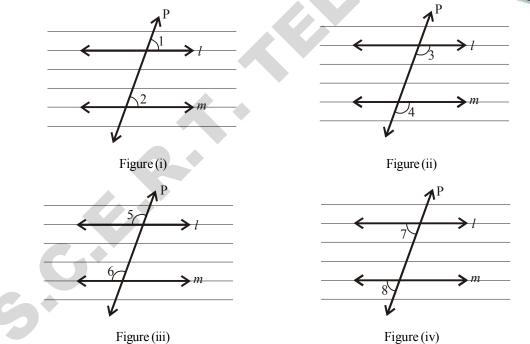


These give examples for parallel lines with a transversal.

Do This

Take a ruled sheet of paper. Draw two lines '*l*' and 'm' parallel to each other and draw a transversal 'p' on these lines.

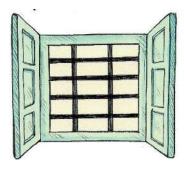
Label the pairs of corresponding angles as shown in Figures (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).

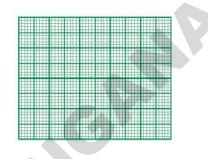


Place the tracing paper over Figure (i). Trace the lines 'l', 'm' and 'p'. Slide the tracing paper along 'p', until the line 'l' coincides with line 'm'. You find that $\angle 1$ on the traced figure coincides with $\angle 2$ of the original figure. Thus $\angle 1 = \angle 2$

Are the remaining pairs of corrosponding angles equal? Check by tracing and sliding.

4.2.2 متوازی خطوط پر عرضی قاطع خط: ایسے دوہم مستوی خطوط جوقطع نہیں کرتے متوازی خطوط کہلاتے ہیں۔ آیئے ہم غور کریں کہ متوازی خطوط پر عرضی قاطع خط سے بننے والے زاویوں کے خواص کیا ہیں۔ ذیل میں دی گئی کھڑکی اور گراف پیپر پرغور تیجیے۔





بديجي

ہیدی گئی مثالیں متوازی خطوط پر *عرض*ی قاطع خط کوطا ہر کرتے ہیں۔



ایک کاغذ لیجئے جس پرمتوازی لکیریں ہوں۔ اِن پر دومتوازی خطوط کھینچئے جہاں *ا*اور m ایک دوسرے کے متوازی ہیں ۔ اِن دوخطوط یرا یک عرضی قاطع خط p کھینچئے ۔ نظیری زاویوں کے جوڑ جوا شکال(i)،(ii)،(ii)،(v) میں دی گئی ہیں۔ اُن کے نام لکھتے۔ شکل(i) یرمومی کاغذ(Trace paper) رکھکر m،l اور q پرشق کریں ۔مومی کاغذ کوخط q سے اس طرح ک<u>ھینچ</u> کہ خط¹ اور خط m منطبق ہوجائے۔ آپ مشاہد ہ کریں گے کہ کیا مومی کاغذیر بنا ہوازاد یہ 1 / اصل کاغذیر بنے دالےزادیے Figure (i) Figure (ii) 2 يرمنطبق ہوتا ہے۔ $\angle 1 = \angle 27$ کیانظیری ز واپوں کے ماباقی جوڑبھی مساوی ہیں؟ مومی کاغذ کے استعال سے اور او پر بتلائے گئے مل Figure (iv) Figure (iii) کی مدد سے جانچ کیچے۔

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<u>بر کتاب حکومت ت</u>لنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت^یقشیم کے لیے ہے

You will find that if a pair of parallel lines are intersected by a transversal then the angles in each pair of corresponding angles are equal.

We can use this 'corresponding angles' property to get another result.

In the adjacent figure 'l' and 'm' are a pair of parallel lines and 'p' is a transversal.

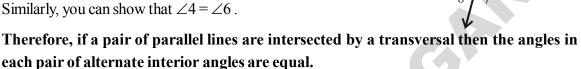
As all pairs of corresponding angles are equal,

$$\angle 1 = \angle 5$$

But $\angle 1 = \angle 3$ (vertically opposite angles)

Thus, $\angle 3 = \angle 5$

Similarly, you can show that $\angle 4 = \angle 6$.



Do you find the same result for exterior alternate angles? Try.

Now, we find one more interesting result about interior angles on the same side of the transversal.

In the adjacent figure 'l' and 'm' a pair of parallel lines intersected by a transversal 'p'.

 $\angle 3 = \angle 5$ (alternate interior angles)

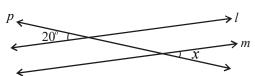
But $\angle 3 + \angle 4 = 180^{\circ}$ (Why?)

Thus, $\angle 4 + \angle 5 = 180^{\circ}$

Similarly $\angle 3 + \angle 6 = 180^\circ$ (Give reason)

Thus, if a pair of parallel lines are intersected by a transversal then the angles in each pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.

Example 1:	In the adjacent figure, ' l ' and ' m ' are
	a pair of parallel lines.

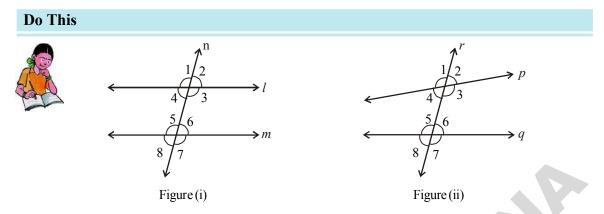


'p' is a transversal. Find 'x'.

Solution : Given $l \parallel m$, p is a transversal.

 $\angle x$ and 20° are a pair of exterior alternate angles, therefore they are equal.

Thus, $\angle x = 20^\circ$.



Trace the copy of figures (i) and (ii) in your note book. Measure the angles using a protractor and fill the following tables.

Figure	Pairs of corresponding angles			
	1 st pair	2 nd pair	3 rd pair	4 th pair
(i)	∠1=	∠2 =	∠3 =	∠4 =
	∠5 =	∠6 =	∠7 =	∠8 =
(ii)	∠1 =	∠2 =	∠3 =	∠4 =
	∠5 =	∠6 =	∠7 =	∠8 =

Table 1 : Fill the table with the measures of the correspondin	ng angles.
--	------------

Find out in which figure the pairs of corresponding angles are equal.

What can you say about the lines '*l*' and '*m*'?

What can you say about the lines 'p' and 'q'?

Which pair of lines are parallel?

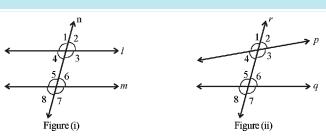
Thus, when a transversal intersects two lines and the pair of corresponding angles are equal then the lines are parallel.

Table 2 : Fill the table with the measures of the interior alternate angles.

Figure	Pairs of interior alternate angles		
	1 st pair	2 nd pair	
(i)	∠3 =	∠4 =	
	∠5 =	∠6 =	
(ii)	∠3 =	∠4 =	
	∠5 =	∠6 =	

LINES AND ANGLES





،،، سود ، شکل (i) اور (ii) کواپنی نوٹ بُک پرا تاریخ ۔ اُن کے زاویوں کی پیائش چاندہ کی مدد سے سیجئے اورمندرجہ ذیل جدول پُرسیجیے۔ جدول 1: جدول کونظیری زاویوں کی پیائش سےکمل سیجیے۔

شکل	نظیری زاویوں کے جوڑ				
	ىپىلى جوڑ	دوسری جوڑ	تىسرى جوڑ	چوشی جوڑ	
(i)	∠1=	∠2 =	∠3 =	∠4 =	
	∠5 =	∠6 =	∠7=	∠8 =	
(ii)	∠1 =	∠2 =	∠3 =	∠4 =	
	∠5 =	∠6=	∠7 =	∠8 =	

بتائیے کہ کس شکل میں نظیری زاویوں کی جوڑ مساوی ہیں؟ خطوط ااور m کے بارے میں آپ کی کیارائے ہے؟ خطوط واور p کے بارے میں آپ کی کیارائے ہے؟ کو نسے خطوط کی جوڑ آپس میں متوازی ہے؟ اس طرح، اگرکوئی عرضی قاطع خط دوخطوط کو قطع کرتا ہواور اُن کے نظیری زاویوں کے جوڑ مساوی ہوں میں متوازی ہوتے ہیں۔

جدول2: داخلی متبادلہ زاویوں کی پیائش کرتے ہوئے جدول کر پُر تیجیے۔

شكل	داخلی متبادلہ زاویوں کی جوڑیاں		
	ىپىلى جوڑى	د دسری جوڑی	
(i)	∠3 =	∠4 =	
	∠5 =	∠6 =	
(ii)	∠3 =	∠4 =	
	∠5 =	∠6 =	

ید کتاب حکومت تلذگانہ کی جانب سے مفت نقشیم کے لیے ہے

به کیچیے

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خطوط اور زاوئيم

Find out in which figure the pairs of interior alternate angles are equal?

What can you say about the lines 'l' and 'm'?

What can you say about the lines 'p' and 'q'?

Thus, if a pair of lines are intersected by a transversal and the alternate interior angles are equal then the lines are parallel.

Table 3 : Fill the table with the measures of interior angles on the same side of the transversal

Figure	Pairs of interio	Pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal.			
	1 st	pair	2 nd	pair	
(i)	∠3=	∠3+∠6=	∠4=	∠4+∠5=	
	∠6=		∠5=		
(ii)	∠3=	∠3+∠6=	∠4=	∠4+∠5=	
	∠6=		∠5=		

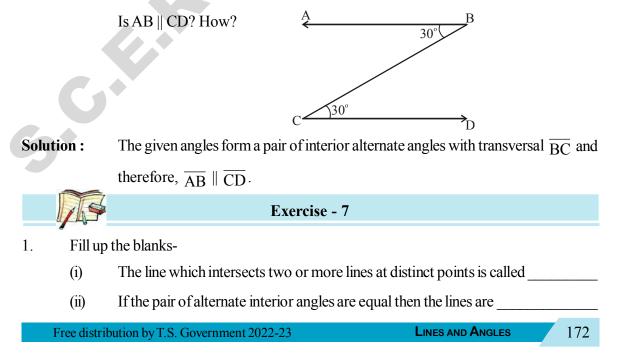
In which figure the pairs of interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary (i.e. sum is 180°)?

What can you say about the lines 'l' and 'm'?

What can you say about the lines 'p' and 'q'?

Thus, if a pair of lines are intersected by a transversal and the interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary then the lines are parallel.

Example 2: In the figure given below, two angles are marked as 30° each.



بتائیے کہ کس شکل میں اندرونی متبادل زاویوں کی جوڑی مساوی ہے؟ خطوط *ا*اوm کے بارے میں آپ کی کیارائے ہے؟ خطوط qاور q کے بارے میں آپ کی کیارائے ہے؟ اس طرح ،اگر خطوط کی جوڑی عرضی قاطع خط سے قطع ہوتی ہیں اوراُن کے داخلی متبادلہ زاویۓ مساوی ہوتے ہیں تب وہ

خطوط متوازی ہوتے ہیں۔

جدول 3: -عرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ہی جانب بننے والے داخلی زاویوں کی پیائش کرتے ہوئے جدول کو پُر کریں۔

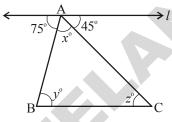
شكل	عرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ھی جانب بننے والے داخلی زاوئیے				
	پہلی جوڑی		دوسری جوڑی		
(i)	∠3=	∠3+∠6 =,	∠4=.,,	∠4+∠5=	
	∠6=		∠5=		
(ii)	∠3=	∠3+∠6 =	∠4=	∠4+∠5=	
	∠6=		∠5=		

س شکل میں داخلی زاویوں کے جوڑ جوعرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ہی جانب بنتے ہیں۔تکمیلہ زاویئے ہوتے ہیں۔(زاویوں کامجموعہ 180⁰)

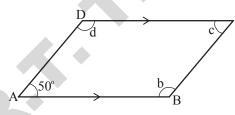
- (iii) The sum of interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary then the lines are _____
- (iv) If two lines intersect each other then the number of common points they have

2. In the adjacent figure, the lines 'l' and 'm' are parallel and 'n' is a transversal. Fill in the blanks for all the situations given below- n

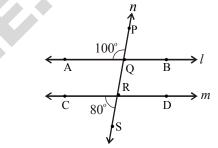
- (iv) If $\angle 4 = 100^\circ$ then $\angle 8 =$
- 3. Find the measures of x, y and z in the figure, where $l \parallel BC$



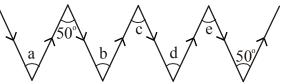
4. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which AB ll DC and AD ll BC. Find \angle b, \angle c and \angle d.



5. In a given figure, 'l' and 'm' are intersected by a transversal 'n'. Is $l \parallel m$?



6. Find $\angle a$, $\angle b$, $\angle c$, $\angle d$ and $\angle e$ in the figure? Give reasons.



(Note: Two arrow marks pointing in the same direction represent parallel lines.)

LINES AND ANGLES

			~
	Looking Back		
1	1.(i) If the sum of two angles is equal to 90°, then the angles		
	are called complementary angles.	£235/231	
	(ii)Each angle in a pair of complementary angles is acute.	25.89	
,	(i) If the sum of two angles is equal to 180°, then the angles are	HE MORE	
	called supplementary angles.	VEDOTO	
		V JF 71 7	
	(ii) Each angle in a pair of supplementary angles may be either		
	acute or right or obtuse.		
	(iii) Two right angles always supplement to each other.		
3.	The angles formed on both sides of a common arm and a common v	vertex are adjacen	t
	angles.		
ł.	A pair of complementary angles or a pair of supplementary angles no	eed not be adjacen	t
	angles.		
5.	A pair of angles that are adjacent and supplementary form a linear pair	ir.	
5.	(i) When two lines intersect each other at a point (vertex), the angles	formed opposite to)
	each other are called vertically opposite angles.	1	
	(ii) A pair of vertically opposite angles are always equal in	1 + 2	
	measure	$-p_3$	>
7.	(i) A line which intersects two or more lines at distinct points is	5	
	called a transversal to the lines.	$ D_{-}^{\circ}$	>
	(ii) A transversal makes eight angles with two lines as shown	0	
	in the adjacent figure.	\downarrow	

S.No.	Types of angles	No.of Pairs	Angles
1.	Interior angles		$\angle 3, \angle 4, \angle 5, \angle 6$
2.	Exterior angles		$\angle 1, \angle 2, \angle 7, \angle 8$
3.	Vertically opposite angles	4 pairs	$(\angle 1, \angle 3); (\angle 4, \angle 2); (\angle 5, \angle 7); (\angle 8, \angle 6)$
4.	Corresponding angles	4 pairs	$(\angle 1, \angle 5); (\angle 2, \angle 6); (\angle 4, \angle 8); (\angle 3, \angle 7)$
5.	Alternate interior angles	2 pairs	(∠3,∠5); (∠4,∠6)
6.	Alternate exterior angles	2 pairs	$(\angle 1, \angle 7); (\angle 2, \angle 8)$
7.	Interior angles on the same side of transversal	2 pairs	$(\angle 3, \angle 6); (\angle 4, \angle 5)$

- 8. When a transversal intersects a pair of parallel lines, the angles in
 - (i) Each pair of corresponding angles are equal.
 - (ii) Each pair of alternate interior angles are equal.
 - (iii) Each pair of alternate exterior angles are equal.
 - (iv) Each pair of interior angles on the same side of the transversal are supplementary.

3

4

5 6

7

 ${\color{black}{\text{Lines and}}} \, {\color{black}{\text{Angles}}} \,$

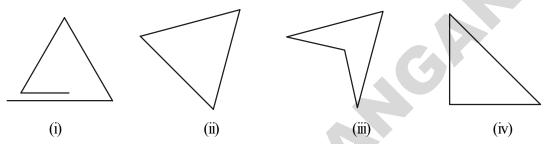
- (ii) داخلی متبادلہ زاویوں کی ہرایک جوڑی مساوی ہوتی ہیں۔ (iii) خارجی متبادلہ زاویوں کی ہرایک جوڑی مساوی ہوتی ہیں۔ (iv) عرضی قاطع خط کے ایک ہی جانب بننے والے زاویۓ تکمیلہ ہوتے ہیں۔

TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES



5.0 Introduction

You have learnt about triangles in your previous class. Look at the figures given below. Which of these are triangles?



Discuss with your friends why only some of these figures are triangles.

We know that a triangle is a closed figure made up of three line segments.

Obser $\triangle PQR$ in the adjacent figure. It has

- (i) Three sides which are $\overline{PQ}, \overline{QR}, \overline{RP}$
- Three angles which are $\angle RQP$, $\angle QPR$, $\angle PRQ$ (ii)
- Three vertices which are P, Q, R (iii)

The side opposite to vertex P is \overline{OR} . Can you name the sides which are opposite to vertices Q and R?

Likewise, the side opposite to $\angle QPR$ is \overline{QR} . Can you name the side which is opposite to $\angle RQP$?



Try This

Uma felt that a triangle can be formed with three collinear points. Do you agree? Why? Draw diagram to justify your answer.

Note: If three or more points lie on the same line, then they are called collinear points.

Note: LM = Length of Line segment of LM ;

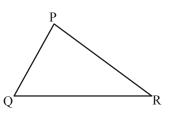
 $\overrightarrow{LM} = \operatorname{Ray} LM$

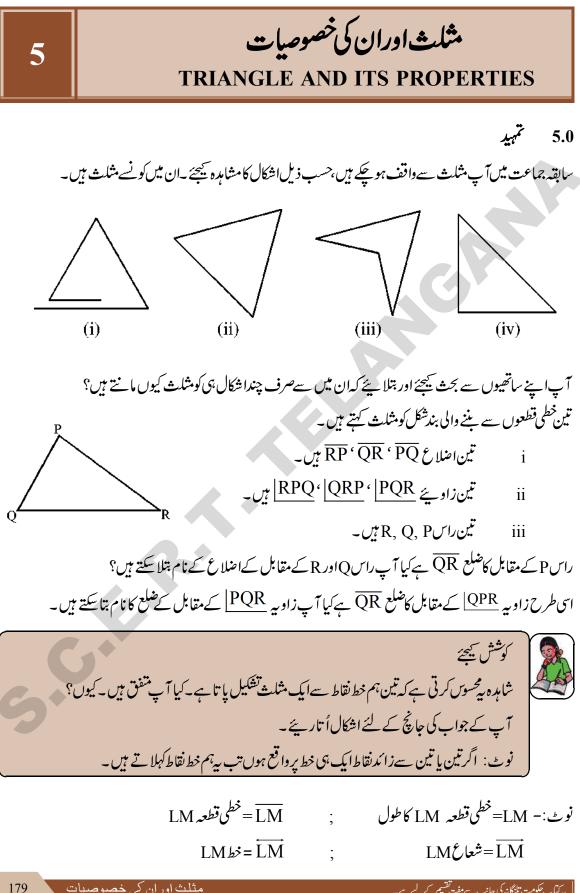
 \overline{LM} = Line segment LM

 \overrightarrow{LM} = Line LM

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TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES





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5.1 Classification of triangles

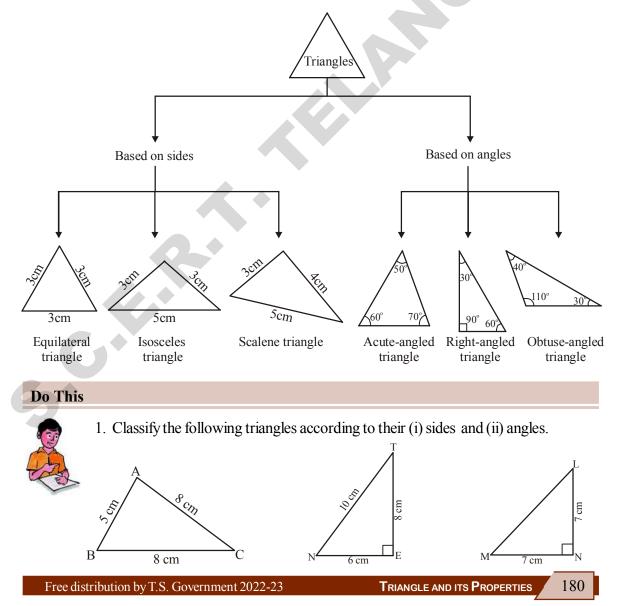
Triangles can be classified based on their sides and angles.

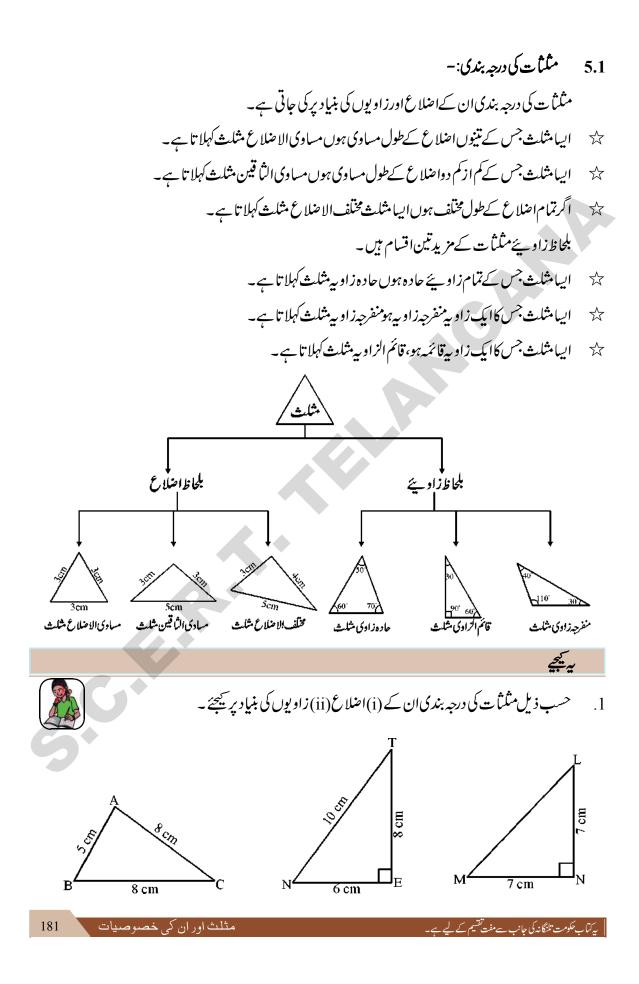
Based on the sides, triangles are classified into three types:

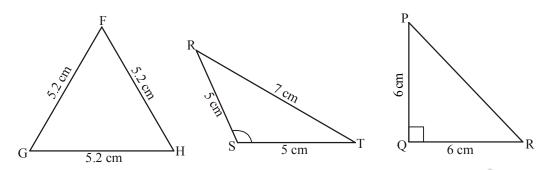
- A triangle having all three sides of equal length is called an Equilateral Triangle.
- A triangle having two sides of equal length is called an Isosceles Triangle.
- If all the three sides of a triangle are of different length, the triangle is called a Scalene Triangle.

Based on the angles, triangles are again classified into three types:

- A triangle whose all angles are acute is called an acute-angled triangle.
- A triangle whose any one of angles is obtuse is called an obtuse-angled triangle.
- A triangle whose any one of angles is a right angle is called a right-angled triangle.







- (2) Write the six elements (i.e. the 3 sides and 3 angles) of $\triangle ABC$.
- (3) Write the side opposite to vertex Q in Δ PQR.
- (4) Write the angle opposite to side \overline{LM} in ΔLMN .
- (5) Write the vertex opposite to side \overline{RT} in ΔRST .

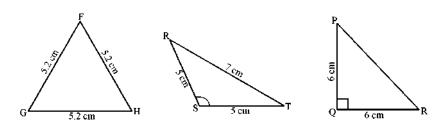
If we consider triangles in terms of both sides and angles we can have the following types of triangles:

Type of Triangle	Equilaterial	Isosceles	Scalene
Acute-angled			
Right-angled			
Obtuse-angled		t t	



Try This

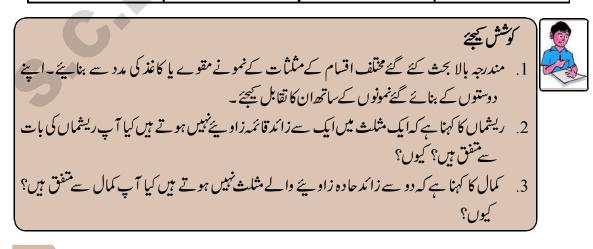
- Make paper-cut models of the various types of triangles discussed above.Compare your models with those of your friends.
- 2. Rashmi claims that no triangle can have more than one right angle. Do you agree with her. Why?
- 3. Kamal claims that no triangle can have more than two acute angles. Do you agree with him. Why?



- 2. ΔABC کے چی عضر (یعنی 3 ضلعاور 3زاویئے) لکھئے۔
 - 2. ΔPQR میں راسQ کے مقابل کاضلع لکھئے۔
 - 4. ΔLMN میں ضلع LM کے مقابل کازاو یہ لکھتے۔
 - 5. ΔRST میں ضلع RT کے مقابل کاراس لکھتے۔

-U.	مب ذیل اقسام حاصل ہوتی ہے	ورزاویئے دیکھیں تب ہمیں حس	اكربهم متكتأت كوبلحاظ ضلعا
	A ALL ALL	E IN ILEI	

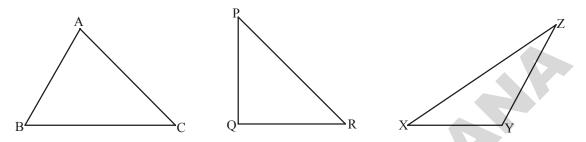
مختلف الاصلاع	مساوىالثاقين	مساوى الاضلاع	مثلث کے اقسام
			حادہ زاویہ مثلث
			قائم الزاويد مثلث
A A	t l		منفرجه زاويه مثلث



5.2 Relationship between the sides of a triangle

5.2.1 Sum of the lengths of two sides of a triangle

Draw any three triangles say $\triangle ABC$, $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle XYZ$ as given below:



Use your ruler to find the lengths of their sides and tabulate your results as follows:

Name of Δ	Length of sides	Sum of lengths of two sides	Is this true?	Yes/No
ΔΑΒC	CA=	AB+BC =	AB + BC > CA	
	AB =	BC+CA =	BC + CA > AB	
	BC=	CA+AB =	CA + AB > BC	
ΔPQR	RP =	PQ+QR =	PQ + QR > RP	
	PQ =	QR+RP =	QR + RP > PQ	
	QR =	RP+PQ =	RP + PQ > QR	
ΔΧΥΖ	ZX=	XY+YZ =	XY+YZ>ZX	
	XY=	YZ+ZX =	YZ + ZX > XY	
	YZ	ZX+XY =	ZX + XY > YZ	

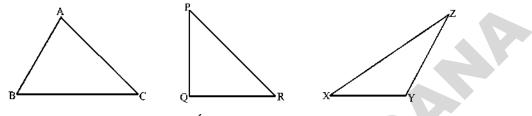
We can see that in all the above examples, the sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.

For eg. In $\triangle ABC$, AB + BC > CABC + CA > AB

$$CA + AB > BC$$

- 5.2 مثلث کے اضلاع کے مابین رشتہ:-
- 5.2.1 مثلث كردوا منلاع كطول كالمجموعه:-

كوئى تين مثلثات تشكيل ديجئے، اور انھيں AXYZ ، ΔPQR ، ΔABC ، مديجئے جيسا كدينچ شكل ميں بتلايا كيا ہے۔



∆کانام	🛆 کے اصلاع	دداصلاع كالمجوعه	کیا ہے۔	بال/نېيں
ΔABC	AB =	$AB^+BC =$	AB + BC > CA	
	BC =	BC+CA =	BC + CA $>$ AB	
	CA =	CA + AB =	CA + AB > BC	
△PQR	PQ =	PQ+QR =	PQ + QR > RP	
	QR =	QR + RP =	QR + RP > PQ	
	RP =	RP+PQ=	RP + PQ > QR	
ΔXYZ	XY=	$XY^+YZ =$	$XY^+ YZ^> ZX$	
	YZ =	$_{\rm YZ}+_{\rm ZX} =$	YZ + ZX > XY	
	ZX	ZX + XY =	ZX + XY > YZ	

پٹری کے استعال سے ان کے اصلاع کے طول معلوم سیجئے اوران کے نتائج کوجدول میں درج سیجئے۔

مندرجہ بالاتمام مثالوں میں ہم یہہد کیھ سکتے ہیں کہ سی بھی مثلث کے کوئی دواضلاع کےطول کا مجموعہ تیسر مےضلع کے

طول سے بڑا ہوتا ہے۔

مثلاً ۵ABC میں

$$\overline{BC} + \overline{CA} > \overline{AB}$$

 $\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} > \overline{CA}$

$$CA + AB > BC$$

5.2.2 Difference between the lengths of two sides of a triangle

Name of Δ	Length of sides	Difference between lengths of two sides	Is this true?	Yes/No
ΔABC	AB =	BC-CA =	BC – CA <ab< td=""><td></td></ab<>	
	BC =	CA-AB =	CA-AB <bc< td=""><td></td></bc<>	
	CA=	AB-BC =	AB – BC <ca< td=""><td></td></ca<>	
ΔPQR	PQ =	QR-RP =	QR – RP <pq< td=""><td></td></pq<>	
	QR =	RP–PQ =	RP – PQ <qr< td=""><td></td></qr<>	
	RP =	PQ–QR =	PQ – QR <rp< td=""><td></td></rp<>	
ΔΧΥΖ	XY=	YZ-ZX=	YZ-ZX <xy< td=""><td></td></xy<>	
	YZ=	ZX–XY=	ZX-XY <yz< td=""><td></td></yz<>	
	ZX=	XY-YZ=	XY-YZ <zx< td=""><td></td></zx<>	

Take the same triangles as in the above example and tabulate your results as follows:

From these observations we can conclude that the difference between the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is less than the length of the third side.

For eg. In $\triangle ABC$,	AB - BC < CA;	BC - AB < CA
	BC - CA < AB;	CA-BC < AB
	CA - AB < BC;	AB - CA < BC



Try This

The lengths of two sides of a triangle are 6 cm and 9 cm. Write all the possible lengths of the third side.

Example 1: Can a triangle have sides with lengths 6 cm, 5 cm and 8 cm?

Solution: Let the sides of the triangle be AB = 6 cm BC = 5 cm CA = 8 cmSum of any two sides i.e, AB + BC = 6 + 5 = 11 > 8 BC + CA = 5 + 8 = 13 > 6CA + AB = 8 + 6 = 14 > 5

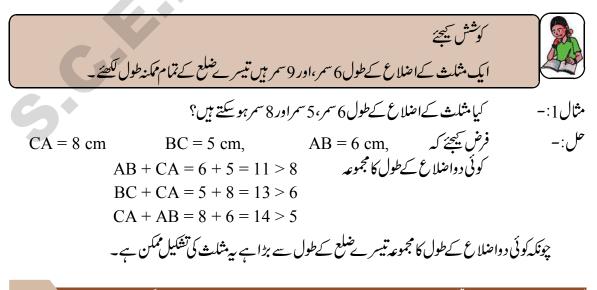
Since, the sum of the lengths of any two sides is greater than the length of the third side. So, the triangle can be constructed using the above given measurements.

5.2.2 مثلث كردوا ضلاع كے طول كافرق:-

مندرجہ بالامثال کے ہی مثلثات کو کیجئے اور نتائج کوجدول میں درج سیجئے۔

∆کانام	△ کےاضلاع	دواصلاع كافرق	کیا یہہ کی ہے؟	بال/نبيس
ΔABC	AB =	BC-CA =	BC - AB > AC	
	BC =	CA - AB =	CA - AB > BC	
	CA =	AB - BC =	AB - BC > CA	
△PQR	PQ =	QR - RP =	QR - RP > PQ	
	QR =	RP - PQ =	RP - PQ > QR	
	RP =	PQ - QR =	PQ - QR > RP	
∆XYZ	XY ⁼	YZ - ZX =	YZ - ZX > XY	
	YZ =	ZX-XY =	ZX - XY > YZ	
	ZX	XY-YZ =	XY - YZ > ZX	

ان مثابدات کی رو ہے ہم یہ نتیجہ اخذ کرتے ہیں کہ مثلث کے کوئی دوا صلاع کے طول کا فرق اس کے تیسر صلع کے طول ۔۔۔ $deb = \frac{AB}{CA} - \frac{BC}{CA} = \frac{BC}{$



Exercise - 1

- 1. Is it possible to have a triangle with the following sides?
 - (i) 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm.

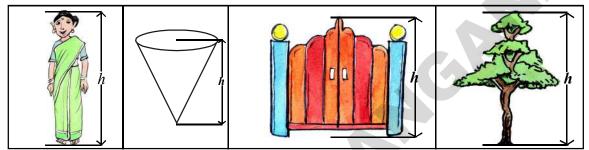
(ii) 6 cm, 6 cm and 6 cm.

(iii) 4 cm, 4 cm and 8 cm.

(iv) 3 cm, 5 cm and 7 cm.

5.3 Altitudes of a triangle

In your daily life you might have come across the word 'height' in different situations. How will you measure the height of different figures given below?

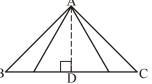


You will measure it from the top point of the object to its base as shown in the figures. Let us use this creteria to measure the height for a triangle. Δ

In a given \triangle ABC, the height is the distance from vertex A to the

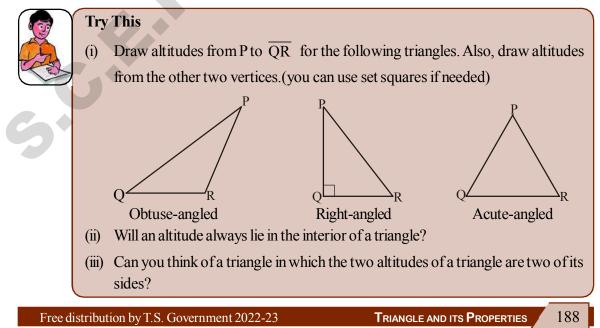
base $\overline{\mathrm{BC}}$. However, you can think of many line segments from A

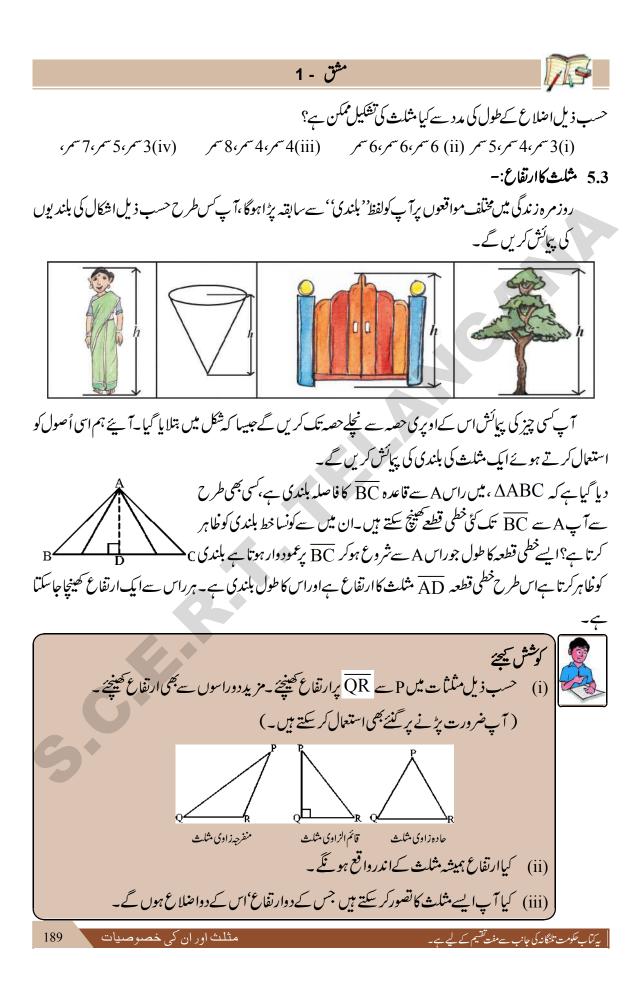
to $\overline{\mathrm{BC}}$. Which among them will represent the height?



The height is given by length of the line segment that starts from A and is perpendicular to \overline{BC} .

Thus, the line segment \overline{AD} is the altitude of the triangle and its length is height. An altitude can be drawn from each vertex.



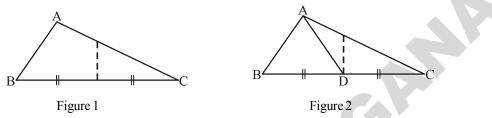


5.4 Medians of a triangle

Make a paper cut out of $\triangle ABC$.

Now fold the triangle in such a way that the vertex B falls on vertex C. The line along which the triangle has been folded will

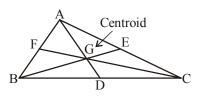
intersect side \overline{BC} as shown in Figure 1. The point of intersection is the mid-point of side \overline{BC} which we call D. Join vertex A and this mid-point D (as can be seen in Figure 2).



Similarly, fold the triangle in such a way that the vertex A falls on vertex C. The line along which the triangle has been folded will intersect side \overline{AC} . The point of intersection is the mid-point of side \overline{AC} which is marked as E. Join vertex B and this mid-point E.

Lastly, fold the triangle in such a way that the vertex A falls on vertex B. The line along which the triangle has been folded will intersect side \overline{AB} . The point of intersection of F is the mid-point of side AB. Join vertex C and this mid-point F.

AD, BE and CF are the line segments formed by joining the vertices A, B and C of the triangle to the mid-points of the opposite sides. They are called the medians of the triangle.



You will observe that the three medians intersect each other at a point in the interior of the triangle. This point of concurrency is called the Centroid (G).

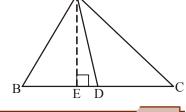
Thus, line segments which join the vertex of the triangle to the mid-point of the opposite side are called medians of the triangle. This point of concurrency of medians is called the Centroid (G).

Try This

Take paper cut outs of right-angled triangles and obtuse-angled triangles and find their centroid.

Exercise - 2

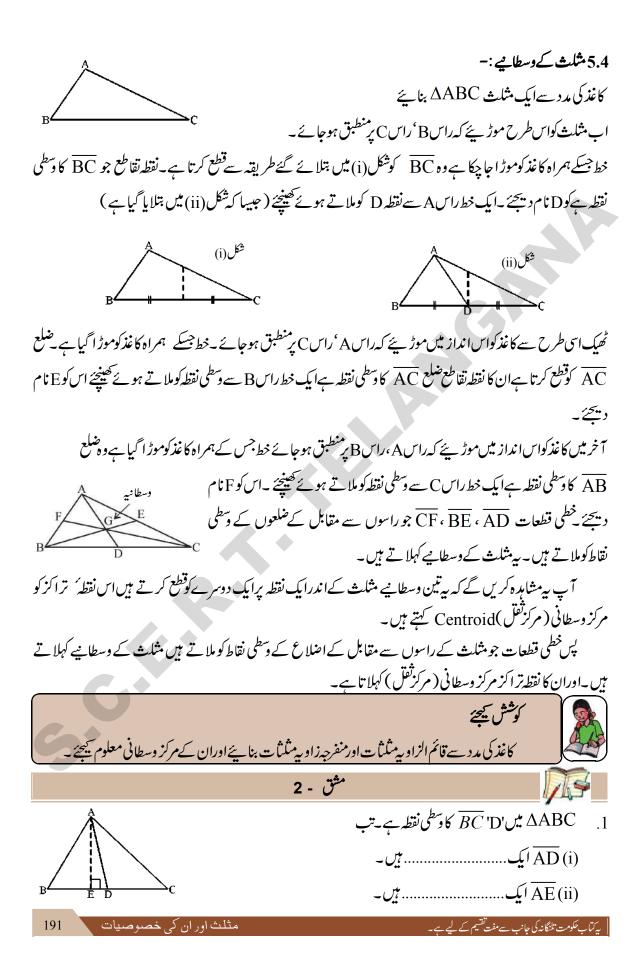
- 1. In $\triangle ABC$, D is the midpoint of BC
 - (i) AD is the _____
 - (ii) AE is the _____



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- 2. Name the triangle in which the two altitudes of the triangle are two of its sides.
- 3. Does a median always lie in the interior of the triangle?
- 4. Does an altitude always lie in the interior of a triangle?
- 5. (i) Write the side opposite to vertex Y in ΔXYZ .
 - (ii) Write the angle opposite to side \overline{PQ} in ΔPQR .
 - (iii) Write the vertex opposite to side \overline{AC} in ΔABC .

5.5 **Properties of triangles**

5.5.1 Angle-sum property of a triangle

Let us learn about this property through the following four activities

Activity 1

- 1. On a white sheet of paper, draw a triangle ABC. Using colour pencils mark its angles as shown.
- 2. Using scissors, cut out the three angular regions.
- 3. Draw a line XY and mark a point 'O' on it.



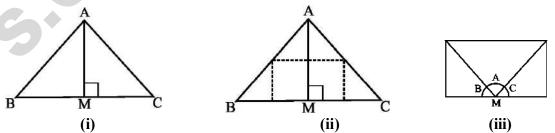
4. Paste the three angular cut outs adjacent to each other to form one angle at 'O' as shown in the figure below.



You will find that three angles now constitute a straight angle. Thus, the sum of the measures of angles of a triangle is equal to 180°.

Activity 2

Take a piece of paper and cut out a triangle, say ABC. Draw the altitude AM by folding \triangle ABC. Now, fold the three corners such that all the vertices A, B and C touch at M as shown in the following figures.



You will see that all the three angles A, B and C form a straight line and thus $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$.

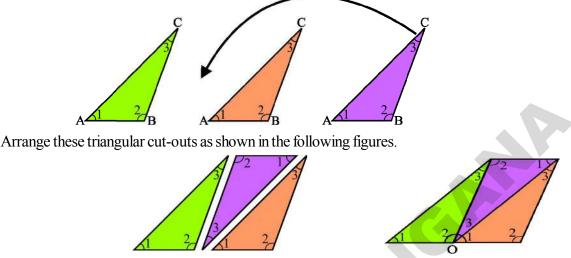
B

$$\begin{array}{c} . \quad 1 \\ . \quad 1 \\ . \quad 1 \\ . \quad 2 \\ . \quad 2$$

ا برکتاب کومت تلزگاند کی جانب سے مفتانشیم کے لیے ہے۔ معنان میں معالم اور ان کی خصوصیات 🛛 193

Activity 3

Take three copies of any triangle, say ABC. Mark its angles as 1,2 and 3 as shown below:



What do you observe about $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3$ at the point 'O'?

You will observe that three angles form a straight line and so measure 180°.

Activity 4

Draw any three triangles, say $\triangle ABC$, $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle XYZ$ in your note book. Use your protractor and measure each of the angles of these triangles.

Name of the	Measure of angles	Sum of the measures of the three angles
Triangle		
ΔABC	$\angle A = \dots, \angle B = \dots, \angle C = \dots,$	$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C =$
ΔPQR	$\angle P = \dots, \angle Q = \dots, \angle R = \dots,$	$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R =$
ΔΧΥΖ	$\angle X = \dots, \angle Y = \dots, \angle Z = \dots,$	$\angle X + \angle Y + \angle Z =$

Allowing marginal errors in measurements, you will find that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180°.

Now, let us observe the proof- "the sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to 180°" through logical argumentation.

Proof of angle-sum property of a triangle:

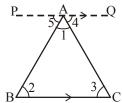
Statement : The sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180°

Given : A triangle ABC

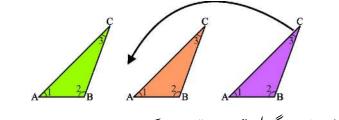
To prove : $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$

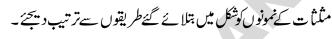
Construction : Through A draw a line segment PQ parallel to BC.

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مشغلہ 3:-کوئی تین مثلثات کے نمونے لیچئے۔انھیں ABC کا نام دیجئے۔ان کے زاویوں کو 1,2اور 3 کا نام دیجئے جیسا کہ شکل میں بتلایا گیا ہے۔







نقطہ O پر 32 + 22 + 1/2 کے متعلق آپ کیا مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں۔ آپ بیہ مشاہدہ کریں گے کہ تینوں زاویئے ایک خط منتقیم بناتے ہیں اور اس کی پیائش 180⁰ ہوگی۔ مشغلہ4:-

آپ اپنی کا پی میں تین مثلثات تھنچئے اورانھیں ΔABC ، ΔABC اور ΔXYZ کا نام دیجئے۔ چاندہ کے استعال سے ان تمام مثلثات کے زاویوں کی پیائش سیجئے۔

مثلث كانام	زاویوں کی پیائش طبعی اعداد میں	تین زاویوں کی پیائشوں کا مجموعہ
ΔABC	$\angle A = \dots, \angle B = \dots, \angle C \dots$	$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C$
ΔPQR	$\angle P = \dots, \angle Q = \dots, \angle R \dots$	$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R$
ΔXYZ	$\angle X = \dots, \angle Y = \dots, \angle Z.\dots$	$\angle X + \angle Y + \angle Z$

پیائش کے دوران چھوٹی غلطیوں کونظرا نداز کرنے پر آپ کو بیہ معلوم ہوگا کہ مثلث کے متیوں زاویوں کا مجموعہ 180° ہوگا۔ اب آپ مثلث کے متیوں زاویوں کا مجموعہ 180° سے متعلق منطق سونچ کا مشاہدہ کریں گے۔ مثلث کے متیوں زاویوں کا مجموعہ 180° ہونے کا ثبوت: ۔

بیان: شلث کے تینوں زادیوں کا مجموعہ 180[°] ہوتا ہے۔ دیا گیا ہے:ایک مثلث ABC میں ثابت کرنا ہے کہ(مطلوب):⁰BC = 2× + 2× + × عمل: A سے گذرتا ہوا BC کے متوازی ایک خطی قطعہ PQ کھینچا گیا۔

¹⁹⁵

Proof:

Mark the angles with the numbers as indicated in the figure:

∠2	= ∠5	(alternate interior angles)
∠3	= ∠4	(alternate interior angles)
$\angle 2 + \angle 3$	$= \angle 5 + \angle 4$	(adding above two equations)
$\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3$	$= \angle 1 + \angle 5 + \angle 4$	(adding $\angle 1$ to both sides)
But $\angle 1 + \angle 5 + \angle 4$	$= 180^{\circ}$	(angles forming a straight line)
$\therefore \qquad \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3$	= 180°	
$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle$	$C = 180^{\circ}$.	
Thus, the sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180°.		

In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 30^{\circ}$, $\angle B = 45^{\circ}$, find $\angle C$. Example 1: In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ Solution : (angle-sum property of a triangle) $30^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ (substituting given values in question) $75^{\circ} + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle C = 180^\circ - 75^\circ$ $\angle C = 105^{\circ}$ *.*:.

Example 2 :	In $\triangle ABC$, if $\angle A = 3 \angle B$ and $\angle C = 2 \angle B$. Find all the three angles of $\triangle ABC$.
Solution :	$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C$ = 180° [angle-sum property of a triangle]
	$3 \angle B + \angle B + 2 \angle B = 180^{\circ}$ [$\angle A = 3 \angle B$, $\angle C = 2 \angle B$]
	$6 \angle B = 180^{\circ}$
	Therefore, $\angle B = 30^{\circ}$
	Thus, $\angle A = 3 \angle B = 3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ$ B
C +	$\angle C = 2 \angle B = 2 \times 30^\circ = 60^\circ$
Example 3 :	\triangle ABC is right angled at C, CD \perp AB and \angle A = 55°.
	Find (i) \angle DCA (ii) \angle BCD (iii) \angle ABC
Solution :	In $\triangle ACD$, $A^{\Delta SS} = N_C$
	$\angle CAD + \angle ADC + \angle DCA = 180^{\circ}$ (angle-sum property of a triangle)
	$55^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + \angle DCA = 180^{\circ}$ (substituing values given in question)

ثبوت بشکل میں بتلا بئے گئے طریقے سے زاویوں کی نشاند ہی شیجئے۔ 1..... $\angle 2 = \angle 5$ (متبادلهزاویخ) 2.... $\angle 3 = \angle 4$ (متبادلهزاويځ) (ااور 2 كوجع كرنے ير) $\angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle 5 + \angle 4$ $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle 1 + \angle 5 + \angle 4$ اے کودونوں جانب جمع کرنے پر زاویئے جوخطمتنقیم بناتے ہیں ليكن °1+∠5+∠4=180° $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 180^{\circ}$ $A = 180^{\circ}$ پس مثلث کے زاویوں کا مجموعہ $A = 2B + 2C = 180^{\circ}$ مثال:- ΔABC میں $\Delta ABC = 45^\circ$ ، $\Delta ABC = 30^\circ$ ت ΔABC مثال: حل: - △ABC میں △ABC میں △ABC = 180 (مثلث کے زاویوں کے مجموعہ کی خاصیت) (مساوات میں قیمتیں درج کرنے پر) 30° + 45° + ∠C = 180° $75^{\circ} + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle C = 180^{\circ} - 75^{\circ}$ $\angle C = 105^{\circ}$ مثال2:- ΔABC میں اگر $A = 3 \angle B$ اور $A = 2 \angle B$ اور ΔABC تب ΔABC کے تمام زاویے معلوم کیجئے ؟ $(\angle C = 2\angle B | e_1 \angle A = 3\angle B \angle B | e_1 \angle A = 3\angle B | e_1 \angle B | e_1 | e_1 \angle B | e_1 \angle B | e_1 | e_1 \angle B | e_1 | e_1 | e_1 | e_1 \angle B | e_1 | e_1$ $3\angle B + \angle B + 2\angle B = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle B = 30^{\circ}$ اور $B = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle A = 3 \angle B = 3 \times 30^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$ $\angle C = 2 \angle B = 2 \times 30^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$ مثال $\mathbf{C}:=\Delta ABC$ میں Σ یرزاویہ قائمہ ہےاور $AB \perp AB$ مثال $\mathbf{C}:=\Delta ABC$ ABC (iii) معلوم تيجئے۔ (ABC (iii) کمعلوم تیجئے۔ ص:- ∆ACD میں °CAD + ∠ADC + ∠DCA = 180 (مثلث کے زاویوں کے مجموعہ کی خاصیت) (سوال میں دی گئی قیمتوں کو درج کرنے پر) 🗖 $55^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + \angle DCA = 180^{\circ}$

$$145^{\circ} + \angle DCA = 180^{\circ}$$

 $\angle DCA = 180^{\circ} - 145^{\circ} = 35^{\circ}$

Therefore, $\angle DCA = 35^{\circ}$

(ii) In $\triangle ABC$,

 $\angle ACB = 90^{\circ}$

Therefore, $\angle DCA + \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ (from the figure $\angle ACB = \angle DCA + \angle BCD$)

 $35^{\circ} + \angle BCD = 90^{\circ} (from(i), \angle DCA = 35^{\circ})$

$$\angle BCD = 90^{\circ} - 35^{\circ} = 55^{\circ}$$

(iii) In $\triangle ABC$,

 $\angle ABC + \angle BCA + \angle CAB = 180^{\circ}$ (angle-sum property of a triangle) $\angle ABC + 90^{\circ} + 55^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ (given)

 $\angle ABC + 145^\circ = 180^\circ$

 $\angle ABC = 180^{\circ} - 145^{\circ}$

Therefore, $\angle ABC = 35^{\circ}$

Example 4 : The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 3 : 4. Find the angles.

Solution : The given ratio between the angles of the triangle = 2:3:4

Sum of the terms of the ratio = 2 + 3 + 4 = 9

Sum of the angles of a triangle = 180°

Therefore, 1^{st} angle $= \frac{2}{9} \times 180^{\circ} = 40^{\circ}$

$$2^{nd}$$
 angle = $\frac{3}{9} \times 180^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$

$$3^{\rm rd}$$
 angle = $\frac{4}{9} \times 180^{\circ} = 80^{\circ}$

Thus, the angles of the triangle are 40° , 60° and 80° .

 $145^{\circ} + \angle DCA = 180^{\circ}$ $\angle DCA = 180^{\circ} - 145^{\circ} = 35^{\circ}$ اس ليے °DCA = 35 ک $\Delta ABC = 90^{\circ}$ اسليح مثلث ΔABC ميں (ii) $(____ DCA + \angle BCD) \angle DCA + \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ اسلئے $(___ DCA + \angle BCD) \angle DCA + \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ $35^{\circ} + \angle BCD = 90^{\circ}$ $(\angle DCA = 35^{\circ})$ (ii)) $\angle BCD = 90^{\circ} - 35^{\circ} = 55^{\circ}$ (iii) مثلث ΔABC میں $(afthis ABC + \angle BCA + \angle CAB = 180^{\circ})$ $\angle ABC + 90^{\circ} + 55^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ (دیا گیاہے) $\angle ABC + 145^\circ = 180^\circ$ $\angle ABC = 180^{\circ} - 145^{\circ}$ $\angle ABC = 35^{\circ}$ مثال 4:-ایک مثلث کے زاویوں میں 4 : 3 : 2 کی نسبت ہے زاویے معلوم سیجئے۔ حل: مثلث کے زاویوں میں دی گئی نسبت = 4 : 3 : 2 حل: مثلث کے زاویوں میں دی گئی نسبت = 4 : 3 زاویوں کی نسبت کا مجموعہ = 4 = 9 مثلث کے زاویوں کا مجموعہ = 180° = $40^\circ = \frac{2}{9} \times 180^\circ$ $60^{\circ} = \frac{3}{9} \times 180^{\circ} =$ $80^{\circ} = \frac{4}{9} \times 180^{\circ} =$ تيسرازاديه پس مثلث کےزادیئے⁰40°60اور 80° ہیں۔

۔ بیرکتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت ^{تق}سیم کے لیے ہے

Example 5 : Find the value of angle 'x' in the figure.

Solution : $\angle ECD = \angle CBA = 73^{\circ}$

(Since AB || CD these two are alternate angles)

In ΔECD ,

 $\angle DEC + \angle CDE + \angle ECD = 180^{\circ}$

(sum of angles in a triangle is 180°)

$$x^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} + 73^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
(substituing given values)
$$x^{\circ} + 113^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
$$x^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - 113^{\circ}$$
$$x^{\circ} = 67^{\circ}$$

One angle of $\triangle ABC$ is 40° and the other two angles are equal. Find the measure Example 6 : (value) of each equal angle.

Solution: Let
$$\angle C = 40^{\circ}$$
 and $\angle A = \angle B = x^{\circ}$
 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ (sum of angles in a triangle is 180°)
 $x^{\circ} + x^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ (substituing values given in the question)
 $2x^{\circ} + 40^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$
 $2x = 180^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$
 $2x = 140^{\circ}$
 $x^{\circ} = 70^{\circ}$
Thus, each equal angle is 70°.

Thus, each equal angle is 70°.

Example 7: In the figure, D and E are the points on sides AB and AC of \triangle ABC such that DE || BC. If $\angle B = 30^\circ$ and $\angle A = 40^\circ$, find (i) x (ii) y (iii) z

 $\angle EDA = \angle CBA$ (corresponding angles as DE || BC) **Solution :** (i) Therefore, $x^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$

 $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$

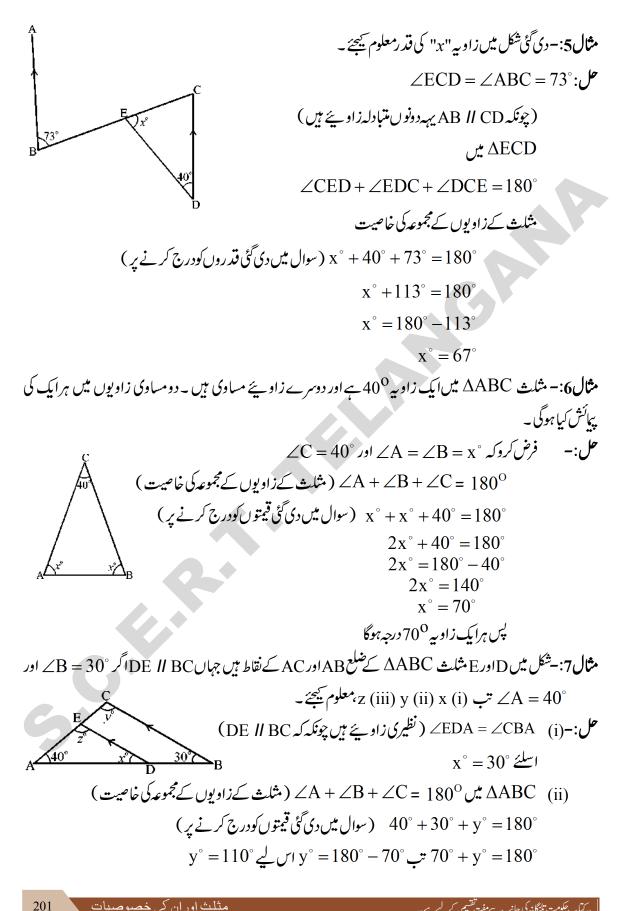
(ii) In $\triangle ABC$, 30

200

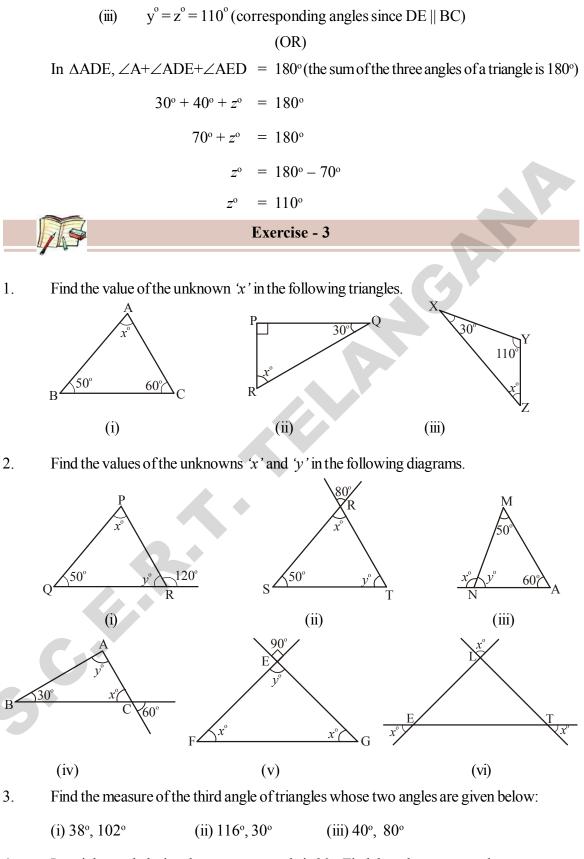
 $40^{\circ} + 30^{\circ} + y^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ (substituting given values) $70^{\circ} + v^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

 $\therefore y^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - 70^{\circ} = 110^{\circ}$

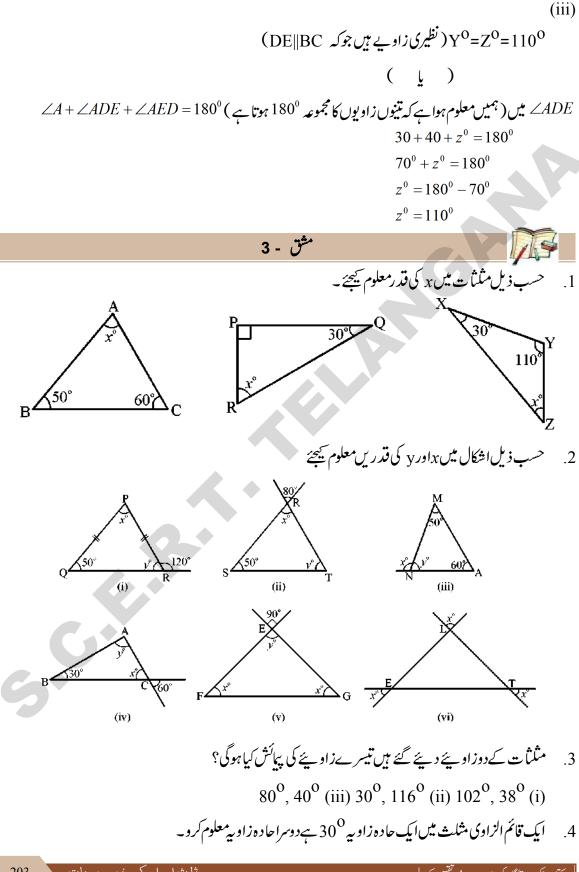
(sum of angles in a triangle is 180°)



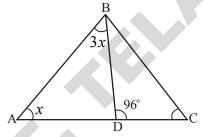
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4. In a right-angled triangle, one acute angle is 30°. Find the other acute angle.



- 5. State true or false for each of the following statements.
 - (i) A triangle can have two right angles.
 - (ii) A triangle can have two acute angles.
 - (iii) A triangle can have two obtuse angles.
 - (iv) Each angle of a triangle can be less than 60° .
- 6. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3. Find the angles.
- 7. In the figure, DE||BC, $\angle A = 30^{\circ}$ and $\angle B = 50^{\circ}$. Find the values of *x*, *y* and *z*.
- 8. In the figure, $\angle ABD = 3 \angle DAB$ and $\angle CDB = 96^\circ$. Find $\angle ABD$.



- 9. In $\triangle PQR \angle P=2 \angle Q$ and $2 \angle R=3 \angle Q$, calculate the angles of $\triangle PQR$.
- 10. If the angles of a triangle are in the ratio 1 : 4 : 5, find the angles.
- 11. The acute angles of a right triangle are in the ratio 2 : 3. Find the angles of the triangle.
- 12. In the figure, ΔPQR is right angled at Q, $\overline{ML} \parallel \overline{RQ}$ and

 \angle LMR = 130°. Find \angle MPL, \angle LMP and \angle QRP.

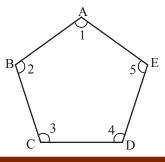
∠5. R

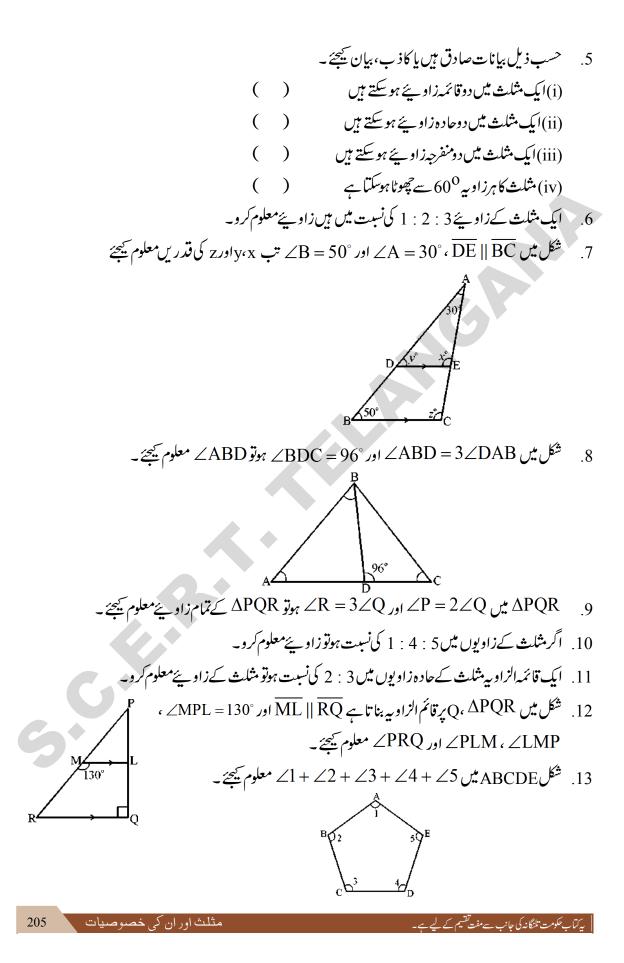
L

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D

13. In Figure ABCDE, find $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 + \angle 5$.





5.5.2 Exterior angle of a triangle

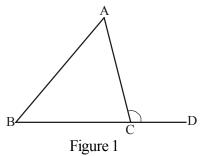
Draw $\triangle ABC$ and produce one of its sides say BC to a point D as shown in the Figure 1. Observe the $\angle ACD$ formed at point C. This angle lies in the exterior of $\triangle ABC$. We call it the exterior angle of $\triangle ABC$ formed at vertex C.

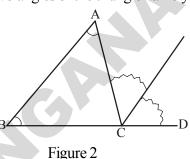
Clearly \angle BCA is an adjacent angle to \angle ACD. The remaining two angles of the triangle namely

 \angle BAC or \angle A and \angle CBA or \angle B are called the two interior opposite angles of \angle ACD. Now cut out (or make trace copies of) \angle A and \angle B and place them adjacent to each other as shown in the Figure 2.

Do these two pieces together entirely cover $\angle ACD$?

Can you say that $\angle DCA = \angle A + \angle B$?





From the above activity, we can say that **an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of two interior opposite angles.**

Do This

Draw $\triangle ABC$ and form an exterior $\angle ACD$. Now take a protractor

and measure $\angle ACD$, $\angle A$ and $\angle B$.

Find $\angle A + \angle B$ and compare it with the measure $\angle ACD$.

Do you observe that $\angle ACD$ is equal (or nearly equal) to $\angle A + \angle B$?

A logical step- by- step argument can further confirm that the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the interior opposite angles.

Statement : An exterior angle of triangle is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles.

Given : $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle ACD$ as exterior angle

To prove : $\angle ACD = \angle A + \angle B$

Construction : Through C draw CE parallel to BA

Justification :

 $\angle 1 = \angle x$ (BA || CE and AC is transversal therefore, alternate angles are equal)

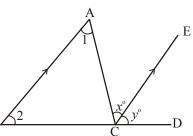
 $\angle 2 = \angle y$ (BA || CE and BD is transversal therefore, corresponding angles are equal)

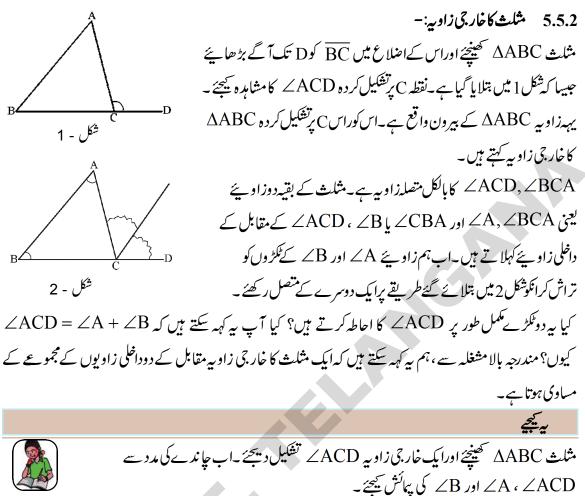
 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle x + \angle y$

 $\angle ACD = \angle 1 + \angle 2$

Therefore, $\angle ACD = \angle 1 + \angle 2$ (from the figure $\angle x + \angle y = \angle ACD$)

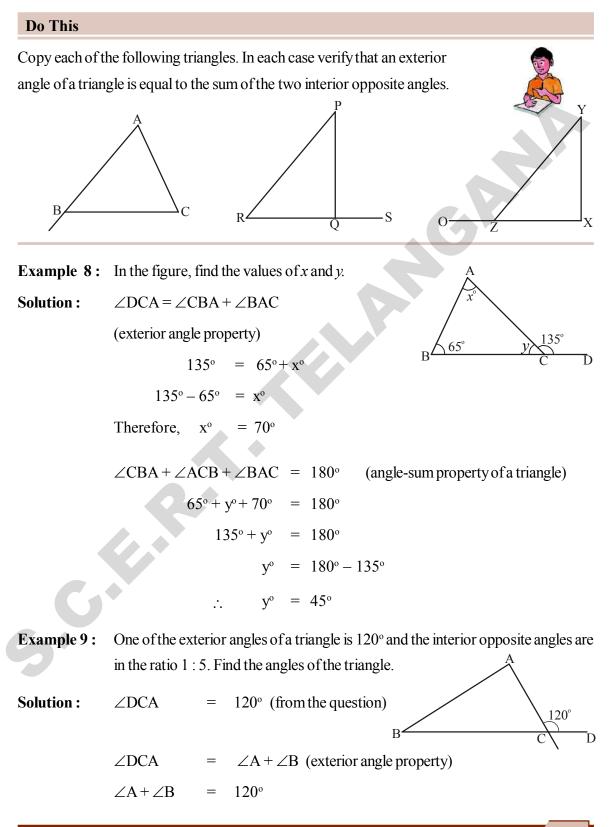
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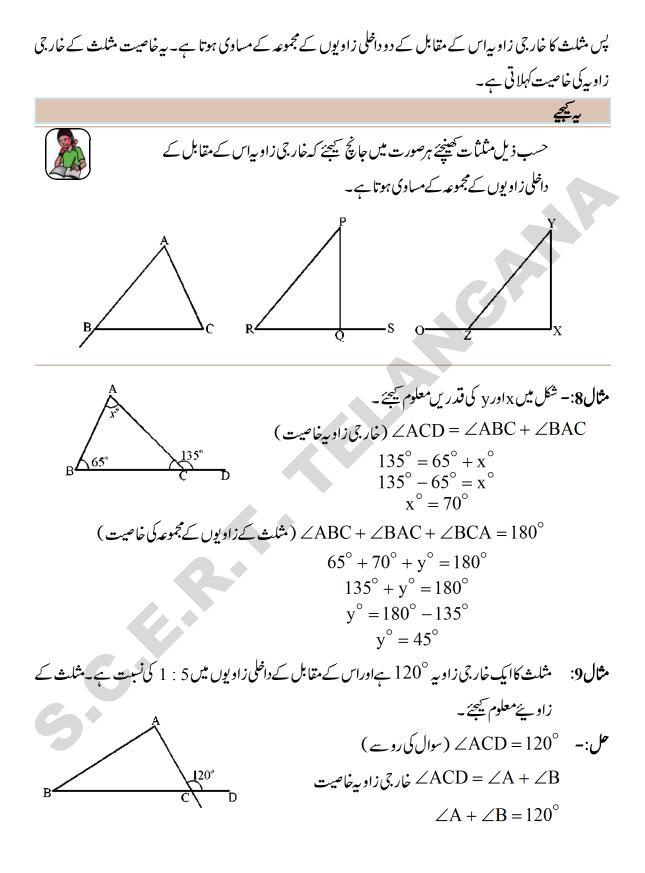


$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$

Thus, the exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the interior opposite angles. This property is called the exterior-angle property of a triangle.



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	$\angle B: \angle A = 1:5$				
	$\angle B = \frac{1}{6} \times 120^{\circ} = 20^{\circ}$				
	$\angle A = \frac{5}{6} \times 120^{\circ} = 100^{\circ}$				
	$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$ (angle-sum property of a triangle)				
	$100^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} + \angle C = 180^{\circ}$				
Therefore,	$\angle C = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$				
Example 10 :	In the adjacent figure, find				
	(i) \angle SRP (ii) \angle STP (iii) \angle RTS (iv) \angle PRQ				
	50° 45° S				
Solution :	(i) In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle PRS$ is the exterior angle R R				
	and $\angle RQP$ and $\angle QPR$ are the interior opposite angles.				
	$\therefore \ \angle PRS = \angle RQP + \angle QPR \qquad (exterior angle property)$				
	$\angle PRS = 50^{\circ} + 35^{\circ} = 85^{\circ}$				
	(ii) In \triangle RST, \angle PTS is the exterior angle and \angle SRT and \angle RST are the interior opposite angles.				
	Therefore, $\angle PTS = \angle SRT + \angle TSR$				
	$\angle PTS = 85^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}$ ($\angle SRT = \angle PRS = 85^{\circ}$)				
	$\angle PTS = 130^{\circ}$				
	(iii) In \triangle RST				
6	$\angle RTS + \angle TSR + \angle SRT = 180^{\circ}$ (angle-sum property of a triangle)				
	$\angle RTS + 45^{\circ} + 85^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$				
	$\angle \text{RTS} + 130^\circ = 180^\circ$				
	Therefore, $\angle RTS = 180^{\circ} - 130^{\circ} = 50^{\circ}$				
	(iv) $\angle PRQ + \angle SRP = 180^{\circ}$ (liner pair property)				
	$\angle PRQ + 85^\circ = 180^\circ$				
	$\angle PRQ = 180^\circ - 85^\circ$				
	$\angle PRQ = 95^{\circ}$				

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TRIANGLE AND ITS PROPERTIES

210

£ .

$$\angle B: \angle A = 1:5 \angle B = \frac{1}{6} \times 120^{\circ} = 20^{\circ} \angle A = \frac{5}{6} \times 120^{\circ} = 100^{\circ} (A = \frac{5}{6} \times 120^{\circ} = 100^{\circ} (A = 20^{\circ} + 2C = 180^{\circ} \angle C = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} (D0^{\circ} + 20^{\circ} + 2C = 180^{\circ} \angle C = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \angle L^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \\ (D = 20^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \\ (D = 180^{\circ} - 130^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} \\ (D = 180^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} - 180^{\circ} \\ (D = 180^{\circ} - 85^{\circ} \\ (D = 95^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} \\ (D = 180^{\circ} - 85^{\circ} \\ (D = 180^{\circ} -$$

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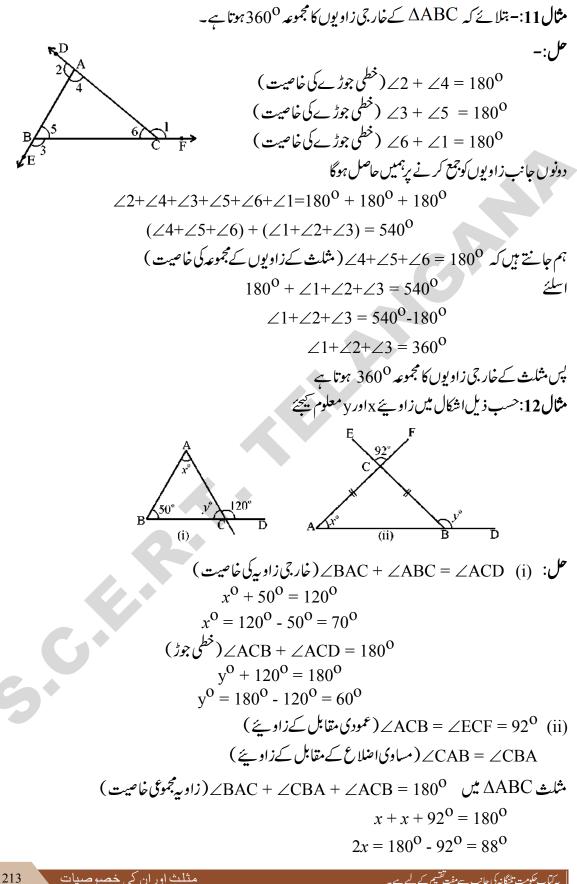
Example 11 : Show that the sum of the exterior angles of \triangle ABC is 360°.

Solution :
$$\angle 2 + \angle 4 = 180^{\circ}$$
 (linear pair)
 $\angle 3 + \angle 5 = 180^{\circ}$ (linear pair)
 $\angle 6 + \angle 1 = 180^{\circ}$ (linear pair)
Adding the angles on both sides, we get-
 $\angle 2 + \angle 4 + \angle 3 + \angle 5 + \angle 6 + \angle 1 = 180^{\circ} + 180^{\circ} + 180^{\circ}$
 $(\angle 4 + \angle 5 + \angle 6) + (\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3) = 540^{\circ}$
We know that, $\angle 4 + \angle 5 + \angle 6 = 180^{\circ}$ (angle-sum property of a triangle)
Therefore, $180^{\circ} + \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 540^{\circ}$
 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 540^{\circ}$
 $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = 540^{\circ}$

 \therefore The sum of the exterior angles of a triangle is 360°.

Example 12: Find the angles x and y in the following figures.

А (i) (ii) 50° В D Ċ D **Solution :** = \angle ACD(exterior angle property) (i) $\angle BAC + \angle CBA$ $x^{0} + 50^{0}$ $= 120^{\circ}$ x^{o} $= 120^{\circ} - 50^{\circ} = 70^{\circ}$ $\angle ACB + \angle ACD$ $= 180^{\circ}$ (linear pair) $y^{0} + 120^{0}$ $= 180^{\circ}$ $= 180^{\circ} - 120^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$ $v^{\rm o}$ $\angle ACB = \angle FCE$ $= 92^{\circ}$ (ii) (vertically opposite angles) = \angle CBA (opposite angles of equal sides) ∠BAC In ∆ABC, $\angle BAC + \angle CBA + \angle ACB = 180^{\circ}$ (angle-sum property) $x^{\circ} + x^{\circ} + 92^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$ $2x = 180^{\circ} - 92^{\circ} = 88^{\circ}$



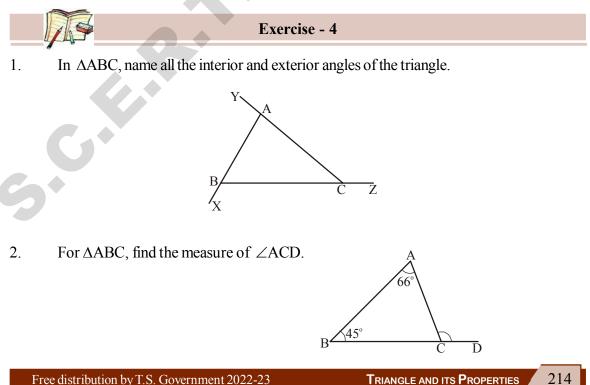
مثلث اور ان کی خصبو صیات

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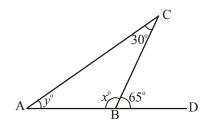
 $\therefore x^{\circ} = \frac{88}{2} = 44^{\circ}$ $\angle CBA + y^\circ = 180^\circ$ (linear pair) Also $y^{\rm o} = 180^{\rm o} - x^{\rm o}$ $\therefore y^{\circ} = 180^{\circ} - 44^{\circ} = 136^{\circ}$

Example 13 : Find the value of $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E$ of the following figure.

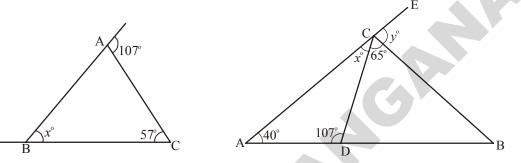
Solution : Mark the angles as shown in the figure. In \triangle GHC, $\angle 3 + \angle 6 + \angle 7 = 180^{\circ}$ (1) (angle-sum property of triangle) In $\triangle EHB$, $\angle 6 = \angle 5 + \angle 2$ ·R(2) In $\triangle AGD$, $\angle 7 = \angle 1 + \angle 4$(3) (exterior angle property of a triangle) Substituting (2) and (3) in (1)6 $\Rightarrow \quad \angle 3 + \angle 5 + \angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 4$ $= 180^{\circ}$ $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 + \angle 4 + \angle 5$ >B $= 180^{\circ}$ \Rightarrow Therefore, $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C + \angle D + \angle E = 180^{\circ}$



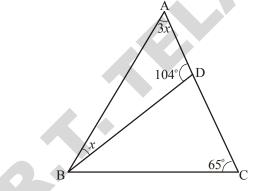
3. Find the measure of angles *x* and *y*.



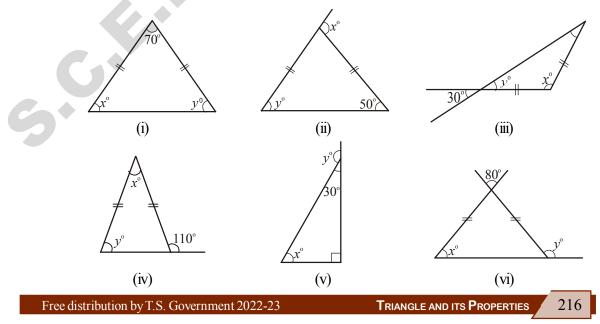
4. In the following figures, find the values of x and y.

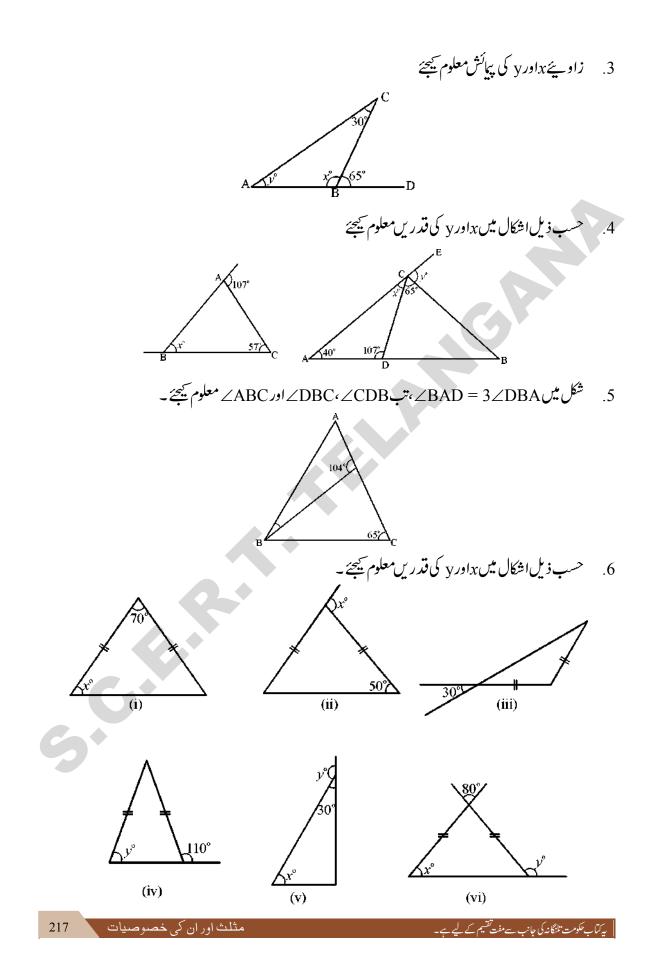


5. In the figure $\angle BAD = 3 \angle DBA$, find $\angle CDB$, $\angle DBC$ and $\angle ABC$.

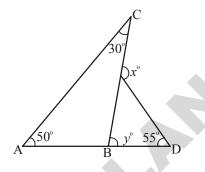


6. Find the values of x and y in the following figures.





- 7. One of the exterior angles of a triangle is 125° and the interior opposite angles to it are in the ratio 2 : 3. Find the angles of the triangle.
- 8. The exterior $\angle PRS$ of $\triangle PQR$ is 105°. If $Q = 70^\circ$, find $\angle P$. Is $\angle PRS > \angle P$?
- 9. If an exterior angle of a triangle is 130° and one of the interior opposite angle is 60°. Find the other interior opposite angle.
- 10. One of the exterior angle of a triangle is 105° and the interior opposite angles are in the ratio 2 : 5. Find the angles of the triangle.
- 11. In the figure find the values of x and y.





Looking Back

(i) A triangle is a simple closed figure made up of three line segments.



- (ii) Based on the sides, triangles are of three types
- A triangle having all three sides of same length is called an Equilateral Triangle.
- A triangle having at least two sides of equal length is called an Isosceles Triangle.
- If all the three sides of a triangle are of different length, the triangle is called a Scalene Triangle.
- (iii) Based on the angles, triangles are of three types
- A triangle whose all angles are acute is called an acute-angled triangle.
- A triangle whose one angle is obtuse is called an obtuse-angled triangle.
- A triangle whose one angle is a right angle is called a right-angled triangle.
- 2. The six elements of a triangle are three angles and the three sides.

- 7. مثلث کاایک خارجی زاویہ 125⁰ ہےاور مقابل کے داخلی زاویوں میں 3 : 2 کی نسبت ہے۔مثلث کے زاویئے معلوم سیجئے۔
 - د. ΔPQR کاخارجی زاویہ PRS ≥ 0 کاخارجی زاویہ $\Delta PRS > 0$ ہوت $Q = Q \geq 0$ ہوت $Q \geq 0$ کاخارجی زاویہ $\Delta PQR \geq 0$
- 9. ایک مثلث کا خارجی زاوییہ 130⁰اور مقابل کے داخلی زاویوں میں سےایک⁰60 ہے دوسرا مقابل کا داخلی زاوییہ معلوم کرو۔
- 10. ایک مثلث کاخارجی زاویہ 105⁰ ہےاور مقابل کے داخلہ زاویوں میں 5 : 2 کی نسبت ہے۔ مثلث کے زاویئے معلوم کرو۔

55°,

شکل میں بداور y کی قدر یں معلوم سیجئے۔ .11

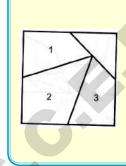
ہم نے کیاسکھا (i) مثلث ایک سادہ بندشکل ہے جوتین خطی قطعات سے تشکیل یا تاہے۔ (ii) بلحاظ اضلاع مثلث کی تین اقسام ہیں۔ ایک مثلث جس کے نتیوں اصلاع کے طول مساوی ہوں مساوی الاصلاع مثلث کہلا تاہے۔ 🖈 ایک مثلث جس کے کم از کم دواضلاع کے طول مساوی ہوں مساوی الثاقین مثلث کہلا تا ہے۔ ایک مثلث جس کے تمام تین اضلاع کے طول مختلف ہوں مختلف الاصلاع مثلث کہلا تا ہے۔ (iii) بلحاظ زاویئے مثلث کے تین اقسام ہیں۔ 🖈 ایک مثلث جس کے تمام زاویخ حادہ ہوں حادہ زادی مثلث کہلاتا ہے۔ 🖈 ایک مثلث جس کاایک زاوید منفرجه ، ومنفرجی زاوید مثلث کهلا تا ہے۔ 🖈 ایک مثلث جس کا کوئی ایک زاویہ قائمہ ہوقائم الزاوی مثلث کہلاتا ہے۔ 2. مثلث کے چیھناصر میں تین زاویۓ اور تین اصلاع ہوتے ہیں۔

- 3. Properties of the lengths of the sides of a triangle:
 - (i) The sum of the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.
 - (ii) The difference between the lengths of any two sides of a triangle is smaller than the length of the third side.
 - 4. The line segment joining a vertex of a triangle to the mid-point of its opposite side is called a median of the triangle. A triangle has 3 medians.
 - 5. The perpendicular line segment from a vertex of a triangle to its opposite side is called the altitude of the triangle.
 - 6. The total measure of the three angles of a triangle is 180°. This is called the angle sum property of a triangle.
 - 7. The measure of any exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of its interior opposite angles. This is called the exterior angle property of the triangle.

Note: LM = Length of Line segment of LM ; \overline{LM} = Line segment LM

 $\overrightarrow{LM} = \operatorname{Ray} LM$

; \overrightarrow{LM} = Line LM

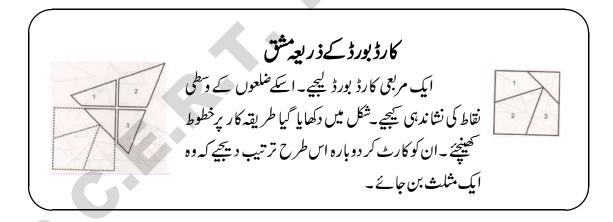


Fun with Card board shapes

Take square card board sheet. Mark the mid points of sides and draw lines as shown in the figure. Cut the square into four parts and rearrange them to get a triangle.









RATIO - APPLICATIONS



6

6.0 Introduction

In your previous class, you have learnt how to use ratio and proportion to compare quantities. In this class, we will first review our understanding of the same and then learn about ratios expressed in the form of percentages.

6.1 Ratio

- Madhuri's weight is 50 kg and her daughter's weight is 10 kg. We say that Madhuri's weight is 5 times her daughter's weight. We can also say that the daughter's weight is one-fifth of her mother's weight. Thus, the ratio of Madhuri's weight to her daughter's weight is 50 : 10 or 5 : 1. Inversely, the ratio of the daughter's weight to her mother's weight is 1 : 5.
- In a class there are 60 boys and 40 girls. The number of boys is $\frac{3}{2}$ times the number of girls.

we can also say that the number of girls is two-thirds of the boys. Thus, the ratio of the number of boys to the number of girls is 60 : 40 or 3 : 2. Inversely, the ratio of number of girls to number of boys is 2 : 3.

Anand has a wire of length 100 cm and Rashmi has a wire of length 5 m. Anand said to Rashmi, "the wire with me is 20 times longer than yours." You know that this is not true as 5 m is much longer than 100 cm. The length of Rashmi's wire has been expressed in meters and that of Anand has been expressed in centimeters. Both have to be expressed in the same units before they are compared.

We know that 1 m = 100 cm. So the length of the wire with Rashmi is $5 \text{ m} = 5 \times 100 = 500 \text{ cm}$. Thus, the ratio of Rashmi and Anand's wire is 500 : 100 or 5 : 1. We can also say that the length of Rashmi's wire is 5 times that of Anand.

In all the above examples quantities have been comapred in the form of ratios. Thus, a ratio is an ordered comparison of quantities of the same units. We use the symbol ':' to represent a ratio. The ratio of two quantities a and b is a: b and we read this as "a is to b". The two quantities 'a' and 'b' are called terms of the ratio. The first quantity 'a' is called first term or antecedent and the second quantity 'b' is called second term or consequent.



تناسب-اطلاق Ratio-Applications

6.0 تمہید: تچچلی جماعت میں آپ سیکھ چکے ہیں کہ نسبت اور تناسب کو کس طرح استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اس جماعت میں ہم سابقہ معلومات کا اعادہ کرتے ہوئے اس کی دسعت کے طور پرنسبت کو فیصد میں کس طرح خلا ہر کیا جاتا ہے سیکھیں گے۔ 6.1 نسبت:

محمودہ کاوزن 50 کلوگرام ہےان کی دختر کاوزن 10 کلوگرام ہے، میہ بھی کہ سکتے ہیں کہ محمودہ کاوزن ان کی لڑ کی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے، اس کے علاوہ یوں بھی کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ لڑ کی کا وزن ماں کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گنا ہے۔ یعنی ماں اور بیٹی کے وزن کا 5 گا ہے۔ یعنی لڑ کی کے وزن اور ماں کے وزن میں 5:1 ہے۔

ایک کلاس میں 60 لڑ کے اور 40 لڑ کیاں ہیں۔لڑکوں کی تعدادلڑ کیوں نے مقابلہ میں 3 گئا ہے۔ مزید اس کو اس طرح بھی بیان کر سکتے ہیں یعنی لڑ کیوں کی تعدادلڑکوں نے مقابلہ میں 2 گئا ہے۔ اس طرح لڑ کے اورلڑ کیوں نے درمیان نسبت 60:40 یا 2:5 ہے۔

احمد کے پاس 100 سمرطول والا وائیر ہے اور راشدہ کے پاس 5 میٹر وائیر ہے۔احمد نے راشدہ سے کہا ''میر ے پاس جو وائیر ہے اس کا طول آپ کے پاس موجود وائیر سے 20 گنا زیادہ ہے' 5 میٹر کے لئے بید درست نہیں ہے۔ کیوں کہ 5 میٹر 100 سمر سے بہت زیادہ ہوتا ہے۔راشدہ کے پاس جو وائیر کا طول ہے اس کو میٹر میں بتایا گیا ہے۔جبکہ احمد کے پاس موجود وائیر کو سمر میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔دونوں مقداروں کے تقابل کے لئے دونوں کو ایک ہی اکائی میں ظاہر کرنا ہوگا۔

ہم جانتے ہیں 1 میٹر= 0 0 1 سمر اس لیے راشدہ کے پاس موجود 5 میٹر وائیر کوسمر میں ظاہر کریں گ یعنی 500=5×100 اس لئے اب راشدہ اور احمد کے پاس موجود وائیر کے طول کے درمیان نسبت 100:000 یا:5 ہے۔ ہم میہ سکتے ہیں کہ راشدہ کے پاس موجود وائیر احمد کے پاس موجود وائیر کا 5 گنا ہے۔ او پر کی مثالوں میں مقداروں کا تقابل نسبت کی شکل میں کیا گیا ہے۔ اس لئے نسبت دو تقابلی مقداروں کی مرتب جوڑ ہے۔ جو کیساں اکائی میں ظاہر کی جاتی ہے۔ نسبت کو ہم علامت'': '' سے ظاہر کرتے ہیں دو مقداروں ۵ اور ط کو نسبت میں ط: ۵ کل ماجا تا ہے اور اس کو ۵ نسبت طیر میں میں میں مقداروں کی مقداروں ۵ اور ط کو نسبت میں ۵ میں طاہر کی جاتی ہے۔ نسبت کو ہم علامت'': '' سے ظاہر کرتے ہیں دو مقداروں ۵ اور ط کو نسبت میں ۵ مقداروں اس مقداروں کو ۵ نسبت طاہر کی جاتی ہے۔ اس کے نسبت دو تقابلی مقداروں کی

دو مقداریں a اور b کونسبت کے ارکان کہتے ہیں۔ پہلی مقدار a کو مقدم (antecedent)اور دوسری مقدار b کو تالی(consequent) کہتے ہیں۔



Try This

Think of some real life situations in which you have to compare quantities in the form of a ratio.

Exercise - 1

- 1. What is the ratio of ₹100 and ₹10? Express your answer in the simplest form.
- 2. Sudha has ₹ 5. Money with Radha is 3 times the money with Sudha. How much money does Radha have?
 - a) What is the ratio of Radha's money and Sudha's money?
 - b) What is the ratio of Sudha's money and Radha's money?
- 3. A rectangle measures 40 cm at its length and 20 cm at its width. Find the ratio of the length to the width.
- 4. The speed of a Garden-Snail is 50 meters per hour and that of the Cheetah is 120 kilometers per hour. Find the ratio of their speeds.
- 5. Divide 96 chocolates between Raju and Ravi in the ratio 5 : 7
- 6. The length of a line segment AB is 38 cm. A point X on it divides it in the ratio 9 : 10. Find the lengths of the line segments AX and XB.

A•_____*B

- 7. A sum of \gtrless 1,60,000 is divided in the ratio of 3 : 5. What is the smaller share?
- 8. To make green paint, a painter mixes yellow paint and blue paint in the ratio of 3 : 2. If he used twelve liters of yellow paint, how much blue paint did he use?
- 9. Find a) The ratio of boys to girls in your class.
 - b) The ratio of number of doors to number of windows of your classroom.
 - c) The ratio of number of text books to number of note books with you



Project Work

- 1. Take a tape and with the help of your friend measure the length and breadth of your classroom Find the ratio of length and breadth.
- 2. Take a ₹ 10 note. Find its length and breadth. Roundoff the answers to the nearest whole number, with the help of your teacher, find the ratio of the length and breadth.

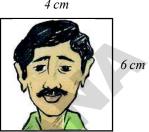
Repeat this activity with \gtrless 20 and \gtrless 50 notes and record the lengths in your note book.

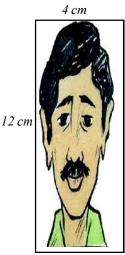
6.2 Proportion

Srilekha's mother prepares tea by using 2 spoons of tea powder for 1 cup of tea. One day 3 guests visited their home. How many spoons of tea powder must she use to prepare 3 cups of tea? Yes, you are right. She uses 6 spoons of tea powder to prepare 3 cups of tea. Here, Srilekha's mother used the 'law of proportion' to solve the problem. 4 cm

Let us see one more example:

Ravi took a photo. He got the picture developed in a photo lab in a size $4 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$.





He wanted to get the photo enlarged so he went to the photo lab again. The lab-man gave him this photo. In turn Ravi said, "there seems to be something wrong with this picture".

Do you think, is Ravi right?

Can you say what is wrong with this picture?

Ravi decided to measure the length and breadth of the photo. He knew that the ratio of length and breadth of the original photo should be equal to the ratio of length and breadth of the enlarged photo.

Ratio of length and breadth of the original photo = 4:6=2:3

Ratio of length and breadth of the enlarged photo = 4: 12 = 1:3

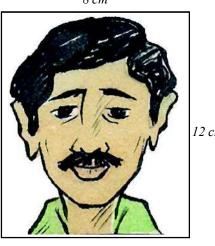
Are the two ratios equal? Ravi also realised that the ratio of length and breadth of the enlarged photo was not equal to that of the original photo. He understood that the second picture was not proportionate to the first.

He asked the lab-man to develop another enlarged photo. This time the photo was good. He again 8 cm measured the length and breadth and calculated the ratio.

Ratio of length and breadth = 8: 12 = 2: 3

Now, Ravi understood that the original photo and the new enlarged photo looked fine to him because the ratios of their length and breadth were equal i.e., they were in proportion.

Thus, two ratios are said to be in proportion when they are equal. The symbol we use for propotion is '::' (is as). If two ratios $\mathbf{a} : \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{c} : \mathbf{d}$ are equal, we write $\mathbf{a} : \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} : \mathbf{d}$ or **a** : **b** : : **c** : **d**. We read this as 'a is to b is proportionate to c is to d'. This can also be read as 'a is to b is as c is to ď.



12 cm

اسی فوٹو کو بڑی کرنے کے لئے وہ دوبارہ ایب میں پہنچے، وہاں پرموجود څخص نے انھیں بیفوٹو دیا۔'' یہاں پر یجھتو غلط محسوس ہوتا ہے' رؤف نے کہا۔ ا کیا آپ کہہ سکتے میں رؤف سیح ہے۔ کیا آپ ہتا سکتے میں کہ اس تصویر میں کیاغلطی ہے۔ رؤف نے طے کیا کہ فوٹو کے طول اور عرض کی پیائش کی جائے۔اُسے معلوم تھا کہ اصل فوٹو کے طول اور عرض کی نسبت، بیہ بڑی کی گئی فوٹو کے طول اور عرض کی نسبت مساوی ہونی جا ہے۔ 2:3 ; 4:6 = اصل فو ٹو کے طول اور عرض کی نسبت

2.3 , 4.0 , 4.9 - من و وضح ون ادر کر ک بنت 1:3 = 4:12 = بڑی کی گٹی فوٹو کے طول اور عرض میں نسبت

کیا دونوں نسبتیں مساوی ہیں؟ رؤف بیربات جان چکاہے کہ بڑی کی گئی فوٹو کے طول اور عرض میں نسبت مساوی نہیں ہے بہ نسبت اصل فو ٹو کے وہ بمجھ گیا کہ پہلی فو ٹو کے بہ نسبت دوسری فو ٹو تناسب میں نہیں ہے۔ اُس نے لیب کے آ دمی کودوبارہ فوٹو بڑی کرنے کے لئے کہا۔اس مرتبہ فوٹوٹھیک تھی۔ وہ دوبارہ اس کے طول ادر عرض کی پہائش كر كنسبت معلوم كيا- 3 : 2=12 : 8= اب رؤف کے تمجھ میں بہ بات آگئ کہ اصل فوٹو اور بڑی کی گئی فوٹو بہتر دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ کیوں کہان کے طول اور عرض کے در میان نسبت برابر ہے۔ یعنی ہید دونوں تناسب میں ہیں۔ پس نسبتوں کواس وقت تناسب میں ہے کہا جاتا ہے جب کہ وہ مساوی ہوں تناسب کے لئے علامت"::"استعال کی جاتی ہے۔ہم اس کواس طرح پڑھیں گے۔a نسبت b تناسب میں ہے c نسبت b کے۔اس کواس طرح بھی پڑ ھاجا تا ہے a نسبت b جیسے c نسبت c

The four quantities a, b, c and d are called first, second, third and fourth terms respectively. The first and fourth terms are known as extreme terms or extremes. The second and third terms are known as middle terms or means.

In a proportion,

i.e.
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

ad = bc

a:b=c:d

Therefore,

Thus, The product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes.

i.e.,

a :
$$b = c$$
 : d
Extremes

Means

Here 'd' is called the fourth proportional and $d = \frac{b.c}{a}$

Let us observe some examples

Example 1 : Find to complete the proportion.

(i) $2:5=6:\square$

Solution:

The product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes,

i.e. 2:5=6:

Therefore,

$$\Box = \frac{30}{2} = 15$$

 $2 \times \square = 5 \times 6$

(ii)

16:20 = : 35

...

The product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes,

i.e.

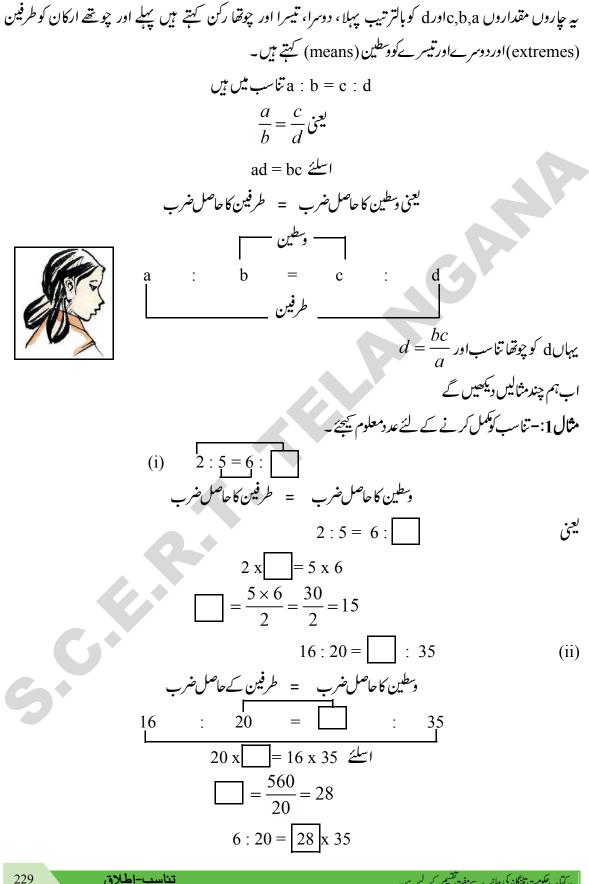
16:20 = : 35
$20 \times \square = 16 \times 35$

Therefore,

$$\Box = \frac{560}{20} = 28$$

6 : 20 = 28 : 35

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تناسب-اطلاق

کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے



Exercise - 2

1. Find the missing numbers in the following proportions in the table given below .

S.No.	Proportion	Product of extremes	Product of means
(i)	1:2::4:8		
(ii)	5:6::75:90		
(iii)	3:4::24:32		
(iv)	2:5:: 15	30	
(v)	3:6::12:		72

- 2. State true or false.
 - (i) 15:30::30:40
 - (ii) 22:11::12:6
 - (iii) 90:30::36:12
 - (iv) 32 : 64 : : 6 : 12
 - (v) 25:1 ::40:160
- 3 Madhu buys 5 kg of potatoes at the market. If the cost of 2 kg is ₹. 36, how much will Madhu pay?
- 4. A man whose weight is 90 kgs weighs 15 kg on the moon, what will be the weight of a man on the moon whose weight is 60 kg?
- 5. A disaster relief team consists of engineers and doctors in the ratio of 2 : 5.
 - (i) If there are 18 engineers, find the number of doctors.
 - (ii) If there are 65 doctors, find the number of engineers.
- 6. The ratio of two angles is 3 : 1. Find the
 - (i) larger angle if the smaller is 180°
 - (ii) smaller angle if the larger is 63°.

مش - 2



		ل میں غائب شدہ تناسی اعداد معلوم کیجئے۔	1. ذیل کے جدو
وسطين كاحاصل ضرب	طرفين كاحاصل ضرب	تناسب	سلسله نشان
		1:2::4:8	(i)
		5:6::75:90	(ii)
		3:4::24:32	(iii)
	30	2:5:::::15	(iv)
72		3:6::12:	(V)

فيحيح ياغلط لكصح .2

- (i) 15 : 30 :: 30 : 40
- (ii) 22 : 11 :: 12 : 6
- (iii) 90 : 30 :: 36 : 12
- (iv) 32 : 64 :: 6 : 12
- (v) 25:1 ::40:160
- 3. ملیحہ 5 کلوگرام آلو مارکٹ سے خریدتی ہے۔اگردوکلوگرام آلوکی قیمت-/ 36روپٹے ہے تب5 کلوگرام آلوے لئے ملیحہ کو کتنی رقم اداکر نی ہوگی؟
- 4. سلم طبیعات میں بیہ بات بتائی جاتی ہے کہ زمین پر شئے کا وزن چاند پر شئے کے وزن کے تناسب میں ہوتا ہے۔ فرض سیجئ کہ 90 کلوگرا مآ دمی کا وزن چاند پر 15 کلوگرا م ہے تب 60 کلوگرا م مورت کا وزن چاند پر کیا ہوگا؟
 - 5. بازآبادکاری عملہ میں انجینئر اورڈ اکٹر کا تناسب 2:5 میں ہے۔ (i) اگر 18 انجینئر ہیں تو ڈ اکٹرس کی تعداد کیا ہوگی۔
 - (ii) اگر 65 ڈاکٹرس ہیں توانجینئر کی تعداد کیا ہوگی۔
 - 6. دوزاویوں کےدر میان نسبت1:3 ہے
 - (i) بڑازادىيە كىيا ہوگا جېكىە چھوٹازادىيە⁰ 180 ب
 - (ii) اگربژازادیه 63⁰ ہے تب چھوٹازادید کیا ہوگا۔

Do This Enlarge the square and rectangle in the figure given below such that the enlarged square and rectangle remain proportional to the original square and rectangle.

6.3 Rate

Sometimes ratios are expressed as rates. Some examples are given below :

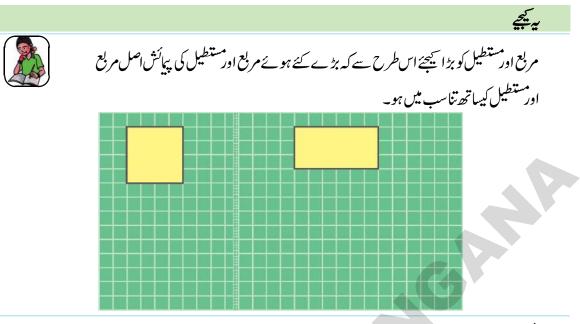
- i) My father drives the vehicle with a speed of 60 km per hour.
- ii) I bought apples at the rate of \neq 120 per kg.
- iii) My heart beat rate is 72 per minute.
- iv) The cost of eggs is $\gtrless 60$ per dozen.
- v) The birth rate of India is 21 (approximately). (Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand people in a given time Refer: http://www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=in&v=25)

In the first example the distance travelled by the vehicle is compared with the time taken. In the second example cost of apples is compared to the quantity of apples. In the third example the number of heart beats is compared to the time taken. In the fourth example, the cost of eggs is compared to the quantity of eggs. In the fifth example, the number of live births is compared to 1000 poeple.

The above examples can be written as 60km/ hour, \gtrless 120/kg, 72 beats/ minute, \gtrless 60/dozen and 21 births per 1000 people.

6.4 Unitary Method

The method in which we first find the value of one unit and then the value of the required number of units is known as unitary method.



6.3 شرح (Rate)
بعض مرتبہ نسبت کوشرح میں خلاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ چند مثالیں حسب ذیل ہیں۔
i) میرےوالد 60 کلومیٹر فی گھنٹہ کی رفتار سے گاڑی چلاتے ہیں۔
(ii) میں نے -/120روپٹے فی کلوگرام کے حساب سے سیب خریدا۔
(iii) میرے دل کی دھڑ کن 72 مرتنہ فی منٹ ہے۔
(iv) انڈے کی قیمت-/60 روپئے فی درجن ہے۔
(v) ہندوستان میں شرح پیدائش (تقریباً)21 ہے شرح پیدائش سے مرادایک ہزارلوگوں میں مقررہ وقت پر زندہ پیدا ہونے
دالے بچوں کی تعداد ہے۔
مزيد معلول بي كر لتر http://www.indexmundi.com/8/8 aspy?c=in&v=25 من يدمعلوا.

6.4 اکائی کاطریقہ (Unitary Method) وہ طریقہ جس میں پہلے ہم ایک اکائی (One unit) کی قدر معلوم کرنے کے بعد مطلوبہ مقدار کی قدر معلوم کرتے ہیں، اکائی کا طریقہ کہتے ہیں۔

Example 2 :	A shopkeeper sells 5 tumblers for \neq 30. What would be the cost of 10 such tumblers?
Solution	Cost of 5 tumblers = $₹ 30$
	Therefore, Cost of 1 tumbler = $\frac{30}{5} = ₹6$
	Thus, cost of 10 tumblers = $6 \times 10 = \gtrless 60$.
Example 3:	What is the cost of 9 bananas, if the cost of a dozen bananas is $\gtrless 20$?
Solution	1 dozen = 12 units.
	Cost of 12 bananas =₹ 20
	Therefore, cost of 1 banana = $\neq \frac{20}{12}$ Thus, cost of 9 bananas = $\frac{20}{12} \times 9 = \neq 15$
Do This	
	abos are required to sent 160 students. How many banches will be required

- 1. 40 benches are required to seat 160 students. How many benches will be required to seat 240 students at the same rate?
- 2. When a Robin bird flies, it flaps wings 23 times in ten seconds. How many times will it flap its wings in 2 minutes?"
- 3. The average human heart beats at 72 times per minute. How many times does it beat in 15 seconds? How many in an hour? How many in a day?

6.5 Direct Proportion

There are various situations in day-to-day life, when a change in one quantity leads to a change in the other quantity.

For example:

- If the number of things purchased increases, the cost incurred also increases. Alternately, if the number of things purchased decreases, the cost incurred also decreases.
- If the money deposited with a bank increases, the interest earned on that sum also increases. Alternately, if the money in the bank decreases, the interest also decreases.
- At a constant speed, if the distance travelled increases, the time taken for it also increases. Alternately, if the distance travelled decreases, time also decreases.

In the above examples, when one quantity increases the other also increases and vice-versa. Let us understand such situations with the help of an example.

A tap takes 1 hour to fill 300 litres of a tank. How many litres will be filled up in 2 hours?

The tank will be filled up by 600 litres in 2 hours. How many litres of water will be filled up in 8 hours? How do you make this calculation?

گے؟

Look at the table given below :

	×2		×4	×8
Time taken to fill tank (hours)	1	2	4	8
Capacity filled (lts)	300	600	1200	2400
	×2	×4		× 8

You will find that in each case above, if the time taken increases the quantity of water filled also increases such that the ratio of the time taken and the ratio of the quantity filled is same. Thus, when the time taken doubles, the quantity filled will also doubled; when the time taken is 4 times, the quantity filled is also four times the original. And when the time taken is 8 times, the quantity filled is also 8 times. The ratio of the time taken is 1 : 2 and the ratio of quantity filled is also 1 : 2. Thus, we can say that time taken to fill the tank and quantity filled are in direct proportion.

Example 4: A shopkeeper sells 6 eggs for \neq 30. What would be the cost of 10 eggs?

Solution : Let the cost of 10 eggs be $\not\in x$.

We know that as the number of eggs increases, the cost will also increase such that the ratio of the number of eggs and the ratio of their costs will remain the same. In other words, the ratio of the number of eggs and the ratio of the cost of eggs is in proportion.

Thus,
$$6: 10 = 30: x$$

Since the product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes :

$$6 \times x = 10 \times 30$$

$$6x = 10 \times 30$$

$$x = \frac{10 \times 30}{6} = 50$$

x = ₹ 50

Thus, the cost of 10 eggs is equal to \gtrless 50.

This problem can be solved by using unitary method too i.e. finding the cost of one egg and then multiplying the unit cost with the number of eggs required.

Cost of 6 eggs	=₹30	
Therefore, cost of 1 egg	$=\frac{30}{6}$	= ₹5
Cost of 10 eggs	= 5 × 10	=₹50

ذيل ميں ديئے گئے جدول کود کھتے۔ x-2 x-8 x-4 ٹائلی کوبھرنے کے لئے درکار دفت 1 2 4 8 . تخا^نش ليغر ميں 300 600 1200 2400 x.8 x2 x4

او پر کے جدول میں آپ بیچسوس کریں گے کہ اگر دفت بڑھتا جاتا ہے تب یانی کی مقدار میں بھی اضافہ ہوتا جائے گا، یعنی دفت کی نسبت اور پانی کی مقدار میں نسبت مساوی ہے۔ جب وقت 2 گنا کر دیاجا تا ہے تو پانی کی مقدار بھی دوگنی ہوجاتی ہے۔ جب وقت 4 گنا بڑھاد یاجا تا ہے، یانی کی مقدار بھی 4 گنا بڑھ جاتی ہے۔اور جب وقت 8 گنا بڑھاد یا جا تا ہے، تب یانی کی مقدار بھی8 گنابڑھ جاتی ہے۔ دیئے گئے دفت کی نسبت 2: 1 اورٹائلی میں پانی کی مقدار میں نسبت بھی2: 1 ہوگی تب ہم بیہ کہ پہ سکتے ہیں کہ لیا گیا وقت اور بھرا گیا یانی راست تناسب میں ہے۔ مثال4:-ایک دوکا ندار6انڈ بے -/30رو یے میں فروخت کرتا ہے توبتاؤ کہ 10انڈ وں کی قیمت کیا ہوگی۔ حل:- تفرض کرو که 10، انڈوں کی قیمت -/x روپٹے ہے۔ ہمیں معلوم ہے جیسےانڈوں کی مقدار بڑھتی جاتی ہے ویسے ہی قیمت بھی بڑھتی جائے گی کیوں کہانڈوں اور قیمت کے درمیان نسبت مساوی ہوتی ہے بہالفاظ دیگرا نڈوں کی مقداراوراس کی قیمت تناسب میں ہے۔ ليعنى x : 30 = 10 = 6 چونکہ وسطین کا حاصل ضرب = طرفین کے حاصل ضرب کے $6 \times x = 10 \times 30$ $x = \frac{10 \times 30}{6}$ 0 x = $\frac{10 \times 30}{6}$ = 50 روپتے 50 یعنی 10 انڈوں کی قیمت -/50 روپتے ہوگی یں 10 نڈوں یی قیت -/50 روپٹے ہوگی اس سوال کوہم اکائی کے قاعد بے سے بھی حل کر سکتے ہیں جس میں پہلے ایک انڈ بے کی قیمت دریافت کرتے ہیں پھر مطلوبہ مق فہ میں بید بالاب قیار سے ا سے ضرب دینے پر مطلوبہ قیمت حاصل ہوگی۔ ۔ 6انڈوں کی قیت= -/30 روپٹے -5 رویئے = $\frac{30}{2}$ = اس کئے ایک انڈ کی قیمت -/0 = 5 x 10 = 50 انڈوں کی قیمت 237

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- **Example 5:** 20 kgs of rice is needed for a family of 4 members. How many kgs of rice will be required if the number of members in the house increases to 10?
- Method 1: As the number of members increases, the quantity of rice required will also increase such that the ratio of number of members and the ratio of the quantity of rice is the same. Thus, the number of members and quantity of rice are in direct proportion.

Solution: Let x be the quantity of rice required for 10 members Then x: 20 = 10: 4

Since the product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes:

$$4x = 20 \times 10$$

$$x = \frac{20 \times 10}{4} = 50$$

x = 50 kgs

 \therefore The quantity of Rice required for 10 members = 50 Kgs.

Method 2: Unitary method

The quantity of Rice required for 4 members = 20 kgs.

Thus, quantity of Rice required for one member = $\frac{20}{4}$ = 5 kgs.

:. The quantity of Rice required for 10 members = $10 \times 5 = 50$ kgs.

Example 6 : A jeep travels 90 km in 3 hours at a constant speed. In how many hours will the jeep cover 150 kms?

We know that as the distance travelled increases the time taken will also increase such that the ratio of the distances travelled and the ratio of the times taken is the same. Thus, the distance travelled and the time taken is directly proportional.

Solution : Let x be the number of hours for the jeep to cover 150 kms.

Thus, x: 3 = 150: 90

Since the product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes

$$90 x = 150 \times 3$$

$$x = \frac{150 \times 3}{90} = 5$$
$$x = 5$$

Therefore, time taken to cover 150 Km = 5 hours.

مثل 5: -- بادافرادوا نے خاندان کے لئے 20 کلوگرام چاول درکار ہے - اگرگھر میں 10 افراد وہوں تو کتنے چاول درکار ہوں
گے۔
طریقہ 1: - کو ہر نے کہا آگر افراد خاندان میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے تو ان کے لئے درکار چاول میں کھی اضافہ ہوگا ۔ کیوں کہ افراد کی تعداد
اورا ستامال ہونے والے چاول کی مقدار میں نبست را ست تا سب میں ہے۔
اورا ستامال ہونے والے چاول کی مقدار میں نبست را ست تا سب میں ہے۔
فرض کرد کہا ول کی مقدار میں جو 20 مافر رسمادی ہوتا ہے گر فین کے حاصل خرب کے
یو کہ دو طلبی کا حاصل خرب ممادی ہوتا ہے گر فین کے حاصل خرب کے
میں 20 مال کی مقدار میں کا حاصل خرب مادی ہوتا ہے گر فین کے حاصل خرب کے
مع 20 x 10

$$x = 20 x 10$$

 $x = 20 x 10$
 $x = 20 x 10$
 $x = 20 x 10$
 $x = 50 kg$
 $20 کلوگرام = 14 فراد کے لئے درکار چاول کی مقدار 50 کلوگرام ہوگی
20 کلوگرام = 14 فراد کے لئے درکار چاول کی مقدار
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20 کلوگرام = 20 میں کی مقدار
20 کلوگرام = 20 مادی کا طریقہ استعمال کرتی ہے۔
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Example 7 :	The scale of a map is given as 1:30000. Two cities are 4 cm apart on the map.
	Find the actual distance between them.

Solution : Let the actual distance be x cm. Since the distance on the map is directly proportional to the actual distance,

1:30000 = 4:x

Since the product of the means is equal to the product of the extremes

 $x = 4 \times 30,000$

=1,20,000 cm

=1.2 kms (1 km = 1,00,000 cm)

Thus, two cities, which are 4 cm apart on the map, are actually 1.2 kms away from each other.



Try This

- 1. Place a 1litre empty bottle under a tap from which water is falling drop by drop due to leakage. How much time did it take to fill the bottle? Calculate how much water would be wasted in a year?
- 2. Take a clock and fix its minutes hand at 12.

Note the angles made by minutes hand in the given intervals of time :

Time Passed	(T ₁)	(T ₂)	(T ₃)	(T ₄)
(in minutes)	15	30	45	60
Angle turned	(A ₁)	(A ₂)	(A ₃)	(A ₄)
(in degree)	90			



Is the angle turned through by the minute hand directly proportional to the time that has passed? Yes!

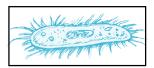
From the above table, you can also see

 $T_1: T_2 = A_1: A_2$, because $T_1: T_2 = 15: 30 = 1: 2$ $A_1: A_2 = 90: 180 = 1: 2$ Check if $T_2: T_3 = A_2: A_3$ and $T_3: T_4 = A_3: A_4$ You can repeat this activity by choosing your own time interval.

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Exercise - 3

1. A length of a bacteria enlarged 50,000 times attains a length of 5 cm. What is the actual length of the bacteria? If the length is enlarged 20,000 times only, what would be its enlarged length?



2. Observe the following tables and find if x is directly proportional.

									_
(i)	X	20	17	14	11	8	5	2	
	У	40	34	28	22	16	10	4	
					_	_	_		
(ii)	X	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	
	У	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	
									•
(iii)	X	5	8	12	15	18	20	25	
	у	15	24	36	60	72	100	125	

- 3. Sushma has a road map with a scale of 1 cm representing 18 km. She drives on a road for 72 km. What would be her distance covered in the map?
- 4. On a Grid paper, draw five squares of different sizes. Write the following information in a tabular form.

	Square 1	Square 2	Square 3	Square 4	Square 5
Length of a side (L)					
Perimeter (P)					
Area (A)					

Find whether the length of a side is in direct proportion to:

- (i) the perimeter of the square.
- (ii) the area of the square.

Ratios also appear in the form of percentages. We will learn about percentages and the various ways in which we use them in day-to-day life.

6.6 Percentages

- Soumya got 65% marks in Mathematics and Ranjeet got 59% marks.
- A cloth seller in whole-sale market makes a profit of 25% on silk sarees in the retail-market makes a profit of 10%.

مشق - 3

 ۱) ایک بیکٹیریا کو 50000 گنا بڑھا کیا تب اسکا طول 5 سمر ہے اس بیکٹیریا کا حقیقی طول معلوم تیجئے۔اگر طول 20000 گنا بڑھایا جائے تب اس کا طول معلوم سیجئے۔

2. جدول کامشاہدہ کیجئے اور معلوم کیجئے کہ کیا x راست تناسب میں ہے۔

14

X	20	17	14	11	8	5	2
У	40	34	28	22	16	10	4
x	6	10	14	18	22	26	30
у	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
x	5	8	12	15	18	20	25
у	15	24	36	60	72	100	125
	y x y x	y 40 x 6 y 4 x 5	y 40 34 x 6 10 y 4 8 x 5 8	y 40 34 28 x 6 10 14 y 4 8 12 x 5 8 12	y 40 34 28 22 x 6 10 14 18 y 4 8 12 16 x 5 8 12 15	y 40 34 28 22 16 x 6 10 14 18 22 y 4 8 12 16 20 x 5 8 12 15 18	y 40 34 28 22 16 10 x 6 10 14 18 22 26 y 4 8 12 16 20 24 x 5 8 12 15 18 20

- 3. شباند کے پاس ایک سڑک کا نقشہ موجود ہے جس میں پیانہ 1 سمر کیلئے 18 کلومیٹر لیا گیا ہے وہ سڑک پر 72 کلومیٹر فاصلہ طے کرچکی ہے تو نقشہ میں وہ کتنا فاصلہ طے کریائے گی؟
- 4. مربع خانه والايبير (Grid Paper) بر5 مختلف جسامت والے مربع بنائے۔ ذیل کی اطلاع کوجدول میں درج سیجئے۔

	مربع 1	مربع 2	مربع 3	مربع 4	مربع 5
(L) ضلع كوطول					
(P)احاطہ					
(A)رقبه	\$				

دریافت سیجئے کیاضلع کا طول راست تناسب میں ہے۔ (i) مربع کا احاطہ (ii) مربع کا رقبہ نسبت فیصد کی شکل میں بھی ظاہر ہوتی ہے۔اس سبق میں ہم فیصدی سے مختلف طریقوں پر نظر ڈالیس گے جو ہماری روز مرہ زندگی میں پیش آتے ہیں۔

- 6.6 فيصد (Percentages):-
- فرزانہ ریاضی میں %65 نشانات حاصل کرتی ہے اور دحیمہ %59 نشانات حاصل کرتی ہے۔

 ایک تاجر پار چہ (کپڑ افروش) ٹھوک مارکٹ میں سلک کی ساڑیوں پر %25 نفع کما تا ہے اور چلر مارکٹ میں %10 نفع

 کما تا ہے۔

- Anita borrowed a loan of ₹10000 from the bank for one year. She has to pay a 10% interest at the end of the year.
- During festival season a T.V. seller was offering a discount of 10% and another was offening a discount of 15%.

The word '**percent**' means '**per every hundred**' or 'for a hundred'. The symbol '%' is used to represent percentage. Thus, 1% (one percent) means 1 out of a 100; 27% (27 percent) means 27 out of 100 and 93% (ninty three percent) means 93 out of a 100.

1% can also be written as
$$\frac{1}{100}$$
 or 0.01

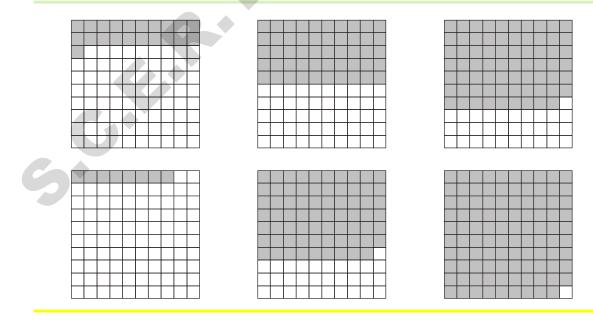
27% can also be written as $\frac{27}{100}$ or 0.27

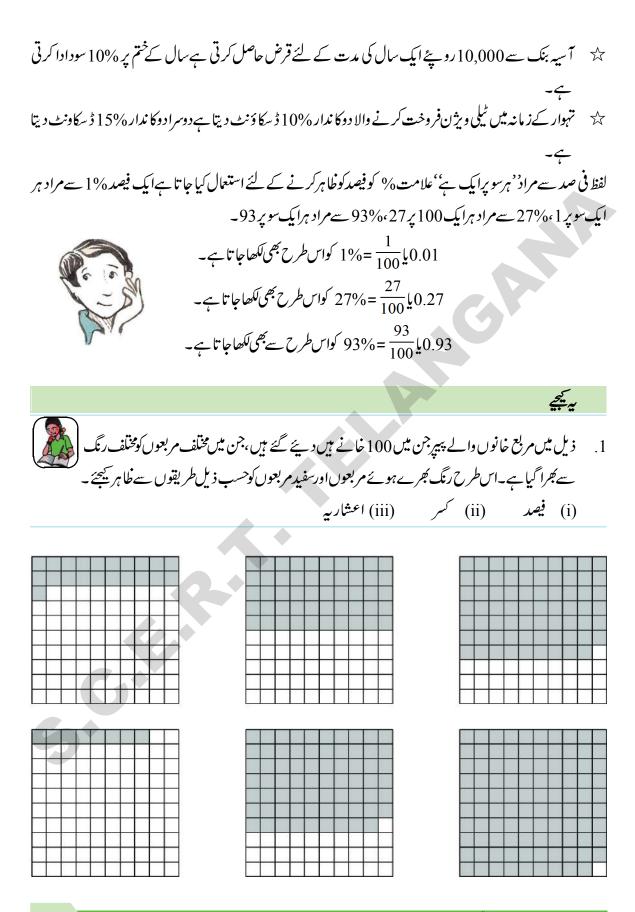
93% can also be written as $\frac{93}{100}$ or 0.93

Do This

 Given below are various grids of 100 squares. Each has a different number of squares coloured. In each case, write the coloured and white part in the form of a (1) Percentage, (2) Fraction and (3) Decimal.





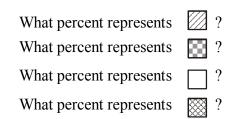


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تناسب-اطلاق

2. Look at the grid paper given below and answer the following.

beb.								
88	***	æ	8	8	8	8	8	8
	88			8		8		×
88			8	8	8	8	8	8
\square	_	XXX						
			Ś	ŚŚŚ	Ŵ	ŚŚŚ		



3. The strength particular of a school are given below. Express the strength of each class as a fraction, percentage of total strength of the school.

Class	No. of children	As a fraction	As a percentage
VI	17		
VII	15		
VIII	20		
IX	30		
X	18		
Total	100		

In all the above examples the total number is 100. How do we find percentages when the total is not hundred?

Example. 8 : In a class there are 35 girls and 15 boys. What is the percentages of boys and what is the percentage of girls?

Solution:

Sudhir solved it like this;



Method - 1

Student	Number	Fraction	Converting denominator into hundred	As a percentage
Girls	35	$\frac{35}{50}$	$\frac{35}{50} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{70}{100}$	70%
Boys	15	$\frac{15}{50}$	$\frac{15}{50} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{30}{100}$	30%
Total	50			

 ٤. ذيل كے خانوں دالے بيپر كامشاہدہ كيجة ان كو مختلف وضع سے سابيد اركيا گيا ہے۔ ہر نوعيت كے سابيد ار حصد كا فيصد معلوم تيجة۔

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ذیل کے جدول میں ایک مدرسہ میں جماعت واری طلباء کی تعداد دی گئی ہے۔ ہر جماعت کی تعداد کو کسر کی شکل میں خاہر	.3
سیجئے۔اسکول کی کل تعداد کے مطابق جماعت کی تعدادکو فیصد میں ہتلا ہئے۔	

جماعت	طلباءكي تعداد	كسركى شكل ميں	فیصدی کی شکل میں
VI	17		
VII	15		
VIII	20		
IX	30		
X	18		
Total	100		

اوپر کی تمام مثالوں میں کل تعداد 100 ہے۔ ہم فیصد کس طرح معلوم کریں گے جبکہ کل تعداد 100 نہ ہو۔ مثال 8: - ایک جماعت میں 35 لڑ کیاں اور 15 لڑ کے ہیں لڑ کے اورلڑ کیوں کا فیصد کیا ہے؟ حل: سد هیر نے اس مسلہ کواس طرح حل کیا

? 🕅 اسكافيصدكياب

طريقه - I

	طالب علم	عرد	:	نسب نما کو 100 میں تبدیل کرنے پر	فيصدى شكل ميں
6	لر کیاں	35	$\frac{35}{50}$	$\frac{35}{50} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{70}{100}$	70%
	لڑ کے	15	$\frac{15}{50}$	$\frac{15}{50} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{30}{100}$	30%
	جمله	50			



یدکتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

Method - 2

Method - 3

Anwar found the percentage of girls and boys like this.	Re
Total students $35 + 15 = 50$	<u>3:</u> 50
Out of 50 students there are 35 girls	
Thus, out of 100 students there will be $\frac{35}{50} \times 100 = 70$ girls	

Reena solved it like this. $\frac{35}{50} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{70}{100} = 70\%$

We see that there are three methods that can be used to find percentage when the total does not add up to 100. In the first table, we multiply the fraction by $\frac{100}{100}$. This does not change the value of the fraction. Subsequently, only 100 remains in the denominator. Reena has multiplied by it $\frac{2}{2}$ to get 100 in the denominator. Anwar has used the unitary method. You can choose any of the methods or you can also find your own method.

Does Anwar's method work for all ratios? Does the method be used by Reena also work for all ratios?

Anwar says Reena's method can be used only if you can find a natural number which on multiplication with the denominator gives 100. Since denominator was 50, she could multiply it by 2 to get 100. If the denominator was 60, she would not have been able to use this method. Do you agree?

- **Example 9 :** Shirt "A" has $\frac{3}{5}$ cotton where as shirt "B" has $\frac{3}{4}$ cotton.
 - (i) What is the percentage of cotton in each shirt?
 - (ii) Which shirt has more percentage of cotton?

Solution : The percentage of cotton in shirt "A" = $\frac{3}{5} \times 100 = 60\%$ The percentage of cotton in shirt "B" = $\frac{3}{4} \times 100 = 75\%$ shirt "B "has more percentage of cotton.

طريقة-III	طريقه-II
رعنانے اس طرح حل کیا	حاصل کردہ جواب میں لڑ کیوں اورلڑکوں کا فیصداس طرح ہے۔
$\frac{35}{50} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{70}{100} = 70\%$	جملهطلباءکی تعداد 50 = 15 + 35
	50 طلباء میں 35 لڑ کیاں ہیں
	اس لئے100 طلباء میں 70 لڑ کیاں = 100×100 طلباء میں 70 لڑ کیاں =

ہم یہ دیکھیں گے کہ یہاں تین طریقے ہیں جس سے فیصد معلوم کیا جاسکتا ہے جبکہ جملہ اعداد کا مجموعہ 100 نہ ہو۔ پہلے جدول میں ہم سر کو 100 سے ضرب دیں گے جس سے سر کی قدر میں تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوگی۔ اسی طرح نسب نما میں صرف100 باقی رہ جائے گا۔رعنا 2 سے ضرب دیتی ہے۔ جس میں نسب نما 100 آجاتا ہے، انورا کائی کا طریقہ استعال کرتا ہے۔ آپان میں سے کوئی بھی طریقہ استعال کر سکتے ہیں۔ یا آپا پناذاتی کوئی اور طریقہ استعال کر سکتے ہیں۔ کیا انور کا طریقہ میں نہ میں ہوگا۔

انور نے کہارعنا کا طریقہ اُسی وقت کا رگرد ہوگا جب کوئی طبعی عدد کو ضرب دے کرنسب نما 100 حاصل کیا جائے ۔ چونکہ نسب نما 50 ہے اس لئے وہ 2 سے ضرب دے پائی اورنسب نما میں 100 حاصل کر لیا۔ اگرنسب نما 60 ہے تب پی طریقہ کا رقابل عمل نہیں ہے۔ کیا آپ متفق ہیں؟ مثال 9:- شرٹ A میں $\frac{5}{5}$ کاٹن اور شرٹ B میں $\frac{5}{4}$ حصہ کاٹن ہے (i) ہر شرٹ میں کاٹن کا فیصد معلوم کیجئے۔ (ii) کو نسے شرٹ میں کاٹن کا فیصد زیادہ ہے۔ حل:- شرٹ A میں کاٹن کا فیصد = %60 = 100 x تق مشرٹ B میں کاٹن کا فیصد = %70 = 100 x تق شرٹ B میں کاٹن کا فیصد کاٹن کا تناسب زیادہ ہے۔

Example 10: Ganga went to a tailor with 1 mt. cloth. She asked him to make a blouse to her. The tailor used 0.75 mts of cloth to make the blouse and returned the remaining cloth to Ganga.

What percentage of the cloth (i) is used in making the blouse (ii) is given back to Ganga?

Solution : The tailor used 0.75 mts of cloth.

The percentage of cloth used = $0.75 \times 100\%$

$$=\frac{75}{100}$$
 ×100 %

The tailor returned 1 - 0.75 = 0.25 mts of cloth.

The percentage of cloth returned = $0.25 \times 100\%$

$$=\frac{25}{100}\times100\%$$

Example 11: Last year the cost of a commodity was ₹ 40. This year, the cost of the comodity increased to ₹ 50. What is the percentage change in its price?

Solution :	Percentage increase in price	$= \frac{\text{change in amount}}{\text{original amount}} \times 100 \%$
5		$=\frac{50-40}{40}\times100\%$
		$=\frac{10}{40}\times 100\% = \frac{1000}{40}\% = 25\%$

Example 12: Shyam's monthly income is ₹ 10,000. He spends 60% of it on family expenses, 10% on medical expenses, 5% on donations and saves by 25%. Find the amount he spends on each item?

مثال 10:-شہنازا یک میٹر کپڑ الے کردرزی کے پاس اپنے لئے بلوز سلوانے کے لئے پنچی - درزی 0.75 میٹر کپڑ الے کرباقی بھی کپڑ اوا پس کردیتا ہے۔ کپڑ اوا پس کردیتا ہے۔ کپڑ اوا پس کردیتا ہے۔ (i) بلوزی سلوائی میں کتنے فیصد کپڑ ااستعمال ہوا؟ (ii) کتنے فیصد کپڑ اوا پس کیا گیا۔ حل: درزی نے 7.50 میٹر کپڑ ے کا استعمال ہوا؟ (ii) کتنے فیصد کپڑ اوا پس کیا گیا۔ حل: درزی نے 7.50 میٹر کپڑ ے کا استعمال ہوا؟ (ii) کتنے فیصد کپڑ اوا پس کیا گیا۔ حل: درزی نے 7.50 میٹر کپڑ ے کا استعمال کیا۔ حل: درزی نے 7.50 میٹر کپڑ ے کا استعمال کیا۔ 25.00 100 25.01 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02 20 25.02

$$= \frac{50 - 40}{40} \times 100\%$$
$$= \frac{10}{40} \times 100 = \frac{1000}{40}$$

مثال:12- سهیل کی ماہانہ آمدنی -/10,000 ₹ ہے وہ اس کا%60 گھر یلو اخرجات %10 دواؤں کا خرچ%5 عطیات اور %25 بچت کرتا ہے وہ ہرماہ کتنی رقم خرچ کرتا ہے۔

تناسب-اطلاق

Solution :	Amount spent on family expenses	=	$\frac{60}{100} \times 10000 = \mathbf{R} 6000$
Similarl	y, amount spent on medical expenses	=	$\frac{10}{100} \times 10000 = ₹ 1000$
	Amount spent on donations	=	$\frac{5}{100}$ × 10000 = ₹ 500
	Amount saved	=	$\frac{25}{100} \times 10000 = ₹ 2500$
	Exercise	4	

- In a school X, 48 students appeared for 10th class exam out of which 36 students passed. In another school Y, 30 students appeared and 24 students passed. If the District Educational Officer wants to give an award on the basis of pass percentage. To which school will he give the award?
- 2. Last year the cost of 1000 articles was ₹5000. This year it goes down to ₹4000. What is the percentage of decrease in price?
- $3. \qquad 64\% + 20\% + \dots ? \dots = 100\%$
- 4. Sri Jyothi has a basket full of bananas, oranges and mangoes. If 50% are bananas, 15% are oranges, then what percent are mangoes?
- 5. On a rainy day, out of 150 students in a school 25 were absent. Find the percentage of students absent from the school? What percentage of students is present?
- 6. Out of 12000 voters in a constituency, 60% voted. Find the number of people voted in the constituency?
- 7. A local cricket team played 20 matches in one season. If it won 25% of them and lost rest. How many matches did it loose?
- 8. In every gram of gold, a goldsmith mixes 0.25 grams of silver and 0.05 grams of copper. What is the percentage of gold, silver and copper in every gram of gold?
- 9. 40% of a number is 800 then find the number?

- 1. کسی اسکول میں دہم جماعت کے 48 طلباء نے امتحان میں شرکت کی جن میں 36 طلباء کا میاب ہوئے جبکہ دوسر ے اسکول میں 30 طلباء نے شرکت کی اوران میں سے 24 طلباء کا میاب ہوئے۔اگرضلع کے مہتم تعلیمات مدرسہ کے کا میاب طلباء کو فیصد کی بناپرانعام دینا چاہتے ہیں تو کس اسکول کوانعام حاصل ہوسکتا ہے۔
- 2. سال گذشته 1000 اشیاء کی قیت-/5000 رویے تھی۔اس سال وہ -/4000 رویے تک پنچ گئی اس گراوٹ کو فیصدی میں ظاہر کیجئے۔
- 3. سمیہ کے پاس ایک باسکٹ ہے جس میں موز، موسمی، اور آم بھرے ہوئے ہیں ۔اگر %50 موز ہیں اور %15 موسمی ہیں تو آم كافيصد كيا بوگا؟
 - $64\% + 20\% + \dots ?=100\%$.4
- 5. ایک مدرسہ میں بارش کی وجہہ سے 150 طلباء میں سے 25 طلباء غیر حاضر ہوتے ہیں، کتنے فیصد طلباءاسکول سے غیر حاضر ر ہے۔ کتنے فیصد طلباءاسکول میں حاضر رہے، معلوم سیجئے۔
 - 6. کسی چناؤ حلقہ میں 2000 ووٹرس میں %60 ووٹرس نے اپناخق رائے دہی استعال کیا تو بتاؤ کہ کتنی تعدا دینے ووٹ ڈالا؟
- 7. مقامی کرکٹ ٹیم ایک سیزن میں 20 میا چس کھیل یائی۔اگران میں سےوہ 25% ہی میا چس جیت یائے ہیں تو بتاؤ کہ دہ ٹیم کتنے میاچس مارگی ہے۔
- 8. ہرایک گرام سونے میں ایک سنار 0.25 جاندی، اور 0.05 گرام تا نبہ ملاتا ہے۔ ہرگرام میں سونا، جاندی اور تا نبہ کا فیصدی معلوم شيحئے ۔
 - 9. ایک عدد کا 40 فیصد 800 ہے تب وہ عدد معلوم شیجئے۔

یہ کتاب حکومت تلزگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

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Try This

1. Population of our country as per 2011 census is about 12×10^8 (120,00,00,000)

If the population of our country increases by 3% every year what will be the population by 2012?

- 2. (i) Can you eat 75% of a dosa?
 - (ii) Can the price of an item go up by 90%?
 - (iii) Can the price of an item go up by 100%?





Project Work

Fill up the following table showing the amount of time you spend on various activities in a day and calculate the percentage of time on each activity.

Activity	No. of hours	% of a day
For brushing bathing and getting ready for school		
In school		
For reading and doing home work		
For playing / watching TV/helping parents		
For sleeping		

6.7 Some situations in which we use percentages

We use percentages to express profit and loss, discount and interest. Expressing these in percentages makes comparisons easy.

6.7.1 Profit and Loss

A potter makes pots on the wheel, then bakes them in a kiln and decorates them with paint. He spends ₹ 3 on material,
 ₹ 2 on baking and ₹ 1 on painting the each pot. He sells each pot for ₹ 10. Does the potter make profit or loss?



- A toy maker makes a toy for \gtrless 50 and sells it for \gtrless 75. Does he make profit or loss?
- A trader buys shirts at ₹ 540 each. The shirts remain unsold till the end of the year. The trader sells them at ₹ 500 each at year end. Did the trader make a profit or a loss?

6.7 ایسی صورتحال جہاں پرہم فیصد کا استعال کریں گے:-ہم نفع، نقصان، کٹوتی (ڈسکاؤنٹ) سود کو ظاہر کرنے کے لئے فیصد کا استعال کرتے ہیں فیصد میں ظاہر کرنے سے تقابل آسان نفع ونقصان:-6.7.1 ایک کمہارا پنے جاک (گردش پہیہ) پر گھڑا بنا تا ہے اسکو بھٹی میں پکا تا ہے۔رنگوں سے ☆ نقش نگاری کرتا ہے،اس کے لئے وہ3 روپٹے مٹی پر، 2 روپٹے بھٹی میں پکانے کے لئے اور 1 رویئے رنگ کرنے خرچ کرتا ہے اور فی گھڑا 10 رویئے میں فروخت کرتا ہے، اس طرح كمهاركونفع ہويا نقصان معلوم سيحئے ؟ الم محلونا سازایک کھلونا 50رو پئے میں تیار کرتا ہے۔اسکو 75رو پئے میں فروخت کرتا ہے۔ کیا اس کونفع ہوایا نقصان معلوم 🛠 فيحتخ ایک کاروباری ادارہ شرٹ کو 540 رویئے فی کس خریدتا ہے۔سال کے ختم تک شرکس فروخت ہوئے بغیر رہ جاتا ہے سال کے اختبام برکاروباری اداره اس کو500 رونی بخ فی س میں فروخت کردیتا ہے۔ کیا کاروباری ادارہ کو فقع ہوایا نقصان معلوم شیجتے ؟ تناسب-اطلاق

• Amar is a gold merchant. He bought 10 gms of gold worth ₹15000 in the last year. Now its rate has gone up to ₹20000. Will Amar make a profit or a loss on selling the gold at present rate?

In each of the above situations, you can calculate the amount of profit or loss. However, many a times percentages are used in expressing the profit or loss made in a transaction.

- Example 13 : Ramayya bought some pens for ₹200 and he sold them for ₹240 whereas Somayya bought some pens for ₹500 and he sold them for ₹575. Who made more profit?
- **Solution :** To find the profit we compare selling price to the cost price.

Profit = selling price $-\cos p$ price or P = SP - CP

Ramayya's Profit = ₹ 240 – ₹ 200 = ₹ 40

Somayya's Profit = ₹ 575 – ₹ 500 = ₹ 75

It appears like Somayya made more profit as he made a profit of \gtrless 75 whereas Ramayya made a profit of \gtrless 40 only. Is this correct?

Ramayya made a profit of \gtrless 40 when he invested an amount of \gtrless 200 whereas Somayya made a profit of \gtrless 75 when he invested an amount of \gtrless 500.

Thus, Ramayya's ratio of profit to cost price = $\frac{40}{200}$ and Somayya's ratio of profit to cost price = $\frac{75}{500}$

To compare profit, cost ratios we convert them in to percentages.

Profit percentage = $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$

Thus, Ramayya's profit percentage

$$=\frac{40}{200} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

Somayya's profit percentage $=\frac{75}{500} \times 100\% = 15\%$

Ramayya earn a profit of 20% or ₹20 on investment of ₹100.

Somayya earns a profit of 15% or ₹15 on investment of ₹100.

Thus, Ramaya earns more profit than Somayya.

مثال 13:-شاذ نے چندقلم 200 روپئے میں خرید ےاوراس کووہ 240 روپئے میں فروخت کیا اس کے برخلاف زیبہ نے چندقلم 500 روپئے میں خرید اادروہ اسکو 575 روپئے میں فروخت کر دیا کس نے زیادہ نفع حاصل کیا۔

شاذ کانفع = 40روپئے = 200روپئے - 240روپئے زیبا کانفع = 75روپئے = 500روپئے - 755روپئ میڈسوس ہوا کہ زیبا کونفع 75 روپئے حاصل ہوا جبکہ شاذ کو 40روپئے نفع ملا کیا ہیڈی ہے۔ شاذ کا نفع 40روپئے ہے جبکہ اُس نے 200روپئے خرچ کئے برخلاف اسکے زیبا کا نفع 75روپئے جبکہ اُس نے 500روپئے خرچ کئے

 $\begin{aligned} \frac{40}{200} &= \frac{75}{500} = i_{2} i_{2} \frac{55}{500} = i_{2} i_{2} \frac{5}{2} i_{2} i_{2} \frac{5}{2} i_{3} \frac{5}{2} i_{4} \dots i_{5} \frac{40}{200} \\ i_{6} i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \frac{100}{200} = \frac{100}{200} \times \frac{100}{200} \\ \frac{40}{200} \times \frac{100}{200} \times \frac{100}{200} \\ i_{1} i_{2} i_{3} i_{5} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{75}{500} \\ i_{2} i_{2} i_{3} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \frac{100}{2} \\ i_{2} i_{3} i_{5} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \\ i_{2} i_{3} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \\ i_{2} i_{3} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \dots i_{5} \dots i_{5} \frac{100}{2} i_{5} \dots i_{5}$

Example 14 : A shop keeper bought a TV for ₹ 9000 and he sold it for ₹ 10,000. Find the profit or loss? calculate percentage.

Gopal solved the problem in the following way: **Solution :**

Cost price (CP) of the TV =₹9000

Selling price (SP) of the TV = ₹ 10,000

As SP is greater than CP, the shopkeeper makes a profit:

Profit (P) = ₹ 10000 - ₹ 9000 = ₹ 1000

Thus, when the CP is \gtrless 9000, the shopkeeper makes a profit of \gtrless 1000

The ratio of profit and cost is $\frac{1000}{9000}$

To find the profit percentage we multiply this ratio with 100%

i.e. $\frac{1000}{9000} \times 100\% = \frac{100}{9}\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$

Madhu solved this problem using proportion.

When the CP is ₹ 9000, the profit is ₹ 1000.

Now, when CP is $\gtrless 100$, let the profit be $\gtrless x$.

We know that the CP and profit are directly proportional thus, ratio of profit and the ratio of cost price (CP) will be same in both cases.

Therefore, x : 1000 = 100 : 9000

$$\frac{x}{1000} = \frac{100}{9000}$$

 $9000 \times x = 1000 \times 100$

$$x = \frac{1000 \times 100}{9000} = 11\frac{1}{9} .$$

Thus, the profit $\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$

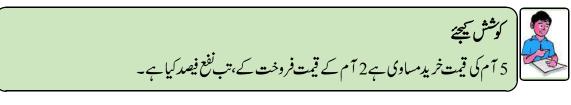


Try This

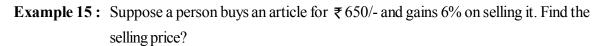
The cost price of 5 mangoes is equal to the selling price of 2 mangoes. Find the profit percent?

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Solution : Ravi solved it like this: CP = ₹ 650 Gain % = 6%So, if the CP is $\neq 100$ then gain is $\neq 6$ and SP is $100 + 6 = \neq 106$ GA Now, when the CP is ₹ 650 let the SP be ₹ x. The CP and SP are directly proportional Therefore, The ratio of CP = ratio of SP100:650 = 106:x $\frac{100}{650} = \frac{106}{x}$ Therefore, $100 x = 106 \times 650$ Therefore, $x = \frac{106 \times 650}{100} = 689$ Thus, the SP =₹689 Arun solved it like this: CP = ₹650 Profit % = 6%Thus, profit = 6% of 650 $\frac{6}{100} \times 650 = 39$ We know that SP = CP + ProfitThus, SP = 650 + 39 = ₹ 689

Example 16: Ramesh sold a D.V.D player for ₹2800 at a gain of 12%. For how much did he buy it? **Solution :** Naik solved it using proportion. Gain % = 12% SP = ₹ 2800 So, If CP is \gtrless 100, then SP is \gtrless 112 When SP = ₹ 2800, let its CP be ₹ x. CP and SP are directly proportional Thus, ratio of CP = ratio of SP x: 100 = 2800: 112 $\frac{x}{100} = \frac{2800}{112}$ Therefore, $112 \times x = 100 \times 2800$ Therefore, $x = \frac{100 \times 2800}{112} = ₹ 2500$ Thus, CP =₹ 2500 Meena solved it using unitary method. S.P = 2800Gain = 12%If CP is 100, then profit is 12 SP=100+12=112 So, when SP in ₹ 112 then CP is ₹ 100 Therefore, when SP is 1 then CP is $\frac{100}{112}$ Thus, when SP is ₹2800 then CP is $\frac{100}{112} \times 2800 = ₹2500$ CP = ₹ 2500

Example 17 :	A man sold two cycles for ₹ 3000 each, gaining 20% on one and losing 20% on the other. Find his gain or loss percentage on the whole transaction?			
Solution:	SP = ₹ 3000			
	Gain% on first cycle = 20%			
	Loss% on second cycle = 20%			
Method-1:	Using the unitary method			
	For first cycle			
	If CP is \gtrless 100, then the profit is \gtrless 20 and SP = 100 + 20 = \gtrless 120			
	Thus, if SP is ₹ 120 then CP is ₹100			
	Now, if SP is 1 then CP is $=\frac{100}{120}$			
	Now, if SP is ₹ 3000 then CP = $\frac{100}{120} \times 3000 = ₹ 2500$			
	For second cycle			
	If CP is ₹ 100 then the loss is 20 and since Loss = Cost price – Selling price			
	Here SP will be = $100 - 20 = ₹ 80$			
	Thus, if SP is ₹ 80 then CP is = ₹ 100			
	Now, if SP is Rs. 1 then CP is $=\frac{100}{80}$			
	Now, if SP is ₹ 3000 then CP is = $\frac{100}{80} \times 3000 = ₹ 3750$			
	Total CP = ₹ 2500 + ₹ 3750 = ₹ 6250			
	Total SP = ₹ $3000 + ₹ 3000 = ₹ 6000$			
	Since SP is less than CP, loss = 6250 – 6000 = ₹ 250			
G	Loss $\% = \frac{loss}{CP} \times 100 = \frac{250}{6250} \times 100 = 4\%$			
Method-2:	Using proportion			
	On the first cycle:			
	When CP increases SP will increase, thus CP and SP are in direct proportion			
	CP SP			
	100 120			
	<i>x</i> 3000			
	Thus, the ratio of $CP = ratio of SP$			

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RATIO - APPLICATIONS

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100 : x = 120 : 3000 $\frac{100}{x} = \frac{120}{3000}$ $100 \times 3000 = 120 x$ $\frac{100 \times 3000}{120} = x$ x = 2500Thus, CP of first cycle = ₹ 2500.

On the second cycle:

СР	SP
100	80
x	3000
100: x = 80: 3	3000
$\frac{100}{x} = \frac{80}{3000}$	

$$x = \frac{100 \times 3000}{80} = ₹ 3750$$

Therefore, total CP of two cycles = ₹ 2500 + ₹ 3750 = ₹ 6250

Total SP of cycles = $\neq 6000$

Since SP is less than CP, he has a loss

Therefore, loss percentage =
$$\frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{C.P.}} \times 100 = \frac{250}{6250} \times 100 = 4\%$$

Method-3:

SP of first cycle = ₹ 3000

Gain% = 20%

Let the CP be \mathbf{z} *x*

Then, the profit = $\frac{20}{100} \times x = \frac{20}{100} x$

$$100 : x = 120 : 3000$$

$$\frac{100}{x} = \frac{120}{3000}$$

$$100 \times 3000 = 120x$$

$$x = 2500 = \frac{100 \times 3000}{120} = x$$

$$\overline{x} = 2500 = \frac{100 \times 3000}{120} = x$$

$$\overline{x} = 2500 = \frac{100 \times 3000}{100} = x$$

$$\frac{x}{\overline{x} = 2500} = \frac{x}{\overline{x} = x}$$

$$\frac{100 \times 3000}{80} = \frac{80}{3000}$$

$$100 : x = 80 : 3000$$

$$\frac{100}{80} = \frac{80}{3000}$$

$$x = \frac{100 \times 3000}{80} x = \overline{x} = 3750/-$$

$$\frac{x}{\overline{x} = \frac{100 \times 3000}{80} x = \overline{x} = 3750/-$$

$$\frac{x}{\overline{x} = \frac{100 \times 3000}{80} x = \overline{x} = 3750/-$$

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$$\frac{x}{\overline{x} = \frac{100 \times 3000}{80} x = \overline{x} = \frac{100}{2} x = \frac{100}{2}$$

$$\frac{100 \times 3000}{80} x = \overline{x} = \frac{100 \times 3000}{80} x = \overline{x} = \frac{100}{2} x = \frac{100}{100} x = \frac{20}{100} x$$

We know that SP = CP + ProfitThus, $x + \frac{20}{100}x = 3000$ $\frac{100x + 20x}{100} = 3000$ $\frac{120x}{100} = 3000$ $x = \frac{3000 \times 100}{120} = ₹ 2500$ Thus, CP of the first cycle = ₹2500 SP of second cycle = ₹ 3000 Loss % = 20%Let the CP be $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{X}$ Then, the loss $\frac{20}{100} \times x = \frac{20}{100}x$ We know that SP = CP - lossThus, $x - \frac{20}{100}x = 3000$ $\frac{80}{100}x = 3000$ $80 x = 3000 \times 100$ $x = \frac{3000 \times 100}{80} = ₹3750$ Thus, CP of the second cycle = ₹3750Therefore, total CP of two cycles = ₹2500 +₹3750 = ₹6250 Total SP of cycles =₹6000 Since SP is less than CP, he has a loss Loss = ₹ 6250 - ₹ 6000 = ₹ 250 Therefore, $loss = \frac{Loss}{C.P.} \times 100 = \frac{250}{6250} \times 100 = 4\%$

$$\begin{aligned} i - \frac{1}{250} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^$$

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Example 18 :	The cost of an article goes down every year by 20% of its previous value. Find its
	original cost if the cost of it after 2 years is ₹19,200?

Solution : Cost of an article at the end of 2nd year = \gtrless 19,200

The cost decreases every year by 20%

Let cost at the beginning of 1st year be 100. At the beginning of 2nd year it will be ₹ 80 (i.e. 100–20% of 100)

At the begning of the 3rd year = $\neq 64 (80 - 20\% \text{ of } 80)$

Thus, an article that costs ₹ 100 will cost ₹ 64 at the begining of third year.

The cost of an article is ₹ 19200 after 2 years

Let the original cost be \mathbf{z} .

Thus, ratio of the original cost = ratio of cost after 2 years

x: 100 = 19200: 64

 $\frac{x}{100} = \frac{19200}{64}$

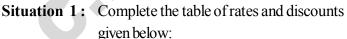
 $64 x = 19200 \times 100$

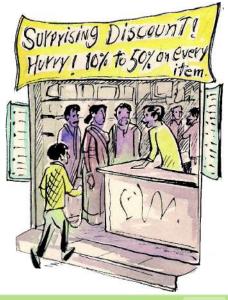
$$x = \frac{19200 \times 100}{64} = 30000$$

Thus, the original cost of an article was ₹30000.

6.7.2 Discount

given below.						
Item	M.P.	Discount % Discount		S.P.		
Sari	1000	10%	100			
Trousers	2000	20%	400			
Shirt			97.50	552.50		
T-Shirt	500	25%		375		





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Dassela Dnanza		Item	С.Р.	Discount %	Discount Amount	S.P.
15%		TV	5000	15%		
	MA	Fridge	10,000		1000	11,000
1 .	BUMPErz	Almirah	4,000	20%		
1	610%					

Situation 2: Complete the table as per the discounts offered.

Situation 3: Some times to clear their old stock or out dated stock, businessmen offer clearance sales in the form of discounts in the following way. What is the discount percentage?



- **Example 19 :** A shopkeeper marks his goods 25% above the cost price and allows a discount of 12% on them. What percent does he gain?
- **Solution:** Let the cost price be $\neq 100$.

Then marked price (MP) = $\gtrless 100 + \gtrless 25 = \gtrless 125$.

Discount percent on marked price = 12%

Discount =
$$\frac{12}{100}$$
 ×125 = ₹15

SP = MP - Discount

$$= 125 - 15 = 110$$

Gain = SP - CP

$$=110 - 100$$

 $Gain\% = \frac{10}{100} \times 100 = 10\%$

Thus, the shopkeeper gains 10% after discount.

منظر 2: - ڈسکا وُنٹ کا اعلان کے مطابق جدول کو پر تیجیے۔

زياده سے

زياده ڈركاۇنٹ 20% م يشكش

10%

منظر2 کے تحت جدول					
قيمت فروخت	ڈ سکاؤنٹ	ڈ سکاؤنٹ فیصد	قيمت خريد	اشياء	
		15%	5000	ڻيوي	
11,000	1000		10,000	فرتبح	
		20%	4,000	المارى	



منظر 3:- تجھی تبھار پرانے ذخیرے کی نکاسی کے لئے یا فرسودہ، ذخیرہ کی نکاسی کے لئے چھوٹ/ ڈسکاؤنٹ اس طرح پیش کرتاہے۔

ڈ سکاونٹ 15%

مثال19:-ایک دکاندارا پنی اشیاء پر قیمت خرید سے %25 زائد قیمت تجویز کرتا ہے اور پھراس پر %12 کا ڈسکاؤنٹ دیتا ہے۔تب کتنے فیصد نفع ہوگا۔

یہ کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

Exercise - 5

- 1. A shopkeeper bought a suit case for \neq 480 and sold it for \neq 540. Find his gain percent?
- 2. Ajay bought a TV for ₹ 15000 and sold it for ₹14100. Find the loss percent?
- 3. Ramu sold a plot of land for ₹2,40,000 gaining 20%. For how much did he purchase the plot?
- 4. On selling a mobile for ₹750, a shop keeper looses 10%. For what amount should he sell it to gain 5%?
- 5. A farmer sold 2 bullocks for ₹24000 each. On one bullock he gained 25% and on the other he lost 20%. Find his total profit or loss percent?
- 6. Sravya bought a watch for ₹480. She sold it to Ridhi at a gain of $6\frac{1}{4}$ %. Ridhi sold it to

Divya at a gain of 10%. How much did Divya pay for it?

- 7. The marked price of a book is ₹225. The publisher allows a discount of ₹10% on it. Find the selling price of it?
- 8. A carpenter allows 15% discount on his goods. Find the marked price of a chair which is sold by him for ₹680?
- 9. A dealer allows a discount of ₹10% and still gains by 10%. What should be the marked price if the cost price is ₹900?

6.7.3 Simple Interest

Ramayya has ₹ 10,000. He requires ₹ 15,000 for agriculture. He approaches an agricultural bank manager. The conversation with the bank manager is as follows:

Ramayya: Sir, I need some money for agricultural purposes.

Bank manager : How much money do you require?

Ramayya : ₹ 5000

Bank manager : How long will you take to repay?

Ramayya : One year.

Bank manager : You have to pay an interest of 6% on the loan along with the lent amount after one year.

Ramayya : Yes sir, I will repay after one year the whole amount.

Bank manager :Do you know how much you have to pay after one year.

Ramayya: Yes, On \gtrless 100 I have to pay \gtrless 6.



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So, on $\notin 1$, I have to pay $\notin \frac{6}{100}$ and on $\notin 5000$, I have to pay $\notin \frac{6}{100} \times 5000=300$ that is $\notin 300$. Thus, I have to pay a total amount of $\notin 5300$.

The money borrowed or lent out for a certain period is called the **Principal (P)**. This money would be used by the borrower for some time before it is returned. For keeping this money for some time the borrower has to pay some extra money to the bank. This is known as **Interest (I)**.

The amount that is to be repayed back is equal to the sum of the borrowed principle and the interest. Amount = Principal + Interest i.e. A = P + I

Interest is generally expressed as percent of the principal for a period of one year. It is written as say 10% per year or per annum or in short as 10% p.a.

10% p.a. means on every ₹100 borrowed, ₹10 is the interest you have to pay for one year. Let us take an example and see how this works.

- Example 20: Sunita takes a loan of ₹ 5000 at 12% rate of interest. Find the interest she has to pay at the end of one year.
- **Solution :** Principal = ₹5000, Rate of interest = 12 % per year

If $\neq 100$ is borrowed, sunita has to pay $\neq 12$ interest for one year. Since $\neq 5000$ is borrowed, the interest she has to pay for one year

$$= \frac{12}{100} \times 5000 = ₹ 600$$

So, at the end of the year she has to pay an amount of ₹ 5000 + ₹ 600 = ₹ 5600

In general, when P is principal, R% is rate of interest per annum and I is the interest, the amount to be received at the end of the year is:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} + \frac{\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}}{100}$$

If Sunita, due to unavoidable circumstances, can not pay the total amount as requested by the manager in one year then the loan can be extended for one more year. The interest for next year will also be \gtrless 600. Thus, Sunita will pay 2 × 600 = \gtrless 1200 interest for 2 years.

For ₹100 borrowed for 3 years at 18%, the interest be paid at the end of 3 years will be $18 + 18 + 18 = 3 \times 18 = ₹54$

As the number of year increase the interest also increases. This interest being charged unformly for each year is called simple interest.

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In general, for Principal = P, Rate of Interest = R and Time = T years.

Interest to be paid (I) = P×R%×T or P×
$$\frac{R}{100}$$
×T = $\frac{PRT}{100}$ = $\frac{PTR}{100}$

Do This

- 1. Find the interest on a sum of ₹ 8250 for 3 years at the rate of 8% per annum.
- ₹ 3000 is lent out at 9% rate of interest. Find the interest which will be recieved at the end of 2¹/₂ years.



Example 21 : In what time will ₹ 6880 amount to ₹ 7224, if simple interest is calculated at 10% per annum?

Solution: Amount = ₹ 7224 Principal = ₹ 6880 S.I = Amount - Principal = ₹ 7224 - ₹ 6880 = ₹ 344 R% = 10% I = P× $\frac{R}{100}$ ×T 344 = 6880× $\frac{10}{100}$ ×T 344 × 100 = 6880 × 10 × T Therefore, T = $\frac{344 \times 100}{6880 \times 10}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ year = 6 months

Example 22 : What sum will yield an interest of ₹ 3927 in 2 years and 4 months at 8% per annum?

Solution : S.I = ₹ 3927

$$R = 8\%$$

T = 2 years + 4 months =
$$\left(2 + \frac{4}{12}\right) = \left(2 + \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{3}$$
 years

Substituting in $I = P \times \frac{R}{100} \times T$

$$3927 = P \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{7}{3}$$

$$3927 \times 100 \times 3 = P \times 8 \times 7$$

$$yr = 1 = e^{\frac{1}{2}} (1) = r^{\frac{1}{2}} (1) = r$$

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Therefore, $P = \frac{3927 \times 100 \times 3}{8 \times 7}$ Thus, P = ₹ 21037.50Therefore, Principle = ₹ 21037.50

Example 23: At what rate per annum will \neq 6360 yield an interest of \neq 1378 in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years?

Solution : Principal (P) = $\gtrless 6360$

Time (T) = $2\frac{1}{2}$ years = $\frac{5}{2}$ years

Simple interest (S.I) = ₹1378

Substituting in $I = P \times \frac{R}{100} \times T$

$$1378 = 6360 \times \frac{R}{100} \times \frac{5}{2}$$

 $1378 \times 100 \times 2 = 6360 \times 5 \times R$

Therefore, R = $\frac{1378 \times 100 \times 2}{6360 \times 5} = \frac{26}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3}\%$

Example 24: At what rate per annum will the principal triples in 16 years?

Solution : Let the principal be $\not\in x$

Amount after 16 years = $\gtrless 3x$

Amount – Principal = Interest

Therefore, 3x - x = 2x

For P = x, T = 16, I = 2x

$$I = P \times \frac{R}{100} \times T$$

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 $2x = x \times \frac{R}{100} \times 16$ $2x \times 100 = x \times 16 \times R$ Therefore, $R = \frac{2x \times 100}{x \times 16} = \frac{25}{2} = 12\frac{1}{2}\%$

Exercise - 6

- How long will it take for a sum of ₹ 12600 invested at 9% per annum become to ₹ 15624?
- 2. At what rate a sum doubles itself in 8 year 4 months?
- 3. A child friendly bank announces a savings scheme for school children. They will give kiddy banks to children. Children have to keep their savings in it and the bank collects all the money once in a year. To encourage children savings, they give 6% interest if the amount exceeds by ₹ 10000, and other wise 5%. Find the interest received by a school if they deposit ₹ 9000 for one year.
- A sum of money invested at 8% per annum for simple interest amounts to ₹ 12122 in 2 years. What will it amount to in 2 year 8 months at 9% rate of interest?
- 5. In 4 years, ₹6500 amount to ₹8840 at a certain rate of interest. In what time will ₹1600 amounts to ₹1816 at the same rate?

Let's earn Interest

Children! Let us play a game on simple interest.

5 members can play this game.

1. Take 3 bowls each labelled as P, R and T. Drop 5 pieces of paper in each bowl such that every paper is marked with a number.

(**Hint:** All the numbers in bowl P must be multiples of 100 or 1000.



- 2. Pick out 3 pieces of papers, one from each of the bowls, one after another.
- 3. The number on the paper picked from bowl 'P' relates to principal, number on the paper picked from bowl 'T' relates to time, number on the paper picked from bowl 'R' relates to rate of interest.
- 4. Now calculate interest and tell the values of I, P, T and R to every one.

$$2x = x \times \frac{R}{100} \times 16$$

$$2x \times 100 = x \times 16 \times R$$

$$R = \frac{2x \times 100}{x \times 16} \quad Therefore = x + 16 \times R$$

$$R = \frac{2x \times 100}{x \times 16} \quad Therefore = x + 16 \times R$$

$$R = \frac{2x \times 100}{x \times 16} \quad Therefore = \frac{12}{9} \text{ w}$$

$$6 \cdot \frac{12}{9} \text{ w}$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{12}{9} \text{ w}$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{12}{9} \text{ w}$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{12}{$$

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5. If you say the right answer enter the interest amount in your account other wise put a 0 in your account.

Note: Repeat 2 or 3 rounds and note down the values in the table given below.

Interest amount					
Name	1 st round	2^{nd} round	3 rd round	Total	



Looking Back

Many times in day-to-day life we compare quantities using ratios. For e.g., my income is ₹ 10000 and my friend's is ₹ 20000. Thus, my income is half of my friend's income or we can say that my friend's income is twice my income. The ratio of my income and my friends income is 1:2. and the ratio of my friend's income and my income is 2:1.



- When two ratio's are equal they are said to be in a proportion. The idea of proportion helps us solve various problems in our daily life.
- If some increase (decrease) in one quantity leads increase (decrease) in other quantity, the quantities are said to be in direct proportion.
- Ratio's can be expressed in the form of percentages. The word 'percent' means per hundred or out of every hundred. The symbol for percentage is '%'. 13% means 13 out of 100.

$$13\% = \frac{13}{100} = 0.13$$

Percentages are used in various situations like profit and loss, discount and simple interest etc.,

Fun with Fascinating Ratios

The digits 1,2,3,...9 can be arranged to form two numbers whose ratio is 1:2, as $\frac{7329}{14658} = \frac{1}{2} = 1:2$ This is interesting itself. But even more fascinating is the fact that the nine digits can also be arranged to form

numbers whose ratio is 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:6, 1:7, 1:8 and 1:9. Enjoy by finding them.

5. اگرآپ صحیح جواب دیں گے تب سود کی رقم آپ کے اکا وُنٹ میں جمع ہوگی، ورند صفر، آپ کے اکا وُنٹ میں ڈالا جائے گا۔ نوٹ: - دویا تین مرتبہ دہرائے اوران کی قدروں کوجدول میں نوٹ سیجئے۔

سود کی رقم						
جمله	تيسراراؤنڈ	دوسراراؤنڈ	پېلاراؤنڈ	نام		

Fun with Fascinating Ratios

The digits 1,2,3,...9 can be arranged to form two numbers whose ratio is 1:2, as $\frac{7329}{14658} = \frac{1}{2} = 1:2$. This is interesting itself.

But even more fascinating is the fact that the nine digits can also be arranged to form numbers whose ratio is 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:6, 1:7, 1:8 and 1:9. Enjoy by finding them.

DATA HANDLING



7

7.0 Introduction

Ravi is reading the sports section of a newspaper. There are two tables on the sports page of the newspaper.

Top 5 Batsmen in World Cup 2011

Name of the Batsman	Runs
	scored
T Dilshan (Sri Lanka)	500
Sachin Tendulkar (India)	482
K. Sangakkara (Sri Lanka)	465
Jonadhan Trott (England)	422
UTharanga (Sri Lanka)	395

Top 5 Bowlers in World Cup 2011

Name of the Bowler	Wickets Taken
Shahid Affridi (Pakistan)	21
Zahir Khan (India)	21
TG Southee (New Zealand)	18
Robin Peterson (South Africa)	15
M. Muralitharan (Sri Lanka)	15

Table - 1

Table - 2

What do the two tables tell us?

Table 1 tells us the names of batsmen who scored the most runs in the World Cup, 2011 as well as the number of runs they scored. This information can help in taking decisions or in drawing conclusions. For e.g. it can help the organisers of the World Cup in deciding whom to award the prize for the best batsman.

Table-2 tells us the names of bowlers who took the most wickets in the World Cup, 2011 as well as the number of wickets they took. This information can also help in taking decisions or in drawing conclusions. For e.g. it can help the organisers of the World Cup in deciding whom to award the prize for the best bowler.

Information which is in the form of numbers or words and helps in taking decisions or drawing conclusions is called data. The names of batsmen and the runs they scored as well as the names of bowlers and the number of wickets they took is data. Tables and graphs are the ways in which data is presented.

The numerical entries in the data are called 'Observations'.



Try This

Look at your school information board. Do you find any data tables there? Find out who uses this data.

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معطيات كااظهار Data Handling

7.0 تمہيد:

فيضان ايک اخبار کھيل کاصفح پڑھر ہا ہے، اس اخبار کے کھيل کے صفحہ پر دوجدول دیئے گئے ہیں۔ ورلڈ کپ 2011ء میں 5 'ابتدائی ماہر گیند باز جدول – ۲ گزیان کا میں جدول – ۱

اسكوركردەرن	بلےبازکانام
500	ٹی دلشان(سری لنکا)
482	سچن تنڈولکر
465	کے سنگا کارا(سری لنکا)
422	جونادهن ترات(انگليند)
395	یو.تهارنگا(سری لنکا)

,	
	جدول-۲
حاصل وكث	گیندبا زکانام
21	شاهد آفریدی(پاکستان)
21	ظهير خان(هندوستان)
18	ٹی جی ساؤتھی(نیو زی لینڈ)
15	روبن پيٹرسن(جنوبي آفريقه)
15	هم مرلی تهرن(سری لنکا)

بیدوجدول ہمیں کیا بتلاتے ہیں؟

جدول 1: - ہم کوان بلے بازوں کے نام ہتلاتا ہے جنھوں نے ورلڈ کپ 2011ء میں سب سے زیادہ رن اسکور کئے تھے۔ اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ ان کے رنوں کی تعداد بھی ہتلاتا ہے۔ یہ معلومات فیصلے لینے اور نہائج اخذ کرنے میں مددگار ہوتی ہیں۔ مثال ک طور پر ورلڈ کپ انتظامیہ کے لئے یہ فیصلہ لینے میں مددگارثابت ہوتا ہے کہ کسے بہترین بلے باز کا خطاب دیا جائے۔ جدول2: - ہم کواُن گیند بازوں کے نام ہتلاتا ہے۔ جنھوں نے ورلڈ کپ 2011 میں سب سے زیادہ وکٹ لئے اور ساتھ ہی اُن کے وکٹوں کی تعداد بھی۔ یہترین گیند باز کا خطاب دیا جائے۔

معلومات جو کہ الفاظ یا اعداد کی شکل میں ہوتے ہیں اور فیصلے لینے اور نہائج اخذ کرنے میں مدد گار ثابت ہوتے ہیں، معطیات DATA کہلاتے ہیں۔ بلے بازوں کے نام اوران کے بنائے گئے رن ساتھ ہی ساتھ گیند بازوں کے نام اور وکٹوں کی تعداد جو انھوں نے حاصل کئے بید سب معطیات ہیں۔ جدول اور ترسیم وہ ذرائع ہیں جن سے معطیات کو ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔معطیات (DATA) میں اعداد کا اندراج مشاہدات کہلاتا ہے۔

ک**وشش سیجئے** آپ کےاسکول کے تختہ معلومات کود کیھئے۔ کیا آپ وہاں پرکسی معطیات کااندراج دیکھتے ہیں۔معلوم سیجئے کہان معطیات کوکون استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

صحيح اعداد Integers

7.1 Organising data

Details of seven students of class VII in a school are collected under the Javahar Bala Arogya Raksha Scheme.

Krishna noted the heights of the following students in his notebook as

Amala-125cm, Lekhya-133cm, Thabasum-121cm, Sudha-140cm, Vanaja-117cm, Lenin-129cm and Rajesh-132cm.

Another student Kumar wrote the same data in the form of a table and arranged the heights in ascending order.

Name of the Student	Height (in cms)
Vanaja	117
Thabassum	121
Amala	125
Lenin	129
Rajesh	132
Lekhya	133
Sudha	140



Now, let us answer these questions.

- (i) Who is the tallest amongst the students?
- (ii) Who is the shortest amongst the students?
- (iii) Whose height is between that of Amala and Rajesh?

Did you use the data written by Krishna? or by Kumar? to answer the question. You must have used Kumar's data as it is organised and thus easier to read and understand.

Do This

In a unit test Amar secured 20, 18, 23, 21, 24 and 22 marks in Telugu, Hindi, English, Mathematics, Science and Social Science respectively. Peter got 23, 21, 20, 19, 24 and 17 marks in the above subjects respectively. Interpret the data in an organized manner.





Classroom Project

Use the weighing machine to find the weights of all your classmates. Organise this data in the form a table. Make sure to arrange the weights in either ascending or descending order. Then answer the following questions:

- a. Who is the lightest student in your class?
- b. How many students weigh more than 25 kg?
- c. How many students weigh between 20 and 30 kg?

7.1 معطيات کی تنظیم (Organising Data):-جواہر بالا آردگیہ رکھشا اسکیم کے تحت ایک اسکول کے ساتھویں جماعت کے 7 طلباء کی تفصیلات جمع کی گئی ہیں۔ذاکر اس کی نوٹ بک میں حسب ذیل طلبہ کے قد کچھ یوں تحریر کرتا ہے۔ نجیب 125 سمر، نعیم 133 سمر، فرح 121 سمر، عرشیہ 140 سمر، عاصمہ 117 سمر، ساجد 129 سمر، اور عابد 132 سمر۔

ایک اورطالب علم سلیم اسی معطیات کوجدول کی شکل میں اور صعودی تر تہیب میں لکھتا ہے۔

	قد (سمرمیں)	طلباءكنام
	117	عاصمه
2	121	افرح
	125	نجيب
	129	ساجد
	132	عابد
	133	لغيم
	140	عرشيه

اب ان سوالات کے جواب دیجئے

- (i) طلباء میں سب سے اونچا قد کس کا ہے؟
 - (ii) طلباء میں سب سے کم قد کس کا ہے؟
- (iii) نجیب اور عابد کے در میان کس کا قد سب سے زیادہ ہے؟

کیا آپ نے ذاکریاسلیم کے معطیات کواستعال کیا ہےتا کہان سوالات کے جواب دیئے جاسکیں آ پکوسی بھی صورت میں سلیم سے معطیات کو بھی استعال کرنا چاہئے جیسا کہا سے منظم کیا گیا ہےاور یہ پڑھنے اور سیجھنے میں آسان ہے۔

تلگو، ہندی، انگریزی، ریاضی، سائنس، اور ساجی علم کے ایک یونٹ ٹسٹ میں اظہر بالتر تیب24، 24، 21، 23، 24، 24 اور 22 نشانات حاصل کرتا ہے۔ جبکہ مظہران ہی مضامین میں بالتر تیب 23، 21، 20، 21، 24، 19، 21، 21، 24 کھن حاصل کرتا ہے۔ ان معطیات کو منظم سیجئے اور تجزید یہ سیجئے۔

جماعت کا منصوبہ:-آپ کے تمام ہم جماعت ساتھیوں کا وزن معلوم کرنے کے لئے وزن کی مشین Weight Machine کا استعال کریں اور ان معطیات کو ایک جدول کی شکل میں منظم کریں۔ اس بات کو یقینی بنائیں کہ اوز ان کو صعودی یا نزولی ترتیب میں ترتیب دیا جائے۔ تب ان سوالات کے جواب دیجئے۔ (a) آپ کی جماعت میں سب سے کم وزن رکھنے والا طالب علم کون ہے۔ (b) کتنے طلباء کا وزن 25 کلوگرام سے زیادہ ہے؟ (c) کتنے طلباء کا وزن 20 اور 30 کلوگرام کے درمیان ہے؟

بديحيح

7.2 Representative Values

In a hostel

- Average consumption of rice per child per day is 150 g.
- Average age of children is 13 years.
- Average height of children is 135 cm.

On studying this data, can we say that every child consumes exactly 150 gms of rice per day? Can we say that the age of each child in the class is 13 years? Can we say that the height of each child in class is 135 cm? Obviously not, we know that



some children may take more than 150 gms of rice some may take less and some may take exactly 150 gms. A similar situation will hold for children's weight and height.

At the same time, 150 gms gives us an idea of the amount of rice consumed by each child in the hostel. It is a representative value of the amount of rice consumed by each child. Similarly, 13 years gives us an idea of the age of each child in the hostel. It is a representative value of the age of each child in the hostel. It is a representative value of the age of each child in the hostel. It is a representative value of the age of each child in the hostel. It is a representative value of the age of each child in the hostel. It is a representative value of the age of each child. The same holds for the height. All the above examples are of a particular representative value called arithmetic mean. In the section ahead, we shall learn about 'arithmetic mean' and also two other types of representative values called 'median' and 'mode'.

7.3.1 Arithmetic Mean or Average

The physical education teacher in a school instructed his students to practice regularly Rajender had his practice sessions for a week as follows.

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Minutes	20	35	40	30	25	45	15

Can we compute the time spent by Rajender for practice in terms of time spent per day? Let us observe.

What is the total time Rajender spent during the week on practice?

Total time = 20 + 35 + 40 + 30 + 25 + 45 + 15 = 210 minutes

Now to find the time spent on practice, per day, we divide the total time spent by the number of days.

i.e.
$$\frac{20+35+40+30+25+45+15}{7} = \frac{210}{7} = 30$$
 minutes

This is the average time spent on practice per day or the average practice session per day.

نمائنده قدريRepresentative Values 7.2 ایک پاسٹل میں چاول کی مقدار کااوسط فی طالب علم ہردن 150 گرام ہے۔ \overrightarrow{x} طلباء کی اوسط عمر 13 سال ہے۔ \$ الطباءكااوسط قدد 135 سمر ہے۔ ان معطیات کا مطالعہ کرتے ہوئے کیا ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہرطالب علم کیلئے چاول کی مقدار فی دن 150 گرام، کافی ہوگی، کیا ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ جماعت میں ہر طالب علم کی اوسط عمر 13 سال ہی ہوگی ، کیا ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ جماعت میں ہرطالب علم کااوسط قد 135 سمر ہی ہوگا بالکل نہیں۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ چندطلباء 150 گرام سے زائد جاول کی مقدار لیتے ہیں اور چنداس سے کم اور چند برابر 150 گرام جاول لیتے ہیں۔طلباء کے وزن اور قد کے لئے بھی یہی صورتحال ہوگی۔ اس طرح سے ہم کو بیہ بات سمجھ میں آتی ہے کہ ہاسٹل میں ہرطالب علم کے لئے جاول کی مقدار کے لئے 150 گرام کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ ہرطالب علم کے لئے جاول کی مقدار کی ضرورت کی بیا یک''نمائندہ قدر'' ہے اسی طرح عمر 13 سال ، ہاسل میں ہر طالب علم کی عمر کا اندازہ بتلاتی ہے ہر طالب علم کی عمر کی بیا یک''نمائندہ قدر'' ہے قد کے لئے بھی یہی طریقہ لا گو ہوگا ۔او یردی گئی تمام مثالوں سے ایک مخصوص نمائندہ قدر کا اظہار ہوتا ہے انہی نمائندہ قدر کو حسابی اوسط Arithmetic Mean کہتے ہیں۔اگلے سکثن میں ہم''حسابی اوسط'' کے تعلق سے سیکھیں گے۔نمائندہ قدروں کی دواوراقسام ، وسطانیہ اور بہتا تیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

-: Arithmetic Mean حسالى اوسط 7.3.1

ایک اسکول کے فزیکل ایجویشن ٹیچراپنے طالب علموں کو سے مہدایت دیتے ہیں کہ روزانہ دوڑ کی مشق کریں۔زیدی ایک ہفتے میں دوڑ کی مثق کاوفت کچھ یوں ترتب دیتا ہے۔

					•		
دن	<u>,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	منگل	چہارشنبہ	جمعرات	جمعه	ہفتہ	اتوار
ىنىط	- 20	35	40	30	25	45	15
L	ا؟ آیئے مشاہدہ کریر	قت صرف کیا ہوگ	نے کے لئے کتناو	ب دوڑ کی مشق کر	زیدی ایک دن م	ب سکتے ہیں کہ	کیا ہم محسور
				کے لئے کتناوفت			
منٹ 210 = 15 + 45 + 25 + 40 + 30 + 25 + 45 = جملہ وقت							
	سے تقسیم کرتے ہیں۔	کودنوں کی تعداد۔	ے لئے ہم کل وقت	ی معلوم کرنے ک	بصرف كرده دقت	کے لئے فی دن	دوڑ کی مشق
منٹ 30 = $\frac{210}{7} = \frac{210}{7} = \frac{210}{7}$ یعن							
		سط ہے۔	وقات کا بیا یک او	افی دن مشق کےا	ن درکاروقت(یا)	کے لئے فی دن	دوڑ کی مشق
0.1					1 - ***	1	1

Example 1: Earnings (in rupees) of a vegetable vendor in a week are ₹ 200, ₹150, ₹180,
 ₹300, ₹160, ₹170 and ₹170. Find his average earning, per day.

Solution: Total earnings (in rupees) = 200+150+180+300+160+170+170= ₹1330

Number of days

= ₹1330 = 7

Average earning or mean earning $=\frac{1330}{7}=$ ₹ 190

The average of a data is also called Arithmetic Mean or Mean.

Average or Mean or Arithmetic Mean $(A.M) = \frac{\text{Sum of all observations}}{\text{Number of observations}}$



Try This 1. The ages (in years) of players are in a team of 16, 16, 16, 14, 17, 18. Then find the following: (i) Age of the youngest and the oldest player.

(ii) Mean age of the players.

What is the average number of glasses of water that you drink per day? in a week. How did you find the average?

7.3.2 Where does the mean lie?

The marks obtained by Anil, Amar, Anthony and Inder in Telugu, Hindi and English are given below.

	Telugu	Hindi	English
Anil	15	8	10
Amar	10	10	12
Antony	11	6	11
Inder	12	12	13

مثال1:- ایک ترکاری فروش کی ایک ہفتہ کی کمائی (روپیوں میں) 200€ ،180،73300،7360،75160،75،اور 170 جین _اس کی اوسط کمائی فی دن کیا ہو گی؟ حل:- جملہ کمائی

=200 + 150 + 180 + 300 + 160 + 170 + 170 =₹ 1330/-

معطيات كالوسط، اوسط حسابيد (Arithmetic Mean) يا Mean كہلاتا ہے۔ (Arithmetic Mean) حسابي اوسط (يا)(Mean) اوسط (يا)(Average) اوسط مشاہدات کا مجموعہ مشاہدات کی تعداد

				. • •	
ہیں۔	ب میں دیئے گئے	ىش ر ەنشانات زى <mark>ا</mark>	نگریزی میں حاصل	ئے تلگو، ہندی اوراً	اظهر، عارف بکیم اور حبیب ب
	انگریزی	ہندی	تلگو	نام	
	10	8	15	اظهر	
	12	10	10	عارف	
	11	6	11	کلیم	
	13	12	12	حبيب	

Telugu	Hindi	English
$AM = \frac{15+10+11+12}{4}$	$AM = rac{8+10+6+12}{4}$	<i>AM</i> =
$=\frac{48}{4}$	$=\frac{36}{4}$	=
= 12	=	=
Highest marks = 15	Highest marks =	Highest marks =
Least marks = 10	Least marks =	Least marks =
Mean = 12	Mean =	Mean =

Now let us calculate the average marks obtained by the students in each subject.

In the above each context, does the mean lie between the minimum and the maximum value?

You will find this is true.

The arithmetic mean always lies between the highest and lowest observations of the data.

7.3.3 A property of mean

- Example 2: In a family, ages (in years) of members; Krishna, Radhika, Niharika and Nikhil are 44, 39, 17 and 12. (i) Find the arithmetic mean of their ages. (ii) What were their ages 5 years before? Find their mean age. (iii) Can you see a relationship between the change in mean and the number of years.
- Solution :Present ages of family members are= 44, 39, 17, 12 yearsNumber of family members= 4

(i) Therefore, Arithmetic Mean of their ages = $\frac{44+39+17+12}{4} = \frac{112}{4} = 28$ years (ii) Ages of family members, 5 years ago = 44-5, 39-5, 17-5, 12-5 = 39, 34, 12, 7

:. Mean of their ages 5 years ago $= \frac{39+34+12+7}{4} = \frac{92}{4} = 23 \text{ years}$

(iii) Thus, on reducing the age of each family member by 5 years, we find that the mean age of the family also decreases by 5 years from the present mean age.

Now calculate the mean age of the family, 3 years from now. What do you think will be the mean age of the family 10 years from now?

آ پئے اب ہر سفھون میں طلباءلی جانب سے حاصل شدہ نشانات کا اوسط معلوم کریں گے۔				
تلگو	هندی	انگریزی		
$AM = \frac{15 + 10 + 11 + 12}{4}$	$AM = \frac{8 + 10 + 6 + 12}{4}$	AM=		
$=\frac{48}{4}$	$=\frac{36}{4}$	AM=		
=12	AM=	AM=		
15=زیادہ سےزیادہ نشانات	=زیادہ سےزیادہ نشانات	ازیادہ سےزیادہ نشانات		
10=کم سے کم نشانات	=کم سے کم نشانات	=کم سے کم نشانات		
12=اوسط حسابية	=اوسط حسابيد	=اوسط حسابيير		
کیا ہرصورت میں اوسط حساب یاعظم ترین اور اقل ترین قد روں کے درمیان ہوتا ہے؟ ہاں! یہ بالکل درست ہے				
حسابی اوسط ہمیشہ معطیات کے اعظم ترین اور اقل ترین مشاہدات کے درمیان ہوتا ہے؟				
7.3.3 حسابي اوسط کی خاصیت (A Property of Mean):-				
مثال2 :- ایک خاندان کے ارکان، انور، جمال، زرینہ اور سدرہ کی عمریں بالتر تیب، 44, 39, 17 اور 12 ہیں۔				
(i)ان کی عمروں کا حسابی اوسط معلوم شیجئے۔(ii)ان کی عمریں 5 سال پہلے کیاتھیں ۔اس کا اوسط معلوم شیجیے۔(iii) کیا آپ سال				

ُ بِحَابِ ہرمضمون میں طلباء کی جانب سے حاصل شد ہ نشانات کا اوسط معلوم کریں گے

(i) ان کی عمروں کا حسابی اوسط معلوم شیختے ۔ (ii) ان کی عمریں 5 سال پہلے کیا تھیں ۔ اس کا اوسط معلوم شیخیے ۔ (iii) کیا آپ سال کی تعداد اور اوسط حسابیہ میں تبدیلی کے در میان کوئی رشتہ د کیو سکتے ہیں ۔ عل: - سال 12, 17, 12, 44 = خاندان کے ارکان کی موجودہ عمریں ہ = ارکان خاندان کی تعداد مسال 28 = $\frac{112}{4} = \frac{211 + 12}{4} = \frac{44 + 39 + 17 + 12}{4} = 44$ سال 28 = $\frac{121}{4} = \frac{112}{4} = \frac{211}{4} = \frac{112}{4}$ مسال 28 = $\frac{121}{4} = \frac{211 + 12}{4} = \frac{112}{4}$ = 5, 12, 5, 12, -5, 12, -5 = 39, 34, 12, 7 = 34, 12, 7 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 10 = 2 = 10 = 2 = 2 = 10 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 10 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 2 = 10 = 2= 2 You will find that when all the values of data set are increased or decreased by a certain number, the mean also increases or decreases by the same number.



Try This

1. A data of 10 observations has a minimum value 15 and maximum value 25. What is the possible mean of the data? Why?

(a) 12 (b) 15 (c) 21 (d) 27

2. Observations of a data are 28, 45, 33, 21, 48, 30, 34, 36 and 40. Without actual calculation choose the mean of the data.

(a) 20 (b) 35 (c) 48 (d) 50



Exercise - 1

- 1. Maximum day time temperatures of Hyderabad in a week (from 26th February to 4th March, 2011) are recorded as 26 °C, 27 °C, 30 °C, 30 °C, 32 °C, 33 °C and 32 °C.
 - (i) What is the maximum temperature of the week?
 - (ii) What is the average temperatures of the week?
- 2. Rice consumed in a school under the mid-day meal program for 5 consecutive days is 15.750 kg, 14.850 kg, 16.500 kg, 14.700 kg, and 17.700 kg. Find the average rice consumption for the 5 days.



3. In a village three different crops are cultivated in four successive years. The profit (in rupees) on the crops, per acre is shown in the table below-

Crop Year	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ground nuts	7000	8000	7500	7500
Jawar	6000	1000	8000	1000
Millets	9000	5000	3000	4000

- (i) Calculate the mean profit for each crop over the 4 years.
- (ii) Based on your answers, which crop should be cultivated in the next year?

- (i) 4 سال بعد ہرایک فصل کے لئے اوسط حسابیہ معلوم شیجئے ؟
- (ii) آپ کے نتیجہ کی بنیاد پر آئندہ سال کونسی فصل کی کاشت کرنی چاہئے

The number of passengers who travelled in TSSRTC bus from Adilabad to Nirmal in 4 trips in a day are 39, 30, 45 and 54. What is the occupancy ratio (average number of passengers travelling per trip) of the bus for the day?



5. The following table shows the marks scored by Anju, Neelesh and Lekhya in four unit tests of English.

Name of the Student	Unit Test I	Unit Test II	Unit Test III	Unit Test IV
Anju	Absent	19	23	21
Neelesh	0	20	22	24
Lekhya	20	24	24	24

- (i) Find the average marks obtained by Lekhya.
- (ii) Find the average marks secured by Anju. Will you divide the total marks by 3 or 4? Why?
- (iii) Neelesh has given all four tests. Find the average marks secured by him. Will you divide the total marks by 3 or 4? Why?
- (iv) Who performed best in the English?
- 6. Three friends went to a hotel and had breakfast to their taste, paying ₹16, ₹17 and ₹21 respectively (i) Find their mean expenditure.(ii) If they have spent 3 times the amount that they have already spent, what would their mean expenditure be? (iii) If the hotel manager offers 50% discount, what would their mean expenditure be? (iv) Do you notice any relationship between the change in expenditure and the change in mean expenditure.
- 7. Find the mean of the first ten natural numbers.
- 8. Find the mean of the first five prime numbers.
- 9. In a set of four integers, the average of the two smallest integers is 102, the average of the three smallest integers is 103, the average of all four is 104. Which is the greatest of these integers?
- 10. Write at least two questions to find the mean, giving suitable data.



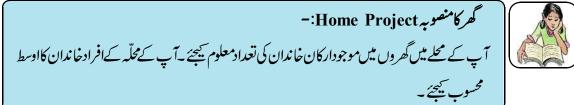
Project Work

Find out the number of family members in the houses on your street. Calculate the average family size of your street.

- 4. نرل سے عادل آباد جانے والی TSRTC بس ایک دن میں 4 چکرلگاتی ہے - ہر چکر میں مسافر وں کی تعداد بالتر تیب 39, 30, 35 اور 54 ہوتو بس میں سفر کرنے والے مسافر وں کی اوسط تعداد ایک دن میں کیا ہوگی۔
- 5. ذیل میں دیا گیا جدول، افرح، بسراءاور سفیان کے انگریزی کے چارٹسٹوں میں حاصل شدہ نشانات کو ہتلا تا ہے۔

يونى لسى IV	يونىط لىسط III	يون ٹ طسٹ []	لونىط كسىط	طلباء کے نام
21	23	19	غيرحاضر	افرح
24	22	20	0	يسراء
24	24	24	20	سفيان

- (i) سفیان کے حاصل شدہ نشانات کا اوسط معلوم سیجئے۔
- (ii) افرح کے حاصلِ شدہ نشانات کا اوسط معلوم کیجئے۔ آپ جملہ نشانات کو 3 سے تقسیم کریں گے یا4 سے؟ کیوں؟
- (iii) يىرا4 يونٹ شەلىھتى ہے۔اس كے حاصل كئے گئے نشانات كا اوسط معلوم ليجئے ؟ كيا آپ جملہ نشانات كو 3 سے تقسيم كريں 2 يا4 سے؟ كيوں؟
 - (iv) انگریزی میں کس کا مظاہرہ سب سے بہتر رہا۔
- 6. تین دوست ایک ہوٹل جاتے ہیں اورا پنی مرضی کا ناشتہ کرکے بالتر تیب 16 روپے، 17 روپے، اور 21روپے، بل ادا کرتے ہیں۔
- (i)ان کے خرچ کا اوسط معلوم شیجئے. (ii) جورقم انہوں نے خرچ کی، اس خرچ سے 3 گنا زائد کا اوسط معلوم شیجئے. (iii) کیا آپ نے نور کیا کہ خرچ کی تبدیلی اوراوسط خرچ کی تبدیلی کے درمیان کوئی تر تیب پائی جاتی ہے۔
 - 7. ابتدائی دس طبعی اعداد کا اوسط معلوم سیجئے۔
 - 8. ابتدائى 5 مفرداعداد كااوسط معلوم سيجئ -
- 9. چاردیئے گئے صحیح اعداد میں دواقل ترین صحیح اعداد کا اوسط 102 ہے۔ تین اقل ترین صحیح اعداد کا اوسط 103 ہے اور چاروں کا اوسط 104 ہے ان میں سے بڑاضیح عدد کونسا ہے؟
 - 10. مناسب معطيات ديتے ہوئے اوسط کو معلوم کرنے کے لئے کم سے کم 2 سوالات لکھئے۔



المحيح اعداد Integers

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7.4 Mode

The second type of representative value that we will learn about is mode. Let us read the example given below.

Example 3: A shop keeper wants to find out which cooking oil he should stock in more number. For this, he maintains a record of cooking oil sale for the week in the form of the table given below.

Day	Packets of oil sold
Mon	GGGSSSSPP
Tue	GGGSSSSSPP
Wed	GGSSSSSP
Thu	GGGSSSP
Fri	GGGSSPP
Sat	GSSSSSSSS
Sun	GGGSSSP



G = Ground nut oil packet, S = Sunflower oil packet, and P = Palmolein oil packet.

In such a situation will calculating the mean number of oil packets sold help the shopkeeper to take a decision?

Solution : The shopkeeper first calculates the average number of packets that he can order.

Average number of packets
$$=$$
 $\frac{18+30+9}{3} = \frac{57}{3} = 19.$

Should the shopkeeper stock 19 packets for each type of oil? The shopkeeper looked at his sales figures again. He finds sunflower oil to be the most frequently demanded oil and palmolein oil to be the least demanded oil. If he was to order 19 packets of each he would fall short of sunflower oil and palmolein oil would be in surplus. The shopkeeper decides to stock more packets of sunflower oil and lesser number of packets of palmolein oil. Thus, the number of packets of sunflower oil i.e. 30 is the representative value for the shopkeeper's data as it tells him the most frequently purchased oil. So, this is mode.

The most frequently occurring value for a set of observations is called the mode.

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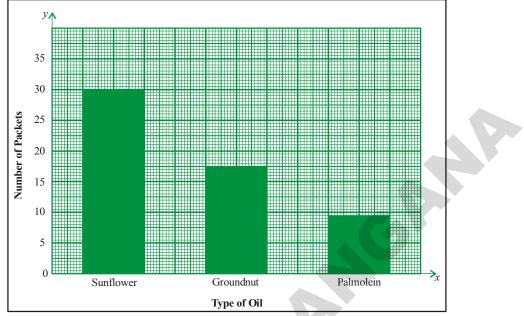
7.4 بهتاتيهMode:-

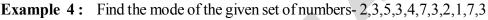
نمائندہ قدر (Representative Value) کی دوسری قتم جو کہ اب ہم سیکھیں گے وہ بہتا تیہ ہے۔ مثال4:- ایک دوکا ندار معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہے کہ کس کھانے کے تیل کو اُسے زیادہ مقدار میں ذخیرہ کرنا چاہئے۔ اس کے لئے وہ ایک ہفتے کھانے کے تیل کی فروخت کا کھا تا پنچود بئے گئے جدول میں اندراج کرتا ہے۔

فروخت شدہ تیل کی پیاکٹس	دن
GGG SSSS PP	,
GGG SSSSS PP	منگل
GG SSSSS P	چهارشنبه
GGG SSS P	جمعرات
GGG SS P	جمعه
G SSSSSSSS	ہفتہ
GGG SSS P	اتوار



مونگ تیملی کے پیاکٹس (Ground Nut Oil Packet) = G مورج کمھی کے پیاکٹس (Sun Flower Oil Packet) ا P = (Palmolien Packet) یہ کس اس صورتحال میں فروخت شدہ تیل کے پیاکٹس کی تعداد کا اوسط معلوم کرنے پر کیا دوکا ندار کا فیصلہ لینے میں آسانی ہو کتی ہے؟ حل: - دوکا ندارا پنی تر تیب کے مطابق پہلے پیاکٹس کی تعداد کا اوسط محسوب کرتا ہے۔ حل: - دوکا ندارا پنی تر تیب کے مطابق پہلے پیاکٹس کی تعداد کا اوسط محسوب کرتا ہے۔ حل :- دوکا ندارا پنی تر تیب کے مطابق پہلے پیاکٹس کی تعداد کا اوسط محسوب کرتا ہے۔ حل :- دوکا ندارا پنی تر تیب کے مطابق پہلے پیاکٹس کی تعداد کا اوسط محسوب کرتا ہے۔ حمد اللہ میں کہ محسوب کرتا ہے۔ حمل :- دوکا ندارا پنی تر تیب کے مطابق پہلے پیاکٹس کا ذخیر ہ کرنا چاہتے؟ دوکا ندارا پنی فروخت کے جدول دوبارہ دیکھ میں متیوں اقسام کے تیل کے لئے کیا دوکا ندار کو 10 پیاکٹس کا ذخیر ہ کرنا چاہتے؟ دوکا ندارا اپنی فروخت کے جدول دوبارہ دیکھت حمد ہوں اقسام کے تیل کے لئے کیا دوکا ندار کو 10 پیاکٹس کا ذخیر ہ کرنا چاہتے؟ دوکا ندارا اپنی فروخت کے جدول دوبارہ دیکھت ہے - جو اُے بتلا تا ہے کہ سورج کمھی کے تیل کی ما نگ بہت زیادہ ہے۔ اور پالمولین کے تیل کی ما نگ سب سے کم ہے۔ اگر دو ان دونوں تیلوں کی مزید 10 پیاکٹس متگوا تا ہوتو دہ سورج کمھی کے پیاکٹس کی کی محسوب کر یکا اور پالمولین تیل کی ما نگ سب سے کم ہے۔ اگر دو میں اضا فر ہوگا۔ دوکا ندار چاہتا ہے کہ سورج تکھی کے تیل کی زیادہ مقدار اور پالمولین تیل کی کم مقدار دخیرہ کرے۔ دینا نچہ سورج تکھی کے تیل کی زیادہ مقدار اور پالمولین تیل کی کم مقدار دخیرہ کرے۔ دینا نچہ دورج تکھی خرید نے کے لئے رہر کی کرتا ہے۔ The longest bar in a bar graph represents the mode, as can be seen in the bar graph given in the next page.





Solution : Arranging the numbers with same value together, we get 1,2,2,3,3,3,4,5,7,73 occurs more frequently than the other observations. Thus, Mode = 3

- **Example 5 :** Find the mode of the data 3, 5, 9, 6, 5, 9, 2, 9, 3, 5.
- Solution: Arranging the numbers with the same value together we get 2, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 6, 9, 9, 9.

Here both 5 and 9 occurs more and equal number of times i.e., 3 times.

Thus, the given data contains two modes, i.e., 5 and 9

This kind of data is called 'Bimodal Data.'

Note : If each observation in a data set is repeated an equal number of times then the data set has no mode.

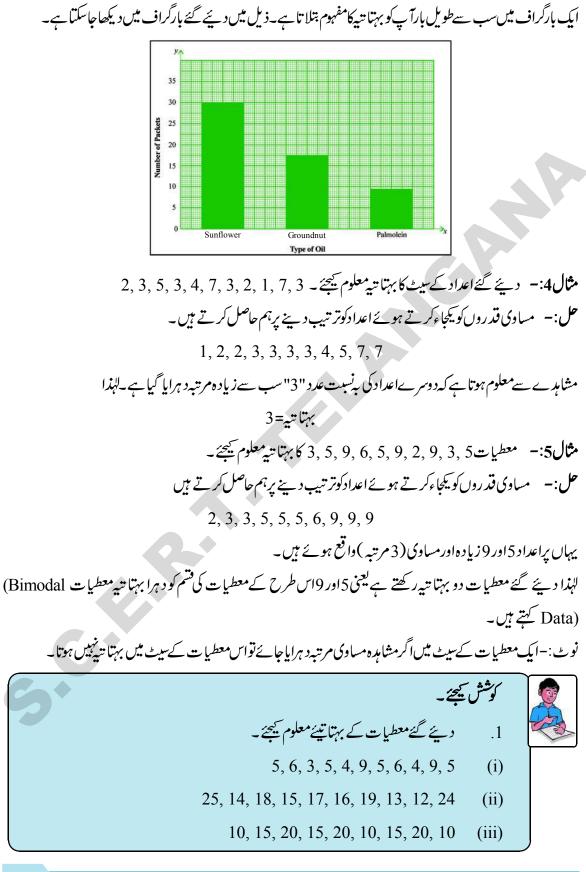


Try This

1. Find the modes of the following data.

- (i) 5, 6, 3, 5, 4, 9, 5, 6, 4, 9, 5
- (ii) 25, 14, 18, 15, 17, 16, 19, 13, 12, 24
- (iii) 10, 15, 20, 15, 20, 10, 15, 20, 10

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Example 6 : Following are the marks obtained by 50 students in a unit test, which is administered for 10 marks. Find the mode of the data.

Marks obtained	No. of students	
00	2	
1	1	
2	2	
3	1	
4	-	
5	4	
6	10	
7	15	
8	9	
9	5	
10	1	
Total	50	

Solution: In the data marks are observations. From the data table it is clear that 7 marks are obtained by many students.

Mode of the data is 7

Note: The observation 7 that repeats fifteen times is the mode and number of times i.e.15 should not be confused as the mode.

Example 7: In which of the following situations, is the mode an appropriate representative value?

- (a) A shopkeeper selling shirts, needs to decide which size of shirts to order more.
- (b) For purchasing rice for a party of 20 people.
- (c) For finding the height of the door in your house.

Solution: (a) Let us look at the first situation. Supposing the shopkeeper is selling 4 sizes of shirts and his sale for the month of February is-

Shirt Size	Number
М	15
L	18
XL	40
XXL	22
Total	92

مثال6:-ایک یونٹ شٹ میں 50 طلباء کے حاصل شدہ نشانات ذیل میں دیئے گئے ہیں۔جو کہ کل نشانات 10 میں سے لئے

گئے ہیں۔معطیات کا بہتا تیہ معلوم سیجئے۔

حاصل شده نشانات	طلباءكي تعداد
0	2
1	1
2	2
3	1
4	-
5	4
6	10
7	15
8	9
9	5
10	1
جمله	50
~ •	20

حل: - ایک جدول میں نشانات دیئے گئے ہیں ۔معطیات کے جدول سے یہ داضح ہوتا ہے کہ کئی طلباء 7 نشانات حاصل کئے ہیں ۔لہذامعطیات کا بہتا شیہ 7 ہے ۔

نوٹ:-مشاہدات7جو کہ پندرہ مرتبہ دہرایا گیاہے بہتا تیہ ہےاور داضح ہو کہ 15 بہتا تیہ ہیں ہے۔ **مثال7:-**ذیل میں دی گئی کس صورتحال میں بہتا تیہا کی مخصوص نمائندہ قدر ہے۔

(b) ایک دوکا ندار شرٹ فروخت کرنے کا کاروبار کرتا ہے اُسے فیصلہ کرنا ہیکیہ کو نسے سائز کے شرٹ زیادہ منگوائے جا ^نیں۔(b) 20 لوگوں کی ایک پارٹی کے لئے حیاول کی خریداری(c) آپ کے گھر میں دروازے کی اونچائی معلوم کرنے کے لئے

ر کرتے ہیں فرض سیجئے کہ دوکا ندار 4 مختلف سائز کے شرِٹ فروخت کرتا ہے اور اس کی	ېلى صورتحال پرغور	حل:-(a) آیئے پر
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فروخت ماہ فروری میں بیرہے۔		
شرط کاسائز	عرو	
М	15	
L	18	
XL	40	
XXL	22	
جملير	92	

The average number of shirts sold by the shopkeeper is $\frac{12+18+40+22}{4} = 23$ shirts.

In such a situation does it make sense for the shopkeeper to order 23 shirts of each size? The shopkeeper looks at his data again. He finds that the most frequently purchased size is XL, If he orders 23 shirts of each size, he will fall short of size XL shirts. He thus finds it more sensible to order more shirts of this size and lesser of the rest.

Thus, the shopkeeper uses mode or the most frequently occurring value to take his decision.

(b) Look at second situation.

Neither we know how many take maximum and how much nor how many take minimum and how much. If we purchase 20 times of maximum, it would be waste, or if we purchase 20 times of munimum, it is not sufficient. So mode cann't be suggested here.

(c) Now look at third situation.

Try This

If there are 5 members in the house, and whose heights are 134cm, 125cm, 100cm, 125cm and 144cm, as mode of the data is 125cm, we may suggest the height of the door must be 125cm. But it is difficult for the person of height 144cm. Even if we take mean of their heights, it is difficult for tall persons. So neither the mode nor the mean can be used here.

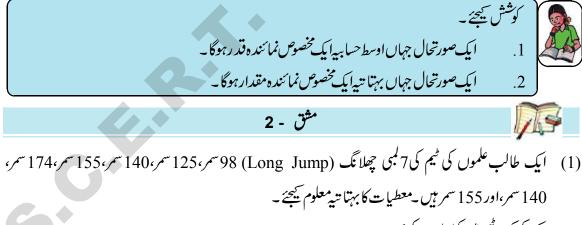
1. One situation where mean would be an appropriate representative value.

2. One situation where mode would be an appropriate representative value.

Exercise - 2

- Long jumps by 7 students of a team are 98cm, 125cm, 140cm, 155cm, 174cm, 140cm and 155cm. Find the mode of the data.
- Ages of players in a cricket team are 25, 26, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 27, 33, 27, 29.
 (i) Find the mean and mode of the data.(ii) Find the minimum number of players to be added to the above team so that mode of the data changes and what must be their ages.
- Find the mode of the following data. 12, 24, 36, 46, 25, 38, 72, 36, 25, 38, 12, 24, 46, 25, 12, 24, 46, 25, 72, 12, 24, 36, 25, 38 and 36.

دوکا ندارکی جانب نے فروخت شدہ شرٹ کی اوسط تعداد <u>4</u> = 22 اس صورتحال میں دوکا ندار چا ہے گا کہ ہر سائز کے 23 شرٹ متگوائے جا کیں؟ دوکا ندار دوبارہ معطیات پر نظر ثانی کرنے پر۔ اُنے معلوم ہوگا کہ سب سے زیادہ فروخت ہونے والا سائز XL ہے اگر وہ ہر سائز کے 23 شرٹ متگوا تا ہے تو وہ شرٹ XL کی کی محصول کر لیگا، چنا نچر سب سے زیادہ وہ وہ اس سائز کے شرٹ متگوانے گا اور بقید کم تعداد میں۔ البزادوکا ندار بہتا تد یا سب سے زیادہ وہ والی سائز کے شرٹ متگوانے گا اور بقید کم تعداد میں۔ (d) دوسری صورت حال دیکھیے ہم ینہیں جانتے کہ کتنی زیادہ مقدار کی جائے اور کتنی کم۔ اگر ہم 20 گنا زیادہ لیں تو وہ ضائع ہوگا اگر 20 گنا کم لیں تو وہ کم پڑ جائے گی ایسی صورت حال دیکھیے جائے گی ایسی صورت حال دیکھیے (c) تیسری صورت حال دیکھیے اگرا کی گھر میں 10 اکن ہوں اور ان کے قد 134 سمر، 125 سمر، 100 سمر، 125 سمر، اور 144 سمر ہیں جیسا کہ معطیات کا رہتا تیہ 251 سمر ہوتو ہم رائے دے سکتہ ہیں کہ درواز کی اون چائی 252 سمر، 100 سمر، 125 سمر، 100 سمر، 125 سمر، 100 سمر، 251 سمر، 120 سمر، 120 سمر کی معطیات کا کرجن کا قد 144 سمر ہے۔ یہاں تک کدا گر ان کی قد 261 سمر، 205 سمر، 100 سمر، 251 سمر، 100 سمر، 120 سمر، 120 سمر کی محطیات کا اگرا کی گھر میں 100 این اور ان کے قد 134 سمر، 125 سمر، 100 سمر، 255 سمر، 100 سمر، 255 سمر، 100 سمر بی جیسا کہ معطیات کا رہن کی قد 144 سمر ہے۔ یہاں تک کدا گران کی قد کا اوسط لیں تو تھی پر تمام او پنچ قد والوں کے لئے ہمت مشکل ہوگا ہوں



- (2) ایک کرکٹ ٹیم میں کھلاڑیوں کی عمریں 25, 26, 25, 25, 26, 27 اور 29 ہے۔ (a) معطیات کا اوسط اور بہتا تیہ معلوم تیجئے۔(b) کم سے کم کھلاڑیوں کی تعداد معلوم تیجئے جسے مذکورہ ٹیم میں شامل کیا جائے تو معطیات کا بہتا تیہ بدل جائے اوران کی عمریں کیا ہونی چاہئے۔
- 12, 24, 36, 46, 25, 38, 72, 36, 25, 38, 12, 24, باتيه معلوم يجتج , 24, 36, 46, 25, 38, 72, 36, 25, 38, 12, 24, 24, 25, 72, 12, 24, 36, 25, 38 (3)

4. Decide whether mean or mode is a better representative value in the following situations.



- (i) A shop keeper, who sells tooth paste tubes of different sizes, wants to decide which size is to be ordered more.
- (ii) An invigilator wants to bring sufficient number of additional papers to the examination hall.
- (iii) Preparation of the number of laddus for a marriage.
- (iv) For finding the favorite cricketer in a class.

7.5 Median

We have looked at situations where mean and mode are representative values of the data. Now let us look at another situation. The following are the salaries (in rupees) earned by the manager and the workers in a production unit.

Manager	-	₹ 40,000
Worker 1	-	₹ 3,300
Worker 2	-	₹ 5,000
Worker 3	-	₹ 4,000
Worker 4	-	₹ 4,200
Worker 5	-	₹ 3,500
Worker 6	-	₹ 4,500
Worker 7	-	₹ 4,200
Worker 8	-	₹ 4,300
Worker 9	-	₹ 3,500
Worker 10	-	₹ 3,500



Will the mean salary or the mode of salaries be a representative value for this data?

Let us calculate the mean salary in the production unit.

Mean salary = $\frac{\text{Total salary}}{\text{Number of employees}}$ = $\frac{3300+5000+4000+4200+3500+4500+4200+3500+3500+3500+40000}{11}$ = ₹ 7272.72 Free distribution by T.S. Government 2022-23 DATA HANDLING 308

7.5 وسطانيهMedian:-

مينيجر	-	40,000روپيک
مز دور 1	-	3300روپے
مز دور 2	-	5000 روپے
مزدور 3	-	4000روپے
مزدور4	-	4200روپے
مزدور5	-	3500روپے
مزدور6	-	4500 روپے
مز دور 7	-	4200روپي
مزدور8	-	4300 روپے
مزدور 9	-	3500 روپے
مز دور10	-	3500روپ

ان معطیات کے لئے کیااوسط نٹواہ (یا) نٹوا ہوں کا بہتا تیہا کی نمائندہ قدرر کھتے ہیں۔ آیئے اس پیداواری صیغہ میں اوسط نٹواہ محسوب کرتے ہیں۔ حما تخاہ

 $=\frac{3300+5000+4000+4200+3500+4500+4200+3500+3500+3500+4000}{11}$

= Rs.7272.72

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صحيح اعداد Integers

Is this salary a representative of the salaries of either the manager or the workers? No it is not. It is much lesser than the manager's salary and more than the salary of all the workers.

Now let us consider the mode. 3500 is the most frequently occurring value in the data. However, it occurs only thrice thus, cannot be a representative of the data.

Now, let us use another way of calculating the representative value.

Let us arrange the numbers in ascending order-

3300, 3500, 3500, 3500, 4000, 4200, 4200, 4300, 4500, 5000, 40000

The middle value of this data is 4200 as it divides employees into 2 equal groups -5 are earning more than 4200 and 5 are earning less. This value is called **Median** and as you can see it provides a representative picture for all.

In the above example, the number of observations is 11 i.e. an odd number, thus the median divides the data into 2 equal groups.

Now what if the number of observations were even?

Let us the take the example of the production unit again. What if a new worker earning ₹ 4000 joined the production unit?

Arranging the numbers in ascending order we get-

3300, 3500, 3500, 3500, 4000, 4000, 4200, 4200, 4300, 4500, 5000, 40000

Here both 4000 and 4200 lie in the middle of the data. Here the median will be calculated by

finding the average of these two values. Thus, the median salary = $\frac{4000 + 4200}{2} = ₹.4100.$

Example 8: The monthly incomes of 7 graduates is ₹ 8000, ₹ 9000, ₹ 8200, ₹ 7900, ₹ 8500, ₹ 8600 and ₹ 60000. Find the median income.

Solution :	Arranging the incomes in ascending order we get : 7900, 8000, 8200, 8500, 8600, 9000, 60000		
	Number of observations	= 7	
65	Middle term, i.e., 4^{th} term in the data = 8500		
	Thus, the median income	= ₹ 8500	
Example 9:	Find the median of 49, 48, 15, 20, 28, 17, 14 and 110.		
Solution :	Ascending order of observations	= 14, 15, 17, 20, 28, 48, 49, 110	
	Number of observations	= 8	
	Middle terms i.e. the 4 th and 5 th values are 20 and 28.		

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3300, 3500, 3500, 3500, 4000, 4200, 4200, 4300, 4500, 5000, 40,000 ان معطيات کی درمياند قدر 4200 ہے جیسے کہ بيدلاز مين کو2 گروپ ميں تقسيم کرتا ہے 5 ملاز مين 4200 سے زيادہ کماتے ہيں اور 5 اس سے کم بيد مقدار وسطانيہ کہلاتی ہے اور آپ ديکھ سکتے ہيں بيدتمام کے لئے ايک نمائندہ قصور پيش کرتی ہے۔اوراو پردی گئ مثال ميں مشاہدات کی تعداد 11 ہے جو کہا یک طاق عدد ہے چنا نچہ وسطانيہ معطيات کو2 مساوی گروپ ميں تقسيم کرتا ہے ۔ اگر مشاہدات کی تعداد جفت ہوتو ؟

آ یے اب ایک اور پیداواری صیغہ کی مثال کیتے ہیں۔اگرایک نیا مزدور-/Rs. 4000 مائی کے ساتھا س پیداواری صیغہ میں شامل ہوتا ہے تو کیا ہوگا۔اعداد کو صعود ی تر تیب میں لکھنے پر

3300, 3500, 3500, 3500, 4000, 4000, 4200, 4200, 4300, 4500, 5000, 4000 يہاں دواعداد 4200 اور 4200 معطيات کے درميان ميں واقع ہے يہاں وسطانيد کوان دواعداد کے اوسط سے معلوم کريں گے۔ چنانچة نخوا ہوں کا وسطانيہ 100 Rs. 4100 = Rs <u>4000 + 4200</u> = مثال 8:-7 گريجو يٹ کی ماہانہ آمدنی 8000 €' 9000 €' 8200 €' 8200 €' 8200 €' 100 € (100 € 100 €

لمثا**ل8**:-/ گریجویٹ کی ماہانہ| مدی8000 کا 8000 کا 8200 کا 8200 کا 8200 کا 8000 کا 8000 کا 8000 کا 8000 کا 8000 ک 60000€'ہیں۔وسطانوی آمدنی معلوم شیجئے۔

حل: –آمدني کوصعودی ترتیب میں لکھنے پر 8000, 60000, 8000, 8500, 8500, 8600, 7900, 8000, 8000, 8200, 8500, 8600, 9000, 60000

مشاہدات کی تعداد = 7 معطیات میں چوتھار کن یعنی در میانی رکن = 0508 . چنانچہ وسطانو کی آمدنی = -/0508 . مثال 9:- اعداد 48،48،49،100-14،17،28،20،15،48،49 کا وسطانیہ معلوم شیجئے۔ حل:- 14, 15, 17, 20, 28, 48, 49, 110 = مشاہدات کی صعود کی تر تیب 8 = مشاہدات کی تعداد

Median = Average of 4th and 5th values =
$$\frac{20+28}{2} = 24$$

Thus, median of the given data is 24

Exercise - 3

- 1. Say true or false and why?
 - (i) The difference between the largest and smallest observations in a data set is called the mean.
 - (ii) In a bar graph, the bar which has greater length may contains mode.
 - (iii) Value of every observation in the data set is taken into account when median is calculated.
 - (iv) The median of a set of numbers is always one of the numbers
- 2. The monthly income (in rupees) of 7 households in a village are 1200, 1500, 1400, 1000, 1000, 1600, 10000. (i) Find the median income of the house holds. (ii) If one more household with monthly income of ₹1500 is added, what will the median income be?
- 3. Observations of a data are16, 72, 0, 55, 65, 55, 10, and 41. Chaitanya calculated the mode and median without taking the zero into consideration. Did Chaitanya do the right thing?
- 4. How many distinct sets of three positive integers have a mean of 6, a median of 7, and no mode?
- 5. Four integers are added to a group of integers 3, 4, 5, 5 and 8 and the mean, median, and mode of the data increases by 1 each. What is the greatest integer in the new group of integers?

Play the Game

Take a dice numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its faces. Make a group of three students. Ask each student to roll the dice and record the number, turn by turn. Repeat the process for 10 rounds. Now each student will have 10 numbers each. Find the mean, median and mode of data of each student.



7.6 Presentation of data

We have already learnt how to present data in bar graphs and pictographs in class 6. Pictographs represent data using pictures of objects. However, presenting data by a pictograph is often time consuming and difficult. Bar graphs help in presenting data with much more ease.

312

24=
$$\frac{20+28}{2}$$
 = چونظی اور پانچو یں قدر کا اوسط = وسطانیہ
لہذاد یۓ گئے معطیات کا وسطانیہ 24 ہے۔
آپندا **ک** مشق **۔ 3**

- 2. ایک گاؤں میں 7 خاندانوں کی ماہانہ آمدنی (رو پول میں) 0021' 0001' 0001 ' 0001' 0001' 1600 ' 160001' ہے۔ (i) کنبوں کی وسطانیہ آمدنی معلوم سیجئے (ii)اگر ایک اور خاندان کی ماہانہ آمدنی Rs.1500 روپٹے اس میں شامل کر کی جائے تب وسطانیہ کیا ہوگا۔
- 3. ایک معطیات کے مشاہدات 16 '27 '55 '55 '55 '10 'اور 41 ' میں رفیع اس میں "0" کو لئے بغیر وسطانیہ اور بہتا تی محسوب کرتا ہے کیار فیع کا بیٹ صحیح ہے؟
 - 4. تین مثبت صحیح اعداد سے کتن سٹس بنائے جاسکتے ہیں جس کا اوسط حسابیہ 6 وسطانیہ 7 اور جس میں بہتا تیہ ہیں پایا جاتا۔
- 5. ایک صحیح اعداد کے گروپ 3'4'5'5'اور 8 میں چار صحیح اعداد شامل کئے جائیں ادر معطیات کا اوسط حسابیہ ُوسطانیہ اور بہتا تیہ میں 1 کااضافہ کر دیا جائے توضیح اعداد کے لئے گروپ میں اعظم ترین صحیح عدد کیا ہوگا۔

کھیل کھیلئے

ایک پانسہ لیجئے جس کے رُخوں پر اعداد 1 '2 '3 '4 '5 'اور 6 لکھا ہو۔ تین طلباء کا ایک گروپ بنایتے ہر طالب علم سے کہتے کہ وہ ایک کے بعد ایک پانسہ کو گھما کر پھینکیں اور عدد درج کرتے جا 'میں اس طرح اس عمل کو 10 مرتبہ دہرا 'میں اب ہر طالب علم کے پاس 10 عدد ہوں گے۔ ہرطالب علم کے معطیات سے اوسط حسابیہ، وسطانیہ اور بہتا تیہ معلوم شیجتے۔

-: Presentation of Data معطيات كااظهار 7.6

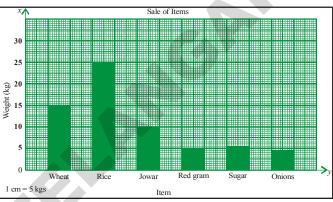
ہم ششم جماعت میں پہلے ہی سیکھ چکے ہیں کہ 'س طرح معطیات کوتصوری گراف اور بارگراف میں پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ تصویری گراف میں معطیات کومختلف اشیاء کی تصاویر کے ذریعہ خاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ بہر حال معطیات کوتصویری گراف میں پیش کرنے پر نہ صرف اس میں کافی وقت صرف ہوتا ہے بلکہ یہ مشکل بھی ہے معطیات کو بارگراف میں پیش کرنا آسان ہے۔

7.6.1 Bar Graph

In this section we will learn a little more about bar graphs. We know that bar graphs are made up of bars of uniform width which can be drawn horizontally or vertically with equal spacing between them. The length of each bar tells us the frequency of the particular item. We also know that the length of the bar graph is as per scale.

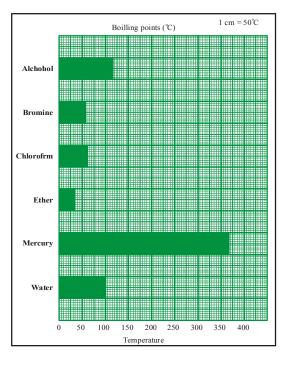
Example 10: The bar graph shows the one day sales of various items in a shop.

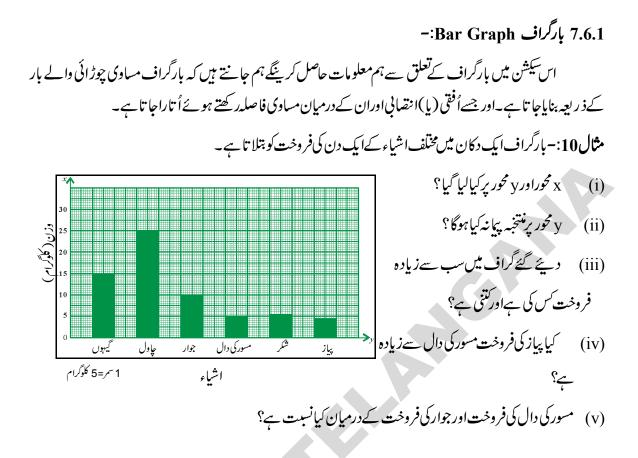
- (i) What are taken on x-axis and y axis?
- (ii) What is the scale selected on the y-axis?
- (iii) Which of these provisions has most sale? How much?
- (iv) Is the sale of onions more than red gram?
- (v) What is the ratio between the sale of jowar and the sale of red gram?



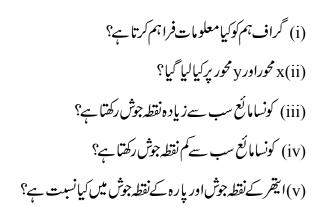
Example 11 : Observe another bar graph.

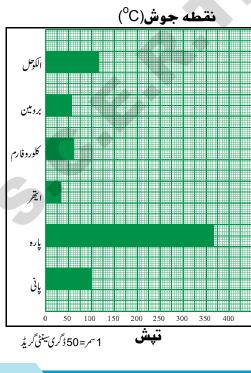
- (i) What information does the graph give us?
- (ii) What are taken on x-axis and y-axis?
- (iii) Which of these liquids has highest boiling point?
- (iv) Which of these liquids has the lowest boiling point?
- (v) What is the approximate ratio between the boiling point of mercury and the boiling point of ether?





مثال 11:-ایک اور پارگراف کامشاہدہ شیجئے۔





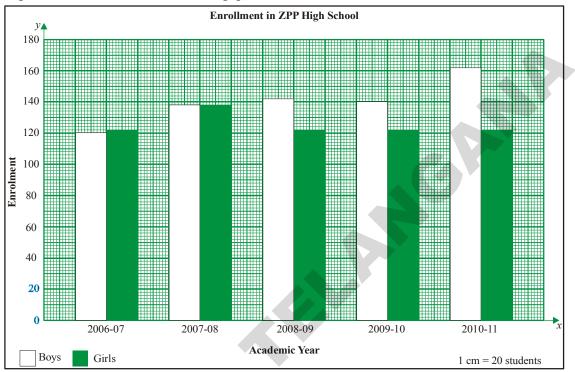
محيح اعداد Integers

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7.6.2 Double Bar Graph

Now let us learn about another type of bar graph

Example 12 : Study the following graph representing the total enrolment of boys and girls in ZPP High School and answer the following questions.



Did you notice that there are two bars for each year? What does the first bar tell you? What does the second bar tell you? This kind of bar graph is called **Double bar graph**. It presents two observations side by side.

(i) In which year is the enrolment of girls more than the boys?

(ii) In which year is the enrolment of boys and girls the same?

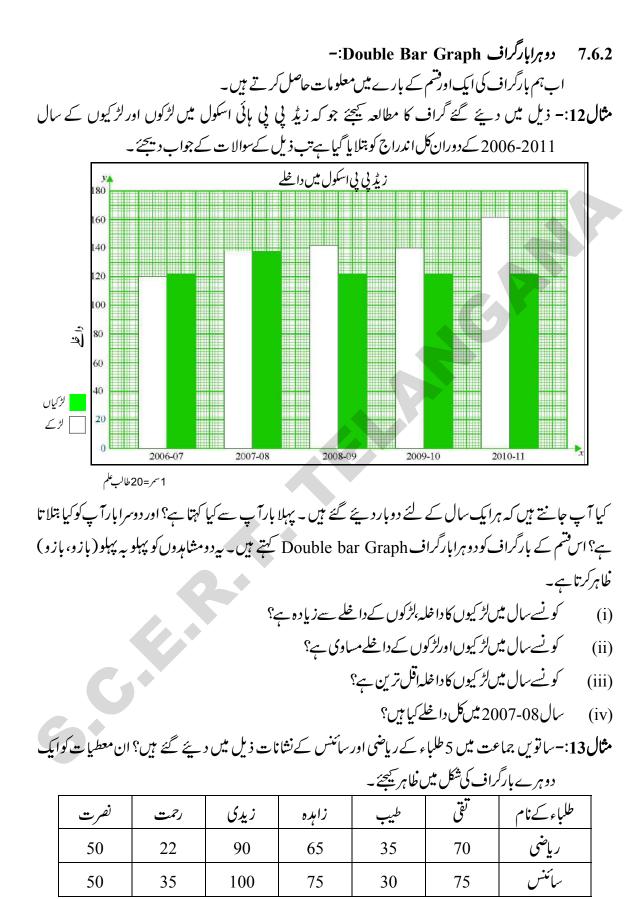
(iii) In which year is the enrolment of girls minimum?

(iv) What is the total enrolment in the year 2007-08?

Example 13 : The following are the marks in Maths and Science of five students in class VII.

Present this data in the form of a double bar graph.

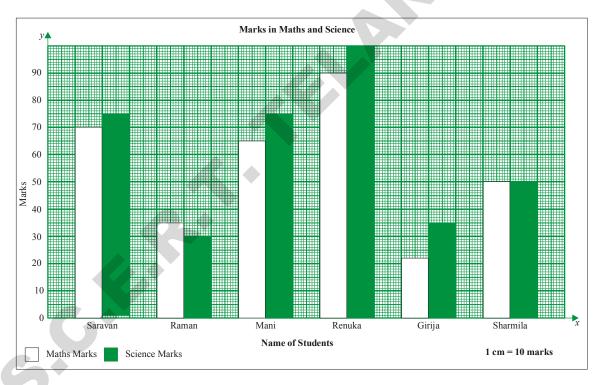
Name of Student	Maths	Science
Saravan	70	75
Raman	35	30
Mani	65	75
Renuka	90	100
Girija	22	35
Sharmila	50	50



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Solution : Steps in drawing a double bar graph.

- 1. Draw *x*-axis (horizontal line) and *y*-axis (vertical line) on the graph paper and mark their intersection as O.
- 2. Take names of students on x-axis.
- 3. Take Maths and Science marks on y-axis,
- 4. Take an appropriate scale on y-axis so that maximum marks of both the subjects fit on the graph sheet. Here the maximum value to be plotted on Y- axis is 100, so the scale 1 cm = 10 marks, is appropriate.
- 5. Find the length of each bar by dividing the value by 10 (Scale is 1 cm = 10 marks).



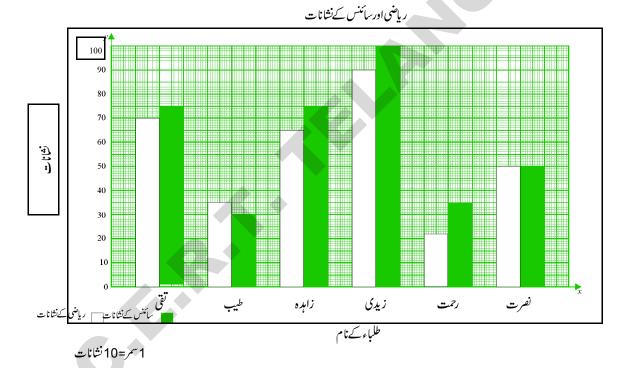
6. Draw bars representing 'Maths marks' and 'Science marks' side by side of every student.

7.6.3 Pie Charts

Another way in which data can be presented is through pie charts.

The monthly budget of a family is given in the table on the left. This data has been presented in a pie chart on the right. The higher the share of expenditure of perticular item of the total income, the more the area occupied by the item in the pie chart.

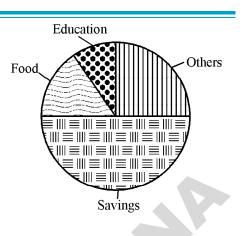
'ریاضی کے نشانات' اور' سائنس کے نشانات'' کو مصل (باز دباز د) خاہر کرتے ہوئے تمام باراً تاریخے۔ .f



7.6.3 دائروى ترسيم يا پَي شكل Pie Graph -: Pie Graph

.7 دائروی ترسیم یا پی شکل Pie Graph:-ایک اورطریقه جس میں معطیات کوظاہر کیا جاسکتا ہے وہ پی گراف ہے ایک خاندان کا ماہانہ بجٹ کوبا ^نیں جانب جدول میں دیا گیاہے اِن معطیات کودائیں جانب پُک گراف میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔کل کمائی کے مخصوص اجزاء کے زیادہ سے زیادہ خرچ کے حصے کو بُی گراف میں قطاع کے ذریعہ پیش کیا گیا۔

Budget head	Amount (₹)
Food	1500
Education	750
Others	2250
Savings	4500
Total income	9000



Looking at the pie chart answer the following questions.

- (i) What is the shape of the pie chart?
- (ii) What is the name of each shape used to present different items in the pie chart?
- (iii) Say true or false (a) The largest part of the income is saved.

(b) Least amount of money is spent on education.

7.6.4 Drawing a pie chart

Now, let us learn about how data is presented on a pie chart.

The pie chart represents each item as a portion of the circle, as how much part of the total incomeis is shared by the particular item.

We know that the total angle at the centre of a circle is 360°. We can assume that it represents the total of all observations i.e. \gtrless 9000.

Each item of expenditure is a part of the total income thus, the angle of the sector or the area of the sector will depend on the ratio between the item of expenditure and total income.

Thus, the angle of each sector = $\frac{\text{Amount of Expenditure}}{\text{Total Income}} \times 360^{\circ}$

We make below table to find the angle of the sectors.

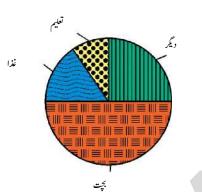
Budget head	Amount of expenditure	Ratio between expenditure and total income	Angle of sector or area of the sector
Food	1500	$\frac{1500}{9000} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 360^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}$
Education	750	$\frac{750}{9000} = \frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12} \times 360^\circ = 30^\circ$
Others	2250	$\frac{2250}{9000} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} \times 360^\circ = 90^\circ$
Savings	4500	$\frac{4500}{9000} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$

Note: Check whether the sum of all the angles of the sectors equal to 360°?

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DATA HANDLING

بجث كمزم ب	Ę	
غذا	1500	
تعليم	750	
ريگر	2250	Î
<u>بچ</u> ت	4500	
جليآ مدنى	9000	



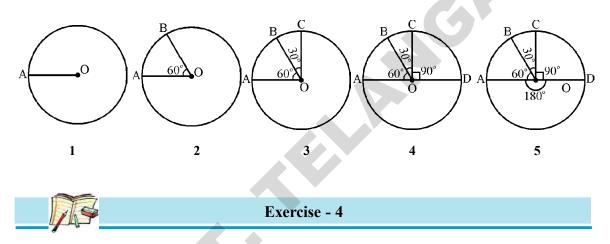
		كلكمائى		~ ~ *
		یک جدول بنانا ہے) کازاو بی ^{معل} وم کرنے کے لئے ا	ہم کوقطار
بجٹ کے عنوانات	خرچ کی گٹی رقم	جملہ کمائی اوراخر جات کے درمیان نسبت	قطاع کازاویہ(یا) قطاع کارقبہ	
غذا	1500	$\frac{1500}{9000} = \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 360^\circ = 60^\circ$	
تعليم	750	$\frac{750}{9000} = \frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12} \times 360^{\circ} = 30^{\circ}$	
د يگر	2250	$\frac{2250}{9000} = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} \times 360^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$	
بچ ت	4500	$\frac{4500}{9000} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \times 360^\circ = 180^\circ$	
			1 1 1 2	

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محيح اعداد Integers

Steps of construction

- 1. Draw a circle with any convenient radius and mark its centre 'O'.
- 2. Mark a point A, somewhere on the circumference and join OA.
- 3. Construct angle of the sector for food = 60° . Draw $\angle AOB = 60^{\circ}$.
- 4. Construct angle of the sector for education = 30° . Draw $\angle BOC = 30^\circ$.
- 5. Construct angle of the sector for other = 90°. Draw $\angle COD = 90^\circ$.
- 6. Now $\angle DOA = _{180^\circ}$ represents the angle sector for savings.



1. Draw a bar graph for the following data.

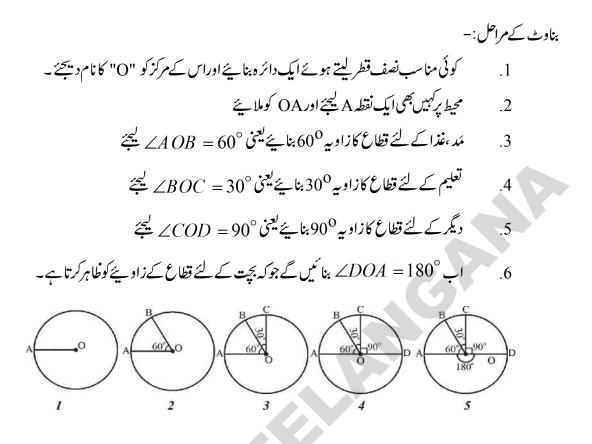
Population of India in successive census years-

Year	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population (in millions) (approx)	320	360	440	550	680	850	1000

Source : Data from census of India 1991 and 2001.

2. Draw a pie chart for the following data.

Item of expenditure	Food	Health	Clothing	Education	Savings
Amount spent in rupees	3750	1875	1875	1200	7500



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حسب ذیل معطیات کے لئے ایک بارگراف بنائے۔ .1

		0,000			1				
سال	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001		
آبادی (ملین میں)	320	360	440	550	680	850	1000		
(ذرائع: مردم شاری 1991 تا 2001 کے معطیات سے)									

مردم شاری کرسال میں ہندوستان کی آیا دی

مش - 4

حسن ذيل معطيان بالمنج كما يحكم إذ الماسير

		مسب ذ یل معطیات کا پُ نگراف بنائیے						
اخرجات کی اشیاء	غذا	صحت	لباس	تعليم	بچت			
خرچ کی گئی رقم	3750	1875	1875	1200	7500			

3. Draw a double bar graph for the following data.

Birth and Death rates of different states in 1999.

State	Birth Rate (Per 1000)	Death Rate (Per 1000)
Andhra Pradesh	22	8
Karnataka	22	8
Tamil Nadu	19	8
Kerala	18	6
Maharashtra	21	8
Orissa	24	11

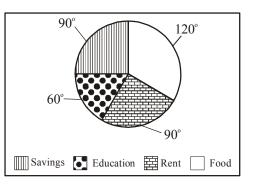
Source : The table is taken from vittal statistics SRS 1999.

4. Draw a pie chart for the following data.

Time spent by a child during a day-

Time spent for	Sleep	School	Play	Others
Time spent	8 hrs	6 hrs	2 hrs	8 hrs

5. The adjoining pie chart gives the expenditure on various items during a month for a family. (The numbers written around the pie chart tell us the angles made by each sector at the centre.)



Answer the following.

- (i) On which item is the expenditure minimum?
- (ii) On which item is the expenditure maximum?
- (iii) If the monthly income of the family is \gtrless 9000, what is the expenditure on rent?
- (iv) If the expenditure on food is ₹ 3000, what is the expenditure on education of children?

 حسب ذیل معطیات کے لئے دوہرابارگراف بنائے 1999 میں مختلف ریاستوں کی شرح سدائش دامدارت.

شرح پيدائش(في1000)	شرح اموات(فی1000)			
22	8			
22	8			
19	8			
18	6			
21	8			
24	11			
	شرح پيدائش (في 1000) 22 22 19 18 21			

(ذرائع: پیجدولVittal Statistics SRS 1999 سے لیا گیاہے)

4. حسب ذیل معطیات کے لئے ایک پُی گراف بنائے۔ ایک دن میں ایک بلخ کا گذار اجواد قد ت

	ايك دل ين ايك چې گرارا، نواولنگ			
مشاغل	سونا	اسكول	کھیلنا	د پگر
گذاراهواوقت	8 گھنٹے	6 گھنٹے	2 گھنٹے	8 گھنٹے
		*		

- ۲. بازود یا گیا پُنگ گراف ایک خاندان کے ایک ماہ کے دوران مختلف اشیاء کے اخرجات کو ہتلا تا ہے۔
 ۲. بازود یا گیا پُنگ گراف ایک خاندان کے ایک ماہ کے دوران مختلف (اعداد جو پُنگ گراف کے اطراف دیئے گئے ہیں مرکز سے ہر فظاع پر بننے والے زادیوں کو ہتلاتے ہیں۔
 د قطاع پر بننے والے زادیوں کو ہتلاتے ہیں۔
 د میں دیل سوالات کے جواب دیجئے۔
 (i) کس مد پراخرجات سب سے کم ہیں؟
 (ii) کس مد پراخرجات سب سے کہ ہوتو کرایہ پر اس کا خرچ کیا ہوگا؟
 (iii) اگر خاندان کی ماہا نہ کمائی 0000 روپئے ہوتو کرایہ پر اس کا خرچ کیا ہوگا؟
 - (iv) اگرغذا پر 3000 رو پخ خرچ ہوں تو بچوں کی تعلیم پر کیا خرچ ہوگا؟



Project Work

- 1. Gather information of the number of different kinds of houses in your locality (ward/colony/village). Then find mode.
- 2. Collect the item-wise expenditure of your family in a month and represent it as a pie chart.
- 3. Collect different data presented in the form of bar graphs and pie charts in magazines, newspapers etc. and present them on your school bulletin board.
- 4. Collect daily attendance of your class for a week and find its average.



Looking back

• Mean, mode and median are representative values for a data set.



- Arithmetic mean or mean is equal to sum of all the observations of a data set divided by the number of observations. It lies between the lowest and highest values of the data.
- An observation of data that occurs most frequently is called the mode of the data. A data set may have one or more modes and sometimes none.
- Median is simply the middle observation, when all observations are arranged in ascending or descending order. (In case of even number of observations meadian is the average of middle two observations.)
- A pie chart is a circular chart /graph divided into sectors, and is used to present data.
- The central angle of each sector (and consequently its area) in a pie chart, is proportional to the quantity that it represents.

Dr.C.R.Rao (India) 1920 AD

A well known Statistician, famous for his "Theory of Estimation" (1945). He worked on Cramer-Rao Inequality and Fisher-Rao theorm.



Free distribution by T.S. Government 2022-23

ڈاکٹرسی وی راؤ(ہندوستان) 1920ء وہ ایک نامور ثماریات دال تھے۔ وہ''تھیوری آف اسٹمیشن''(1945) کے لیے کافی مشہور ہوئے۔انہول نے کرامر-راؤنا مساوات اور فشر-راؤتھیورم پرکا م کیا۔

T

CONGRUENCY OF TRIANGLES



8

8.0 Introduction

If we take a pile of one rupee coins and place them one on top of the other, they would match perfectly. Do you know why this happens? This is because all the coins have the same size and shape. In the same way papers of a blank note book have the same size and shape.

Look around you and find some examples of objects that share this kind of similarity i.e. they are identical in shape and size. Think of at least 5 such examples.

When we talk about objects of the same size and shape we say that the objects are congruent. A practical test of congruence is to place one object over the other and see if they superimpose exactly.

Activity:

Are all ten rupee notes congruent? How will you check?



Similarly, check whether to 5 rupee notes are congruent. Write your observations.





We see many examples of congruent objects all around us. Now, think of some shapes that are congruent.

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مثلثات کی متما ثلت

Congruency of Triangles

8.0 متم ہید اگر ہم ایک روپنے کے سکوں کی ڈعیر لیں اورا یک پر دوسر ے کور کھیں تو وہ ٹھیک جم جا کیں گے۔ کیا آپ جانے ہیں ایسا کیوں ہوتا ہے؟ ایسا اس لئے ہوتا ہے کیوں کہ تمام سلّے جسامت اور شکل میں ایک جیسے ہوتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح کا پی کے تمام اور ان کی جسامت اور شکل ایک جیسی ہوتی ہے۔ اسی اطراف دیکھنے اور اس طرح مشابہت رکھنے والی تمام اشیاء کی چند مثالیں لیج یعنی وہ وضع اور جسامت میں مشابہہ ہوتے ہیں ایسی کم ہے کم 5 مثالیں ذہن میں لائے۔ جب ہم ایک ہی وضع اور جسامت والی اشیاء پر گفتگو کرتے ہیں تو ہم کہتے ہیں کہ اشیاء میں مما ثلت ہے۔ مما ثلت کی عملی جانچ ایک شتے کو دوسری شتے پر کھر کر کی جاسکتی ہے۔

مشغله:

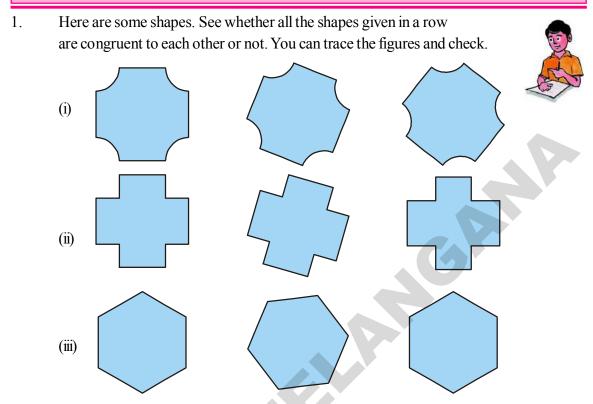
भारतीय रिज़र्य बैंक 050 318411 RESERVE BANK OF INDIA भारतीय रिजर्ष बैंक 050 318411 050 318411 050 31841 اسی طرح 5 رویئے کے تمام نوٹ بھی مماثل ہوتے ہیں جانچ سیجئے भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक RESERVE BANK OF INDU RESERVE BANK OF INDE पाँच रुपये पाँच रुपये Best mitte Baut file Brote and internation of the second and the second 00A 474022 00A 474022

کیادس دو پئے کے تمام نوٹ مماثل ہوتے ہیں؟ آپ اس کی جائج کس طرح کریں گے۔

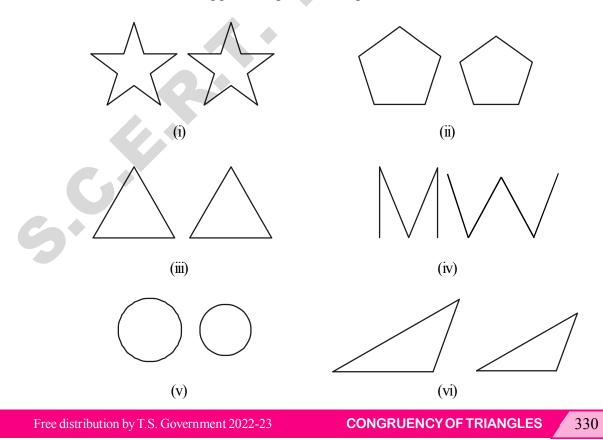
ہم اپنے اطراف مماثل اشیاء کی کٹی مثالیں دیکھتے ہیں اب مماثل اشکال کی مزید مثالوں پر غور کریں گے۔

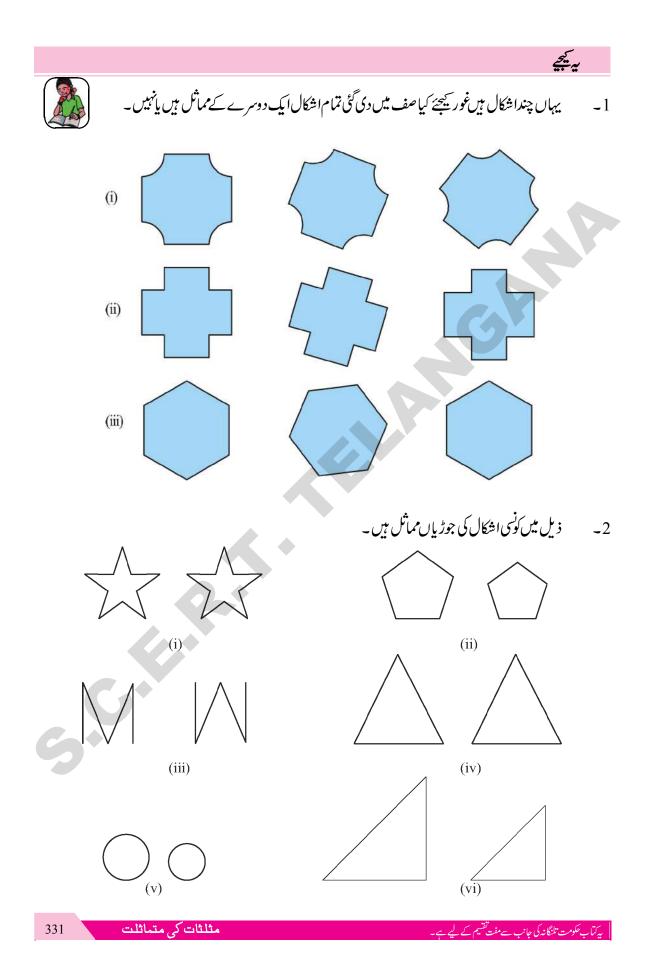
8

Do This



2. Which of the following pairs of figures are congruent?





8.1 Congruency of line segments

Observe the two pairs of line segments given below.



Copy the line segment AB on a tracing paper. Place it on CD. You will find that AB covers

CD. Hence the line segments are congruent. We write $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ (Congruency is denoted by \cong).

Repeat this activity for the pair of line segments in Figure 2. What do you find? Are they congruent?

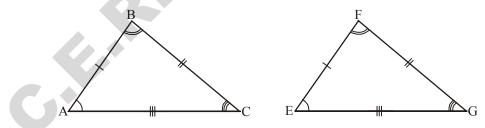
You will notice that the pair of line segments in Figure 1 match with each other because they have same length and this is not the case in Figure 2.

The line segment has only one dimension i.e., length. So if two line segments have the same length, they are congruent. Conversely, if two line segments are congruent, they have the same length.

When we write AB = CD, what we actually mean is $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$.

8.2 Congruency of triangles

We learnt that two line segments are congruent when their lengths are equal. We extend this idea to triangles. Two triangles are congruent if they are copies of one another and when superimposed, they cover each other exactly.



 \triangle ABC and \triangle EFG cover each other exactly i.e. they are of the same size and shape. They are congruent triangles. We express congruency of the two triangles as \triangle ABC $\cong \triangle$ EFG.

If two triangles are congruent then all the corresponding parts of the two triangles are i.e. the three angles and three sides are congruent. We also say that if the corresponding parts of two triangles are congruent, then the triangles are congruent. This means that, when you place $\triangle ABC$ on $\triangle EFG$, their corresponding corners coincides with each other. A lies on E, B lies on F and C lies on G Also $\angle A$ coincides with $\angle E$, $\angle B$ coincides with $\angle F$ and $\angle C$ coincides with $\angle G$ and lastly AB coincides with EF, BC coincides with FG and AC coincides with EG.

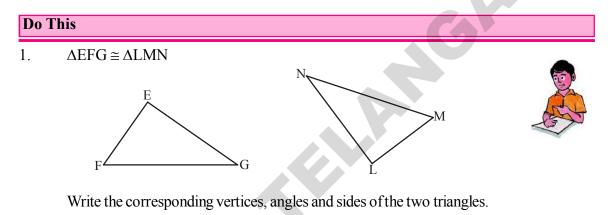
8.1 خطي قطعوں کي مما ثلت ذیل میں دیئے گئے خطی قطعوں کے دوجوڑ کا مشاہدہ کیجئے۔ Α В C D R• شكل1 شكل2 خطی قطعہ AB کوایک ٹرینگ پیریراُ تاریخ اوراسکو CD پر کھئے آپ دیکھیں گے کہ CD، AB کوڈ ھانک د يتا ہے۔ اس طرح يخطى قطعہ مماثل ہيں اس كوہم $\overline{\mathrm{CD}}\cong\overline{\mathrm{CD}}$ كلھتے ہيں۔ درجہ بالامشغلہ کوشکل(2) کے لئے بھی دہرا ہئے۔ آپ نے کیامحسوس کیا؟ کیا وہ مماثل ہیں؟ آپ کومعلوم ہوگا کہ شکل (1) میں خطی قطعہ کی جوڑی ایک دوسرے کی تنقیش کرتی ہے۔ کیوں کہان کا طول ایک ہی ہےاورشکل(2) میں ایسی صورتحال نہیں ہے خطی قطعہ میں صرف ایک ہی ابعاد موجود ہے۔ یعنی طول : اگر دوخطی قطعوں کے طول ایک ہی ہوں تو وہ مماثل ہوتے ہیں اسکے برعکس اگر دوخطی قطعے مماثل ہوں توان کے طول ایک ہی ہوتے ہیں۔ $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$ جب ہم AB = CD کھتے ہیں تواس کے حقیق معنی ہیں کہ AB = CDمثبأت كامماثلت 8.2 ہم سیکھ چکے ہیں کہ دوخطی قطبےاس دفت مماثل ہوتے ہیں جب ایک خطی قطعہ دوسر ےکا مشابہہ ہو۔ہم اس تصورکومثلثات تک وسعت دیں گے۔دومثلثات اُس وقت مماثل کہلاتے ہیں جب وہ ضلعوں کے طول اورزاویوں کے اعتبار سے مساوی ہوں۔ مثلث ABC اور مثلث EFG ایک دوسرے کے مماثل ہیں۔ یعنی وہ ایک ہی وضع اور جسامت کے ہیں۔ لہٰذاوہ مماثل مثلثات ہیں۔ ہم دومثلثات کی مماثلت کواس طرح خلاہر کریں گے $\Delta EFG \cong \Delta ABC$ ۔ اگرددمثلثات مماثل ہوں تواس کے تمام متناظر جیرعناصر یعنی تین زاویئے اور تین ضلع مماثل ہوں گے۔مزیداس طرح بھی کہاجا سکتا ہے کہ اگر دومثلثات کے متناظر عناصر مماثل ہوں تب بیہ مثلثات مماثل ہوں گے اس کے بی^{مع}نی ہیں کہ جب ہم مثلث ABC کو مثلثEFG پر کھیں گے تب اُنکے متناظر راس ایک دوسرے پر منطبق ہوں گے۔E،A پر منطبق ہوتا ہے، F،B پر منطبق ہوتا ہے منطبق ہوتا ہے۔ بالآخر EF، AB یر نطبق ہوتا ہے، FG، BC یہ نطبق ہوتا ہےادر AG' AC یر نطبق ہوتا ہے۔ مثلثات کی متماثلت 333 یہ کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت

Thus, for two triangles that are congruent, their corresponding parts i.e. vertices, angles and sides match one another or are equal.

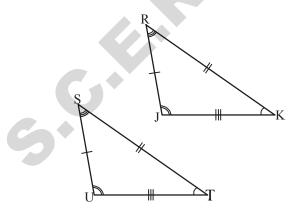
In ΔABC and ΔEFG

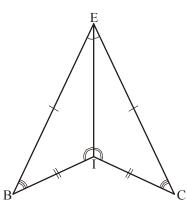
$A \rightarrow E$	$B \rightarrow F$	$C \rightarrow G$	(corresponding vertices)
$\angle A \cong \angle E$	$\angle B \cong \angle F$	$\angle C \cong \angle G$	(corresponding angles)
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{EF}$	$\overline{BC}\cong\overline{FG}$	$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{EG}$	(corresponding sides)

So, when we say that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle EFG$. The order of the alphabet in the names of congruent triangles displays the corresponding relationships.



- 2. If $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$, then write the given below parts of $\triangle ABC$ that corresponds to $\triangle DEF$.
 - (i) DE (ii) \angle E (iii) DF (iv) EF (v) \angle F
- 3. Name the congruent triangles in each of the following pairs. Write the statement using ' \cong '.





4. Name the congruent angles and sides for each pair of congruent triangles given below.

1. $\Delta TUV \cong \Delta XYZ$ 2. $\Delta CDG \cong \Delta RSW$

دومثلثات مماثل ہوتے ہیں جن کے متناظر حصے (یعنی)راس ،زاویے،اور ضلع ایک دوسرے پر منطبق ہوتے	ی <i>س</i> ایسے	
کے مساوی ہوتے ہیں مثلث ABC اور EFG میں	یں یاایک دوسرے	+
$A \longrightarrow E \qquad B \longrightarrow F \qquad C \longrightarrow G$	(متناظرراس))
$\angle A \cong \angle E$ $\angle B \cong \angle F$ $\angle C \cong \angle G$	[متناظرزاديئ))
$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{EF} \qquad \overline{BC} \cong \overline{FG} \qquad \overline{AC} \cong \overline{EG}$	(متناظر ضلع))
ی که $\Delta \overline{BFG} \cong \Delta \overline{EFG}$ حروف تہجی کا سلسلہ مماثل زاویوں کے اظہار میں اُنگے متنا ظرر شتوں کو ظاہر کر تا	بں تب ہم کہتے ہیں	لہ چ
		-
	يە يېچىچ	
$\Delta FFG \cong \Delta$	LMN (1)
E N		
F G I		
لت کے متنا ظرراس زاد بیئے اور ضلع لکھئے		
EF (iv) DF (iii) $\angle E$ (ii) DE (i) $\angle \Delta ABC \cong \Delta ABC \cong \Delta ABC \cong \Delta D$	2) اگر EF	2)
ے متناظر میں	$\angle F(\mathbf{v})$	
جوڑی میں مماثل مثلثات کے نام لکھئے اوران کے درمیان علامت ≈ استعال سیجئے۔	3) زیل کی ہ)

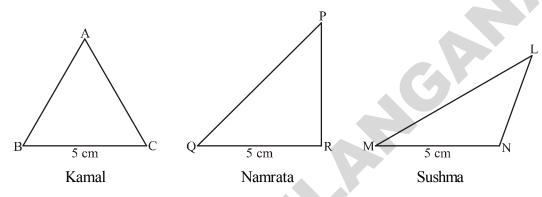
(i)

8.3 Criterion for congruency of triangles

Is it necessary for congruency to check whether all the corresponding parts of two triangles are congruent? How can we check if the given triangles are congruent using a minimum number of parts? Let us explore and find out.

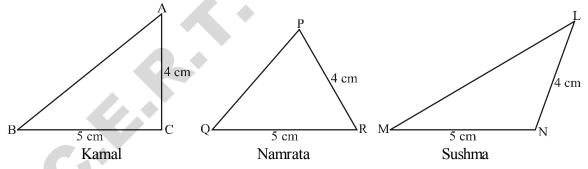
8.3.1 Side-Side-Side congruency (SSS)

Will all of you draw the same triangle if you only knew that the measure of one side of the triangle is 5 cm? Kamal, Namrata and Sushma have drawn them like this.

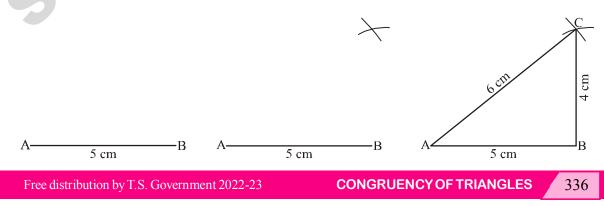


As you can see all the triangles are different. Kamal drew an equilateral triangle, Namrata drew a right-angled triangle and Sushma drew an obtuse-angled triangle.

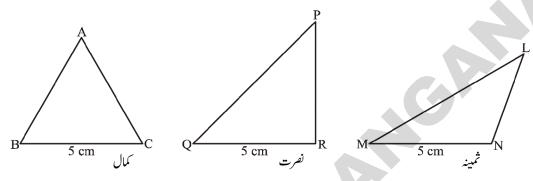
Now can all of you draw the same triangle, if you knew the measures of only two sides of a triangle say, 4 cm and 5 cm. Again Kamal, Namrata and Sushma drew different triangles.



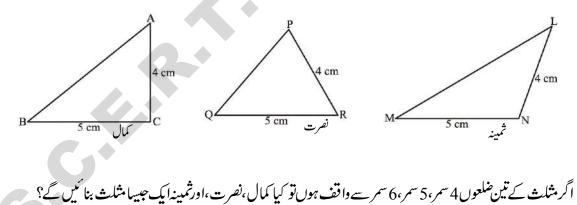
If three sides are given, say 4 cm, 5 cm and 6 cm. Can you all of you draw same triangle? Yes. Kamal, Namrata and Sushma all drew the same triangle with the given sides.



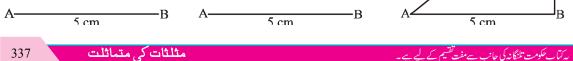
8.3 زاویوں کی مماثلت کا اُصول: مماثلت کے لئے بیہ جانچنا ضروری ہے کہ آیا مثلث کے تمام متنا ظر حصے مماثل ہیں یانہیں دیئے ہوئے مثلثات کی مماثلت کوہم کم سے کم پیائش کے ذریعہ کس طرح جانچ کر سکتے ہیں۔ اس پر ہم غور کریں گے اور معلوم کریں گے۔ 8.3.1 ضلع – ضلع مماثلت (SSS): اگر مثلث کے ایک ضلع کا طول معلوم ہوتو کیا آپ سب ایک جیسا مثلث اتار سکیں گے۔ کمال ، نصرت اور ثمینہ اس طرح اُتاریں ہیں۔



جیسے آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں کہتمام مثلثا ت مختلف ہیں، کمال نے ایک مساوی الاصلاع مثلث بنایا، نصرت نے قائم الزاویہ مثلث اور ثمینہ نے منفرجہ زاویہ مثلث بنایا اگر آپ کو مثلث کے دوضلع 4 سمر اور 5 سمر معلوم ہوں تو کیا آپ سب ایک جیسا مثلث تیار کرسکیں گے۔ کمال، نصرت اور ثمینہ دوبارہ مختلف مثلثات اتاریں ہیں۔



P cur 4 cm



Thus, if we want to draw a triangle congruent to $\triangle ABC$, the lengths of the three sides are sufficient. This is referred to as the Side-Side(SSS) criterion for congruency of triangles.

If two triangles are congruent because the lengths of their corresponding sides are equal, then will their angles also be equal?

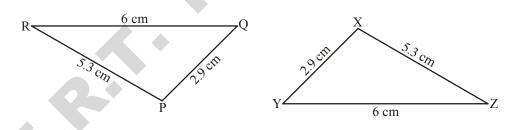
Side-Side-Side (SSS) criterion for congruence of triangles: If three sides of a triangle are equal to the corresponding three sides of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



Try This

Measure the lengths of Δ LMN. Now, construct a triangle with these measurements on a sheet of paper. Place this triangle over Δ LMN. Are the triangles congruent? What criterion of congruency applies over here?

Example 1: Is $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle XYZ$? Also, write the corresponding angles of the two triangles.



Solution : According to the given figure of $\triangle PQR$ and $\triangle XYZ$, we have

$$PQ = XY = 2.9 \text{ cm}$$

QR = YZ = 6 cm

RP = ZX = 5.3 cm

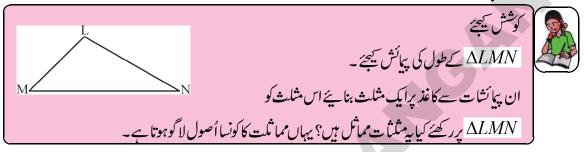
Therefore, by Side-Side-Side congruence criterion, $\Delta PQR \cong \Delta XYZ$

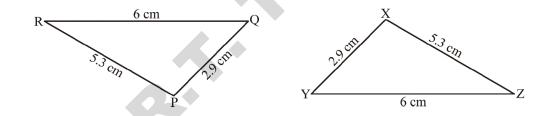
Clearly, the point P corresponds to point X, point Q corresponds to point Y and the point R corresponds to point Z.

So, $\angle P$, $\angle X$; $\angle Q$, $\angle Y$; $\angle R$, $\angle Z$ are pairs of corresponding angles.

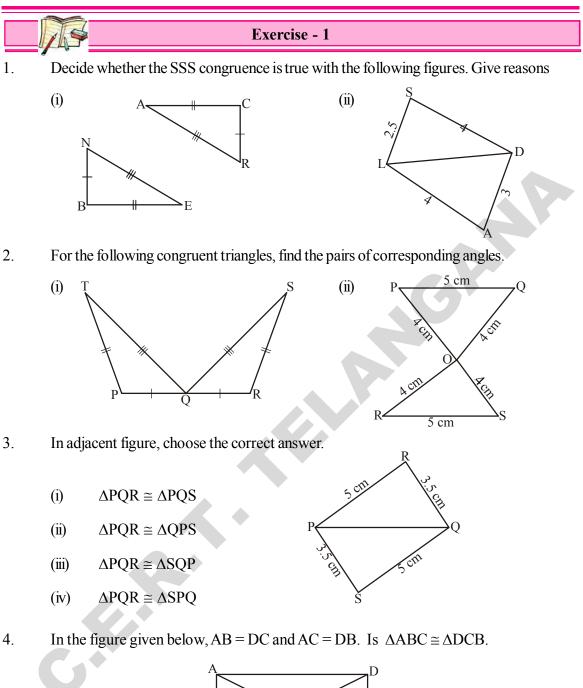
پس اگرآ پایک مثلث ABC کی نقل تیار کرنا چاہتے ہیں یا ایک مثلث تیار کرنا چاہتے ہیں جو ABC کے مماثل ہوتی ہم کواس کے متیوں اصلاع کے طول کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ یہ صلح ضلع ضلع (SSS) مثلث سے مماثلت کے اُصول کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔ اگر دومثلثات مماثل کہلاتے ہیں جب کہ اُن کے متعلقہ متنا ظراضلاع کے طول مساوی ہوں۔ تب کیا اُن کے زاد یے بھی مساوی ہوں گے۔

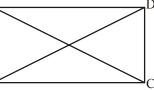
ضلع ضلع ضلع مثلثات کی مماثلت کا اُصول (SSS):اگرایک مثلث کے متنوں اضلاع دوسرے مثلث کے تینوں متناظر اضلاع کے مساوی ہوں تب دہ مثلثات مماثل ہوں گے۔





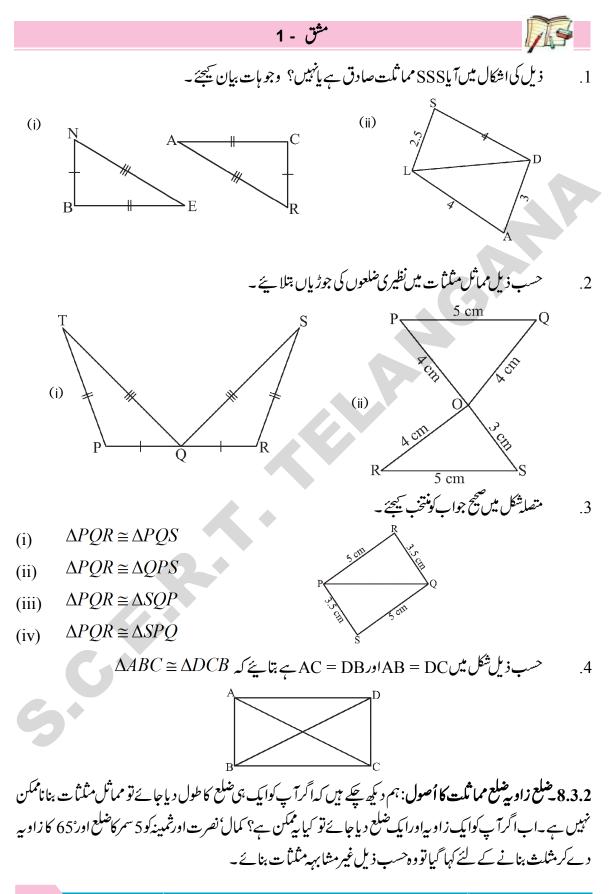
 $\begin{aligned} PQ &= XY = 2.9 \text{ cm}, \\ QR &= YZ = 6 \text{ cm}, \\ RP &= ZX = 5.3 \text{ cm} \\ \Delta PQR &\cong \Delta XYZ \cong \Delta AYZ \cong \Delta PQR \cong \Delta XYZ \\ elicited and the elicited$

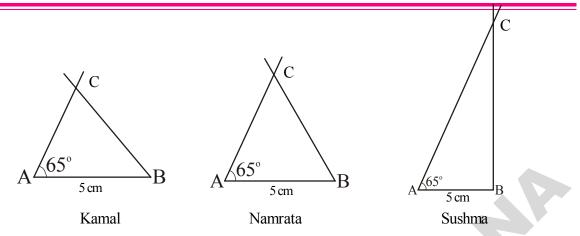




8.3.2 Side-Angle-Side Congruence (SAS)

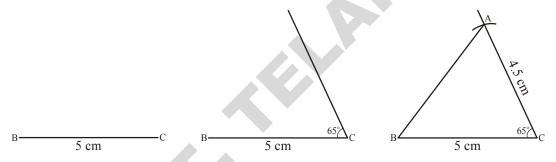
We have seen that it is not possible to draw congruent triangles, if we are given only the measurements of one side. Now, what if you were given one angle and one side? Kamal, Namrata and Sushma were told to draw triangles with one side equal to 5 cm and one angle equal to 65°. They drew the following dissimilar triangles.





Now, what if the three of them knew the two sides of the triangle and the angle included between these sides. The three children decided to draw triangles with sides 5 cm and 4.5 cm and the included angle of 65° .

Kamal drew $\triangle ABC$. He drew BC as the base= 5 cm. He then made $\angle C = 65^{\circ}$ using a protractor and then marked point A at a length of 4.5 cm on the angular line. He then joined points A and B.



Can you draw the 65° angle at point B with side AB = 4.5 cm. Will the triangle that is formed be congruent to Kamal's triangle? Can you take the base to be 4.5 cm, side = 5 cm and included angle = 65° ? Will the triangle that is formed be congruent to Kamal's triangle? You will find that the triangles formed in all these situations are congruent triangles.

Therefore, if we want to make a copy of $\triangle ABC$ or a triangle congruent to $\triangle ABC$, we need the lengths of the two sides and the measure of the angle between the two sides. This is referred to as the Side-Angle-Side(SAS) criterion for congruence of triangles.

Side-Angle-Side(SAS) criterion for congruence of triangles: If two sides and the angle included between the two sides of a triangle are congruent to the corresponding two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



Try This

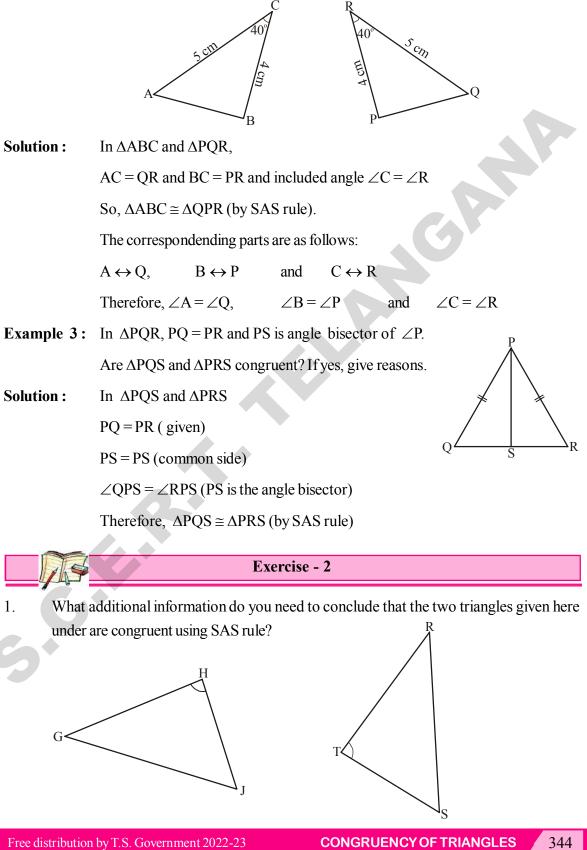
In \triangle PQR measure the lengths PQ and QR as well as $\angle Q$. Now, construct a triangle with these three measurements on a sheet of paper. Place this triangle over \triangle PQR. Are the triangles congruent? What criterion of congruency applies over here?

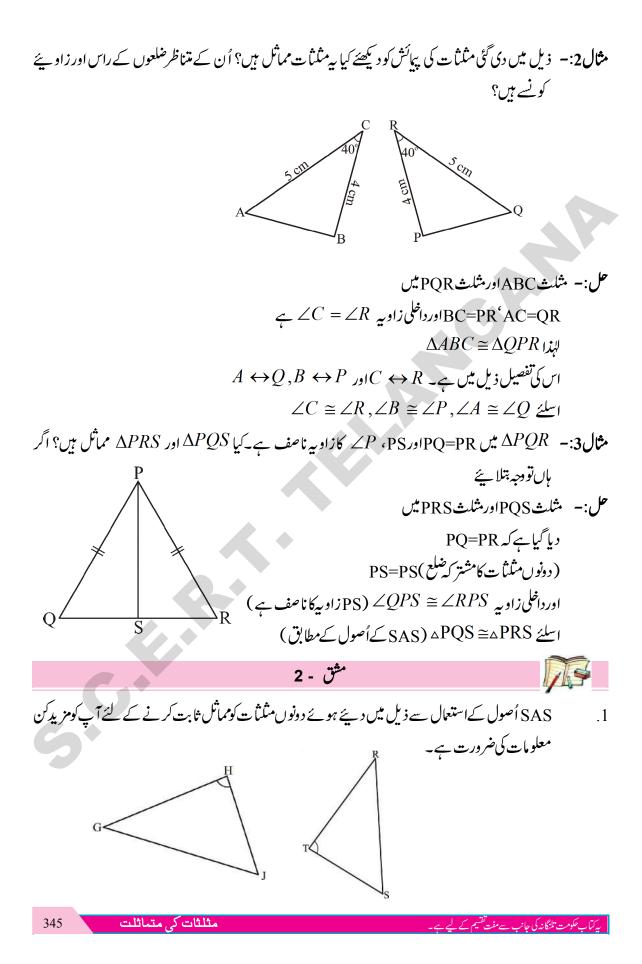
P Q R

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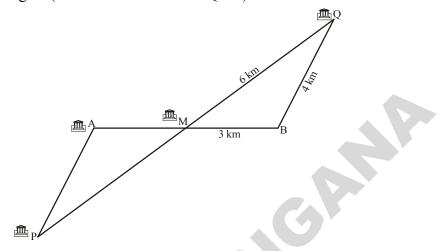
اب اگران تین بچوں کو مثلث کے دواضلاع اوران کا درمیانی زاویہ معلوم ہوا ہوتب انھوں نے طے کیا کہ وہ ایسے مثلثات بنائیں گےجن کے اضلاع کے طول 5 سمراور 5.4 سمراورزاویہ °65 / ہو۔ کمال نے مثلث ABC بنایا اُس نے قاعدہ BC=5 cm کھینجا اور جاندے کی مدد سے $C = 65^{\circ} = 2$ بنایا اور 4.5 سمر کے طول سے ایک نقطہ A زاویا کی خط پر بنایا گیا۔ تب اُس نے نقاط A اور B کوملایا۔ 5 cm کیا آپ خط سمر5 =AB کے نقطہ B پر 65° کے زاویہ بنا سکتے ہیں۔ کیا اس طرح بننے والا مثلث کمال کے بنائے ہوئے مثلث ےمماثل ہوگا۔ کیا آپ4.5 سمرقاعدہٰ5 سمرضلع اورزاویہ= °65 ساستعال کرےمثلثات بنا سکتے ہیں؟ اس طرح بننے والے تمام مثلثات مماثل مثلثات ہوں گے۔ اسلئے اگر ہم مثلث ABC کی نقل بنانا جا ہتے ہیں یا ΔABC کے مماثل مثلث بنانا جا ہتے ہیں تو ہم کو دواضلاع کے طول اور ان کے درمیان پہائش کردہ زاوبہ کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ بیضلع زاوبہ طلع (SAS) مماثل زاویوں کے اُصول کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔آپ کومعلوم ہوگا کہ اِن تمام صورتوں میں بننے دالےمثلثات مماثل مثلثات ہوں گے۔ ضلع زاویہ لیع (SAS) مماثل مثلثات کا اُصول:اگرایک مثلث کے دواضلاع اور اُن کے درمیان بننے والا زاویہ دوسرے مثلث کے متناظر ضلعوں اوران کے درمیانی زاویئے کے مماثل ہوتو تب بیہ مثلثات متماثل ہوں گے۔ كوشش فيجئ مثلث PQR میں PQاور QR کے طول اور Q > کے پائش کیچئےان تین پیائشات سے ایک کاغذ پر مثلث بنائے اس مثلث کو ΔPQR پر لکھنے - کیابہ مثلثات مماثل ہیں - مماثلت کا کونسا اُصول لا گوہوگا -حکومت تلنگانه کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم 343 مثلثات کی متماثلت

Example 2 : Observe the measurements of the triangles given below. Are the triangles congruent? Identify the corresponding vertices and angles in them.

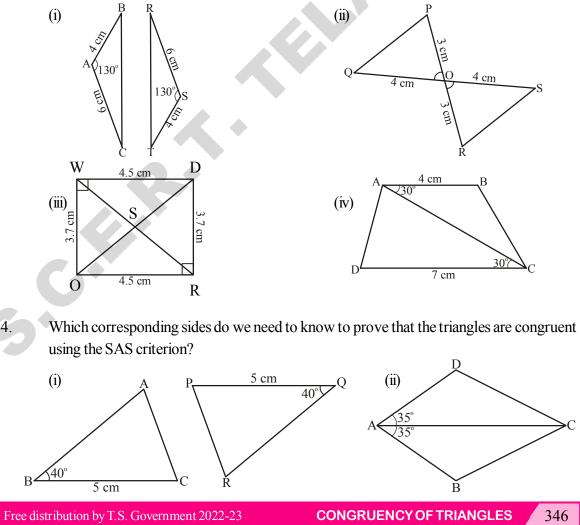




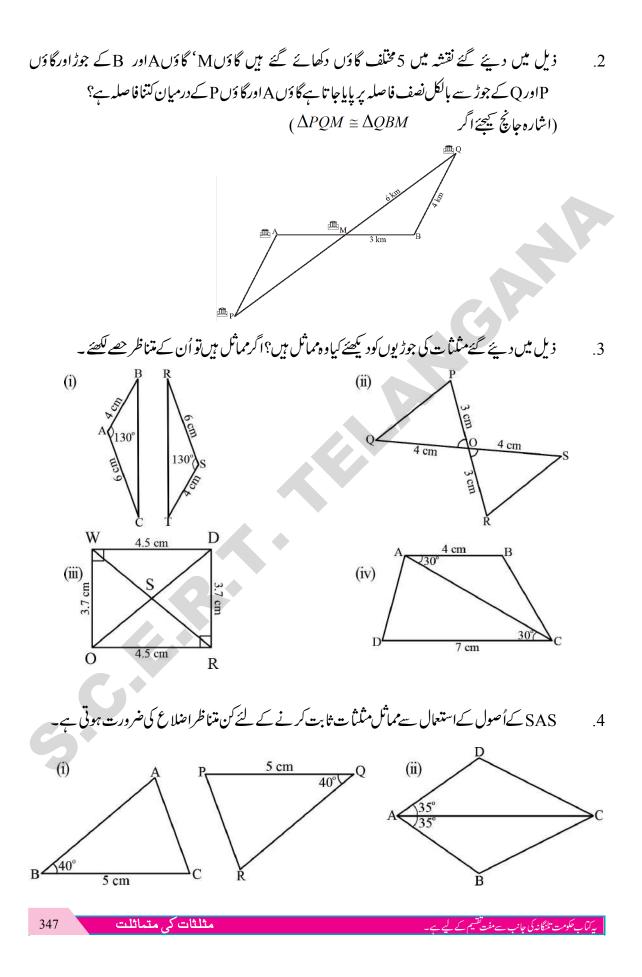
2. The map given below shows five different villages. Village M lies exactly halfway between the two pairs of villages A and B as well as and P and Q. What is the distance between village A and village P. (Hint: check if $\Delta PAM \cong \Delta QBM$)



Look at the pairs of triangles given below. Are they congruent? If congruent write the 3. corresponding parts.



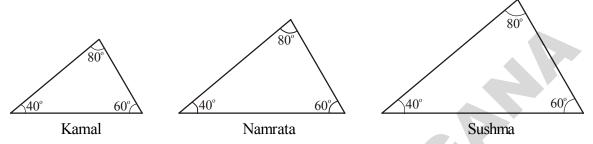
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8.3.3 Angle-Side-Angle congruency (ASA)

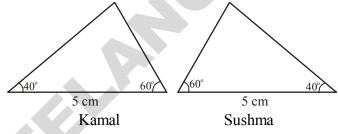
Can the children construct a triangle if they know only one angle of the triangle? What if they know two angles? Will children be able to draw congruent triangles if they know all the angles of the triangle?

Kamal, Namrata and Sushma drew the following triangles of angles 40°, 60° and 80°.



The angles of all the triangles are equal, whereas the lengths of their sides are not equal. So, they are not congruent.

Thus, we need to know the length of the sides to draw congruent triangles. What if we have two angles and one side? Kamal and Namrata drew the following triangles with angles 60° and 40° and side 5 cm. When both the



children constructed their triangles they made the given side, the included side.

We can conclude that if we want to make a copy of a triangle or a triangle congruent to another triangle, then we need to know two angles and the length of the side included between the two angles. This is referred to as the Angle-Side-Angle criterion of congruence.

Angle-Side-Angle criterion of congruence: If two angles and the included side of a triangle are congruent to the two corresponding angles and included side of another triangle then the triangles are congruent.



Try This

Teacher has asked the children to construct a triangle with angles 60°, 40° and with a side 5 cm. Sushma calculated the third angle of the triangle as 80° using angle - sum property of triangle. Then Kamal, Sushma and Namrata constructed triangles differently using the following measurements.

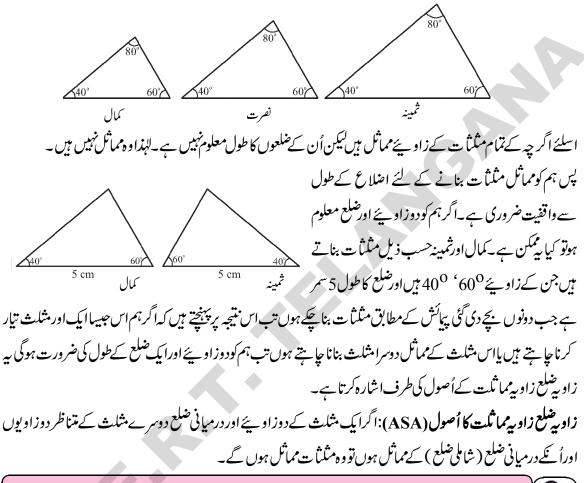
Kamal: 60°, 40° and 5cm side (as teacher said)

Sushma: 80°, 40°, and 5 cm side

Namrata: 60°, 80° and 5 cm side.

They cut these triangles and place them one upon the other. Are all of them congruent? You also try this.

8.3.3**۔زاوبی طلع زاوبی مماثلت (ASA)**:اگر مثلث کا صرف ایک زاوبی معلوم ہوتو کیا بچے مثلث بناسکتے ہیں؟ اگر اُن کو دو زاویئے معلوم ہوتو؟اگربچوں کومثلث کے تینوں زاویئے معلوم ہوں تو کیا وہ مماثل مثلث بنا سکتے ہیں؟ کمال' نصرت اور ثمینہ نے زاویۓ 40⁰،60⁰،60⁰ کے استعال سے درجہ ذیل مثلث بنائے ہیں۔



كوشش فيحيح اُستاد نے بچوں کوایک مثلث بنانے کے لئے کہا جس کے زاویئے ⁰60اور 40⁰ ہیں اور ضلع 5 سمر ہے۔ صفیہ نے مثلث کے زاویوں کےخواص کے استعال سے مثلث کا تیسرا زاویہ 80⁰ محسوب کیا۔ تب کمال، صفیہ اور نصرت نے ذیل کی پرائش استعال کرتے ہوئے مثلثات بنائے۔ ضلع 5 سمر (جبیبا کهاستادنے کہا) 40°°60⁰ اور كمال 40° 80° ضلع 5 سمر ضلع 5 سمر اور صفيه 80°'60° اور نفرت انھوں نے اِن مثلثات کوکاٹ کرایک دوسرے پر رکھا کیاوہ تمام مثلثات مماثل ہیں، آي بھی اسطرح کامشغلہ دہرائے۔

- **Example 4 :** Two triangles \triangle CAB and \triangle RPQ are given below. Check whether the two are congruent? If they are congruent, what can you say about the measures of the remaining elements of the triangles.
- **Solution :** In \triangle CAB and \triangle RPQ,

BC = QR = 4 cm (side) $\angle B = \angle Q = 120^{\circ}$ (included angle) AB = PQ = 3 cm (side) A = 120^{\circ} B P = 120^{\circ} Q

Therefore, $\Delta CAB \cong \Delta RPQ$ (SAS criterion of congruency)

Thus, in the two triangles

AC = PR

$$\angle C = \angle R$$
 and $\angle A = \angle P$

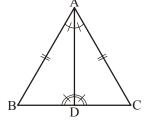
Example-5: In the following figure, the equal angles in the two triangles are shown. Are the triangles congruent?

Solution : In $\triangle ABD$ and $\triangle ACD$

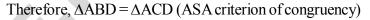
 $\angle BAD = \angle CAD$ (given)

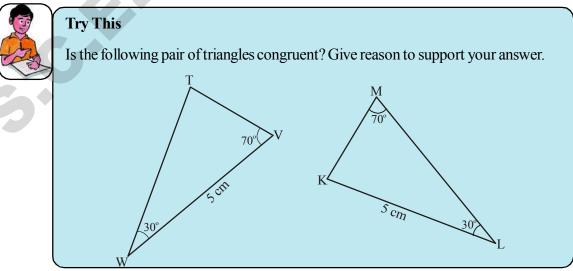
 $\angle ADB = \angle ADC$ (given)

AD = AD (common side)

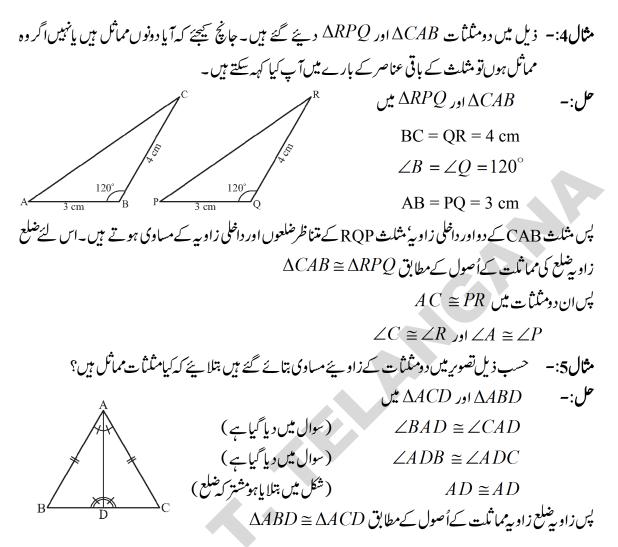


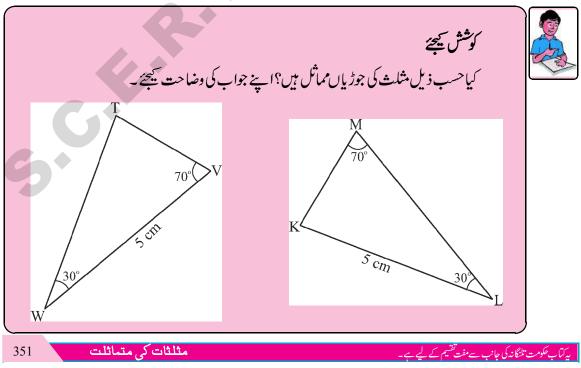
R





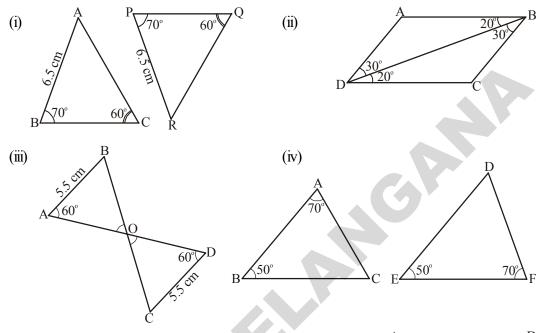
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Exercise - 3

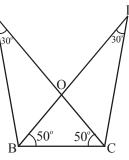
1. In following pairs of triangles, find the pairs which are congruent? Also, write the criterion of congruence.



2. In the adjacent figure.

- (i) Are \triangle ABC and \triangle DCB congruent?
- (ii) Are $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle DOC$ congruent?

Identify the corresponding sides. Write the criterion of congruence.

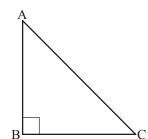


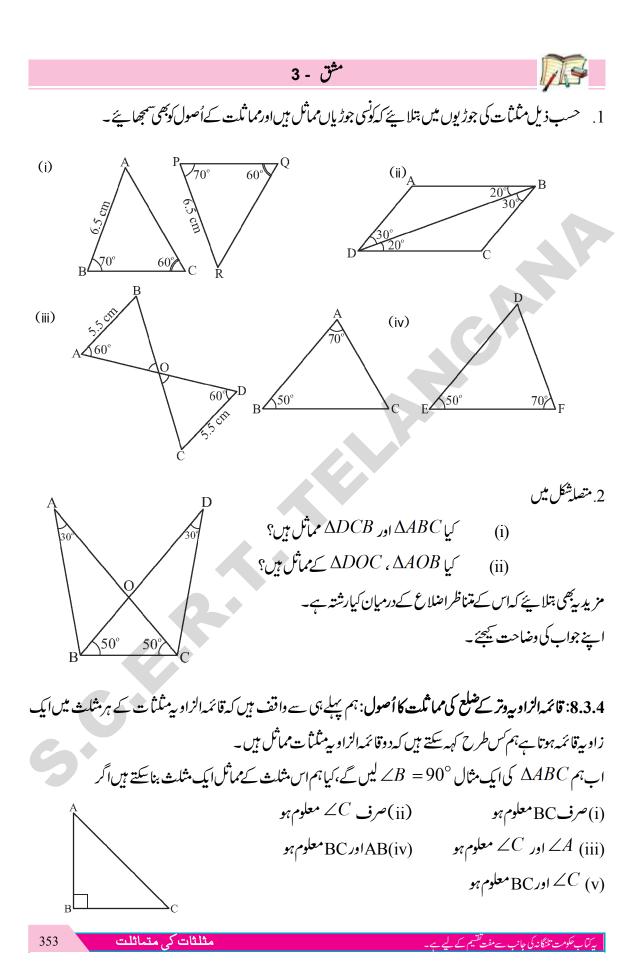
8.3.4 Right-Angle Hypotenuse Side congruence (RHS criterion)

In right-angled triangles we already know that one of the angles is a right angle. So what else do we need to prove that the two triangles are congruent?

Let us take the example of $\triangle ABC$ with $\angle B = 90$. Can we draw a triangle congruent to this triangle, if,

- (i) only BC is known
- (ii) only $\angle C$ is known
- (iii) $\angle A$ and $\angle C$ are known
- (iv) AB and BC are known
- (v) $\angle C$ and BC are known





- (vi) BC and the hypotenuse AC are known
- When you try to draw the rough sketches of these triangles, you will find it is possible only (vii) in cases (iv), (v) and (vi).

The last of the situations is new to us and it is called the Right-Angle Hypotenuse Congruence Criterion.

Right-Angle Hypotenuse Congruence Criterion

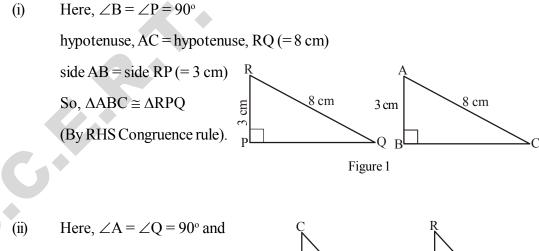
If the hypotenuse and one side of a right angled triangle are equal to the corresponding hypotenuse and side of the other right angled triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

Given below are measurements of some parts of two triangles. Examine whether Example 6 : the two triangles are congruent or not, using RHS congurence rule. In case of congruent triangles, write the result in symbolic form :

ΔABC

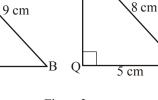
ΔPQR (i) $\angle B = 90^{\circ}$, AC = 8 cm, AB = 3 cm $\angle P = 90^{\circ}$, PR = 3 cm, QR = 8 cm (ii) $\angle A = 90^\circ$, AC = 5 cm, BC = 9 cm $\angle Q = 90^\circ$, PR = 8 cm, PQ = 5 cm

Solution :



 $5 \,\mathrm{cm}$

side AC = side PQ (= 5 cm). hypotenuse, $BC \neq$ hypotenuse, PR So, the triangles are not congruent.





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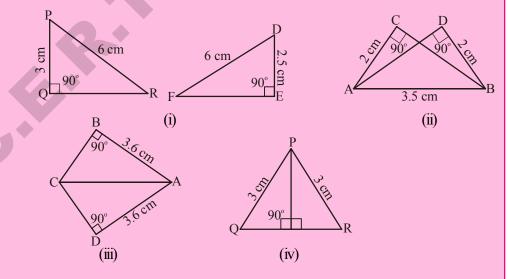
$$P(\mathbf{v}) = P(\mathbf{v}) = P(\mathbf{v}) + P(\mathbf{$$

Example 7 :	In the adjacent figure, $\overline{DA} \perp \overline{AB}$, $\overline{CB} \perp \overline{AB}$ and D AC = BD.
	State the three pairs of equal parts in $\triangle ABC$ and $A = B = B = B = B$.
	Which of the following statements are correct?
	(i) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BAD$ (ii) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABD$
Solution :	The three pairs of equal parts are :
	$\angle ABC = \angle BAD (= 90^{\circ})$
	AC = BD (Given)
	AB = BA (Common side)
	$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle BAD$ (By RHS congruence rule).
	Therefore, from the above,
	statement (i) is true; and
	statement (ii) is not correct, in the sense that the correspondence among the vertices is not staisfied.

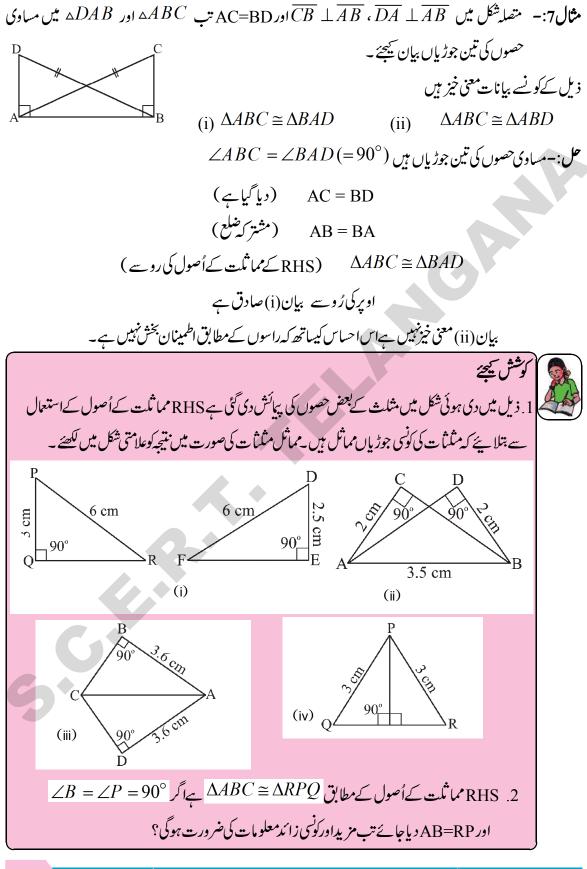


Try This

In the figures given below, measures of some parts of triangles are given. By applying RHS congruence rule, state which pairs of triangles are congruent. In case of congruent triangles, write the result in symbolic form.



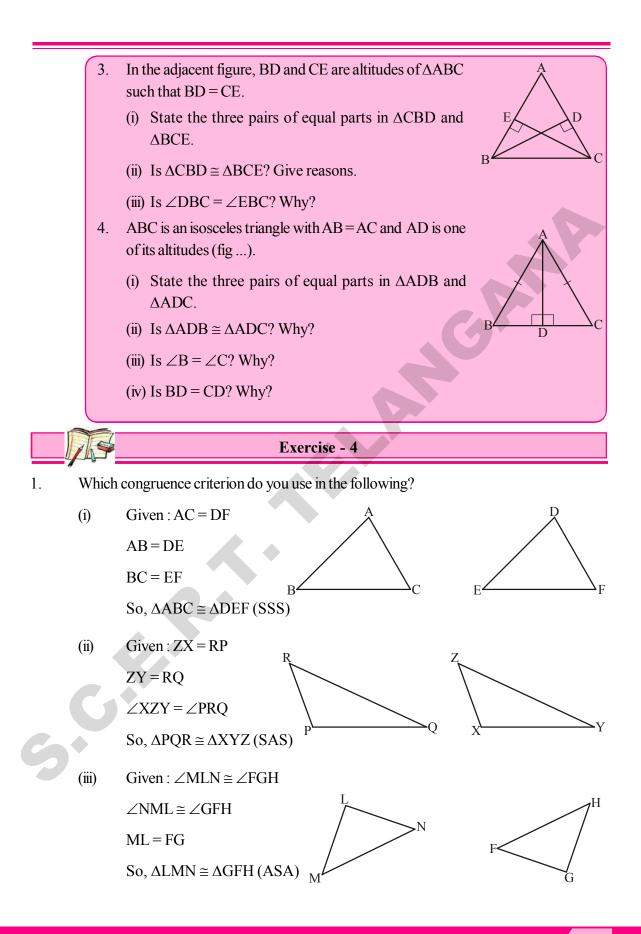
2. It is to be established by RHS congruence rule that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle RPQ$. What additional information is needed, if it is given that $\angle B = \angle P = 90^{\circ}$ and AB = RP?

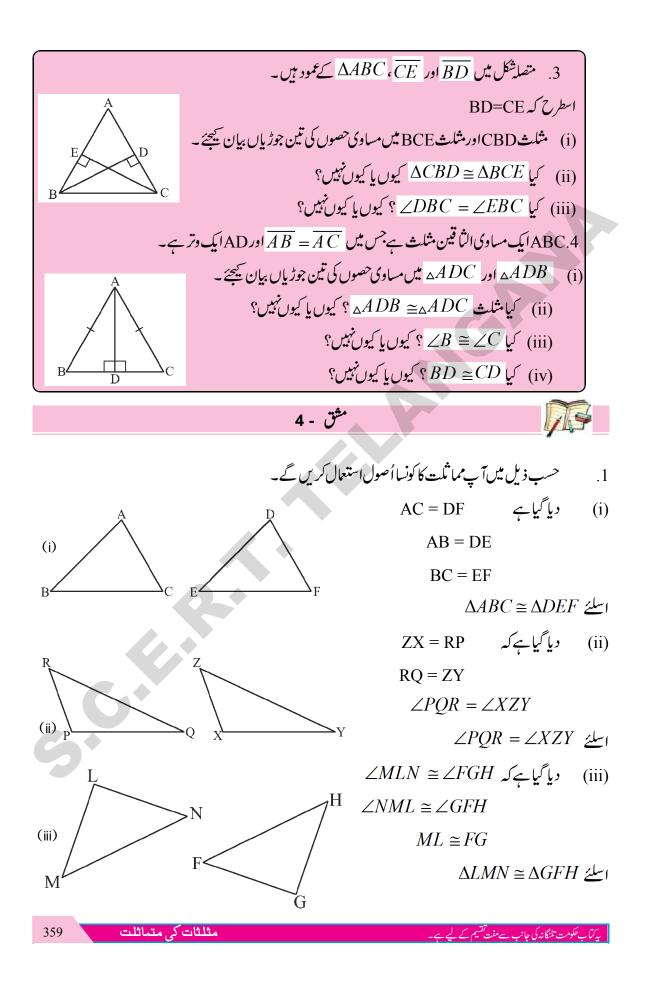


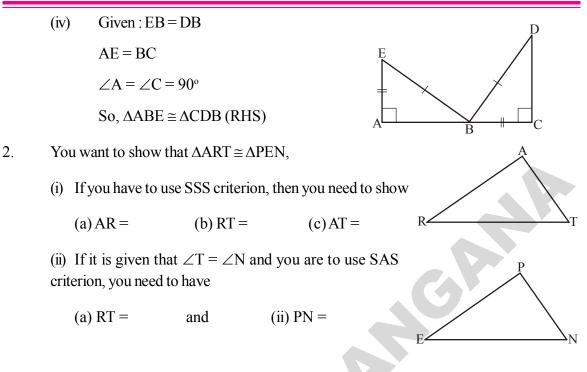
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مثلثات کی متماثلت

ہِ کتاب حکومت تلزگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے۔



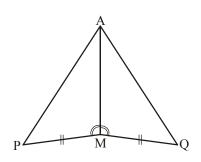




(iii) If it is given that AT = PN and you are to use ASA criterion, you need to have

3. To show $\triangle AMP \cong \triangle AMQ$ in the following proof, state the missing reasons.

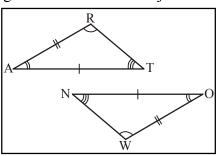
	Steps	Reasons
(i)	PM = QM	(1)
(ii)	$\angle PMA \cong \angle QMA$	(ii)
(iii)	AM = AM	(iii)
(iv)	$\Delta AMP \cong \Delta AMQ$	(iv)

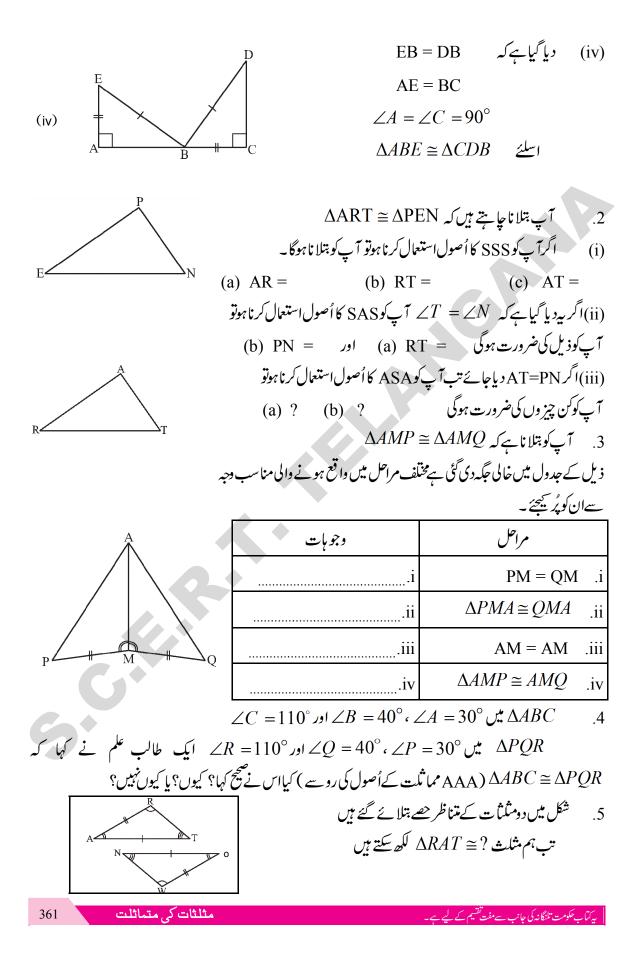


4. In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle A = 30^{\circ}$, $\angle B = 40^{\circ}$ and $\angle C = 110^{\circ}$ In $\triangle PQR$, $\angle P = 30^{\circ}$, $\angle Q = 40^{\circ}$ and $\angle R = 110^{\circ}$

> A student says that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ by AAA congruence criterion. Is he justified? Give reasons.

5. In the adjacent figure, the two triangles are congruent. The corresponding parts are marked. $\Delta RAT \cong ?$



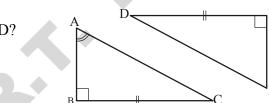


- 7. In a squared sheet, draw two triangles of equal areas such that
 - (i) the triangles are congruent.
 - (ii) the triangles are not congruent.

What can you say about their perimeters?

- 8. If \triangle ABC and \triangle PQR are to be congruent, name one additional pair of corresponding parts. What criterion did you use?
- 9. Is $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$? Why?

2.



B



Looking Back

- 1. Congruent objects are objects having the same shape and size.
 - The method of superimposition examines the congruence of plane figures.

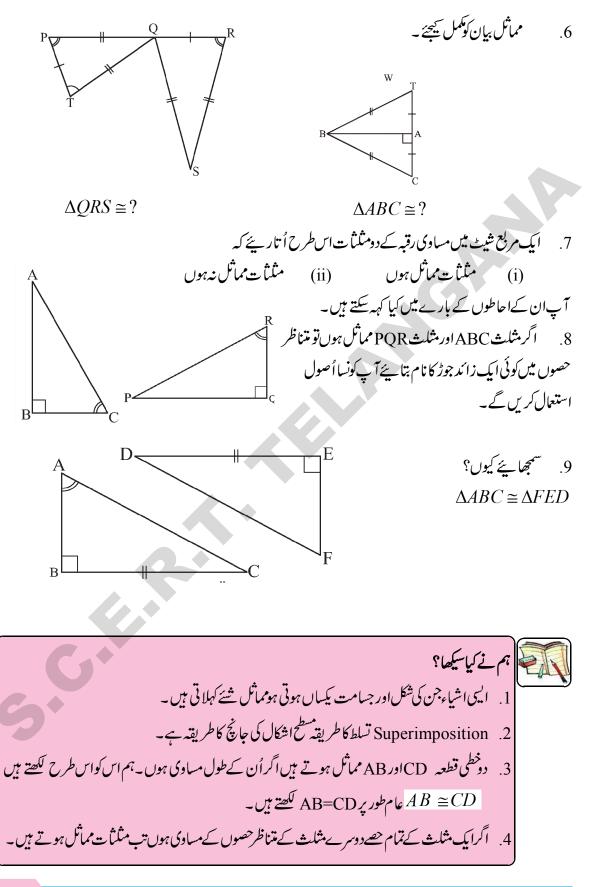


3. Two line segments say, \overline{AB} and \overline{CD} are congruent if they have equal lengths.

We write this as $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$. However, it is common to write it as AB = CD.

4. If all the parts of one triangle are equal to the corresponding parts of other triangle, then the triangles are congruent.

E



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یر کتاب حکومت تلنگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے

- 5. The necessary and sufficient conditions for two triangles to be congruent are as follows:
 - (i) Side-Side (SSS) criterion for congruence: If three sides of a triangle are equal to the corresponding three sides of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.
 - (ii) Side-Angle-Side(SAS) criterion for congruence: If two sides and the angle included between the two sides of a triangle are equal to the corresponding two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.
 - (iii) Angle-Side-Angle criterion of congruence: If two angles and the included side of a triangle are equal to the corresponding two angles and included side of another triangle then the triangles are congruent.
 - (iv) Right-Angle Hypotenuse criterion of congruence: If the hypotenuse and one side of a right-angled triangle are equal to the corresponding hypotenuse and side of the other right-angled triangle, then the triangles are congruent.



5. دومثلثات کے مماثل ہونے کی ضروری اور اطمینان بخش شرائط حسب ذیل ہیں۔ (i) صلع ضلع ضلع (SSS) مما ثلت کا اُصول: اگرایک مثلث کے تینوں ضلع دوسرے مثلث کے متناظر تینوں ضلعوں کے مساوی ہوں تب یہ مثلثات مماثل ہوں گے۔ (ii) ضلع زاویہ لیج (SAS) مما ثلت کا اُصول: اگر مثلث کے دوضلع اوراُن کے درمیان کا زاویہ دوسرے مثلث کے متناظر دوضلعوں اوراُن کے درمیانی زاویہ کے مساوی ہوتو بید دمثلثات مماثل کہلاتے ہیں۔ (iii) زاویہ طلع زاویہ (ASA) مماثلت کا اصول: اگرایک مثلث کے دوزاد بے اوران کا درمیانی ضلع دوسرے مثلث کے متناظر دوزاویوں اوراُ نکے درمیانی ضلع کے مساوی ہوں توبیہ دومثلثات مماثل ہوتے ہی۔ زاویہ قائمہ د ترمما ثلت کا اُصول: اگرایک مثلث کی د تر اورا یک ضلع دوسرے مثلث کے متناظر د تر اور (iv) ضلع کے مساوی ہوتو یہ مثلثات مماثل ہوتے ہیں۔



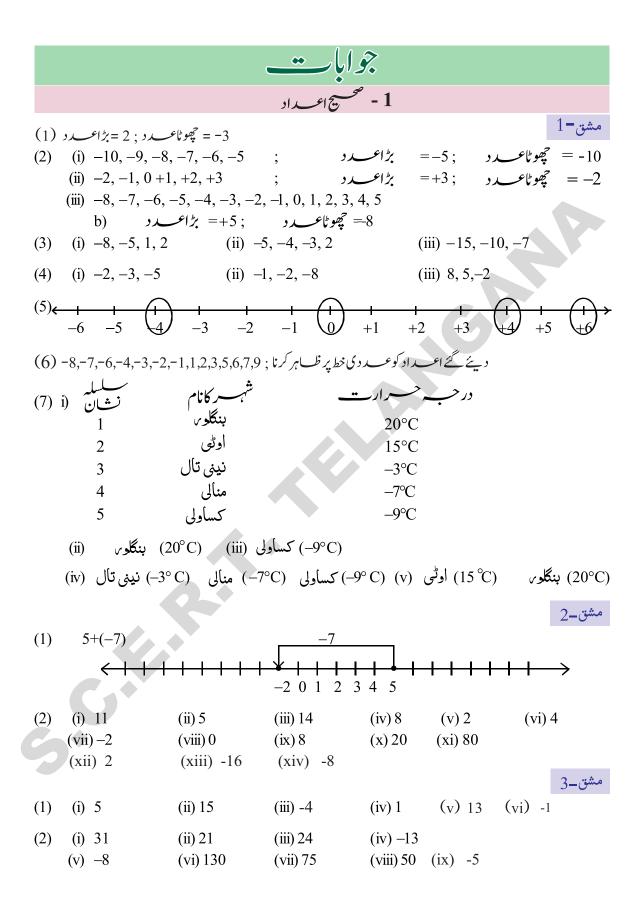
ANSWERS

01- Integers

Exercise - 1

(1)B	(1)Biggest number =2, smallest number = -3						
(2)	(i) −9, −8, −7,	-6 ;	biggest number	er = -6; smal	lest number = -	-9	
	(ii) −1, 0 +1, +2	2, ;	biggest numbe	er = +2; smal	lest number = -	-1	
	(iii) $-7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$						
	biggest num	ber = +4; small	lest number = –	7			
(3)	(i) -8, -5, 1, 2	(ii) -5	5, -4, -3, 2	(iii)	-15, -10, -7		
(4)	(i) −2, −3, −5	(ii) –1	1, -2, -8	(iii)	8, 5, -2		
(\rightarrow	} 		+ +		+ $(+)$	
(5)	\bigcirc)	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	
	-6 -5 -4	-3 -2	-1 0	+1 +2	+3 +4	+5 +6	
6.	-8, -7, -6, -4	, -3, -2, -1, 1,	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9				
(7)	i) No. Na	me of the City	Ter	mperature			
	1	Bangalore		20°C			
	2	Ooty		15°C			
	3	Nainital		−3°C			
	4	Manali		−7°C			
	5	Kasauli	•	-9°C			
	(ii) Bangalore (2		asauli (–9°C)				
	(iv) Nainital (-3		· · · · · ·	9°C) (v) Oot	v (15°C) Banga	alore (20°C)	
			, (, ()	J () U		
Exe	ercise - 2						
(1)	(iv) 5+(-7)	Γ	-7				
	\leftarrow	++++	+ + + + +	╉╋┼┼	+ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$	\rightarrow	
			-2 -1 0 1 2	2 3 4 5			
(2)	(i) 11 (ii) 5	(iii) 14 (iv) 8	(v) 2 (vi) 4	(vii)-2 (v	riii) 0		
	(ix) 8 (x) 20	(xi) 80 (xii) 2	(xiii)-16	(xiv)-8			
Exercise - 3							
(1)	(i) 5	(ii) 15	(iii) - 4	(iv) 1	(v) 13	(vi) -1	
(1) (2)	(i) 31	(ii) 12 (ii) 21	(iii) 24	(iv) -13	(v) - 8		
(-)	(vi) 130	(vii) 75	(viii) 50	(iv) - 15 (ix) -5			
	(1) 150	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(, .			

ANSWERS

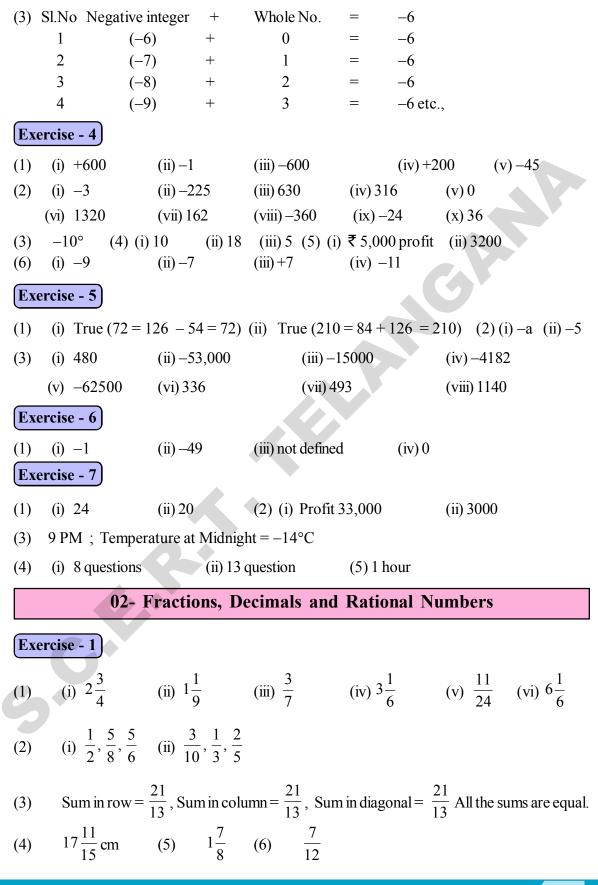


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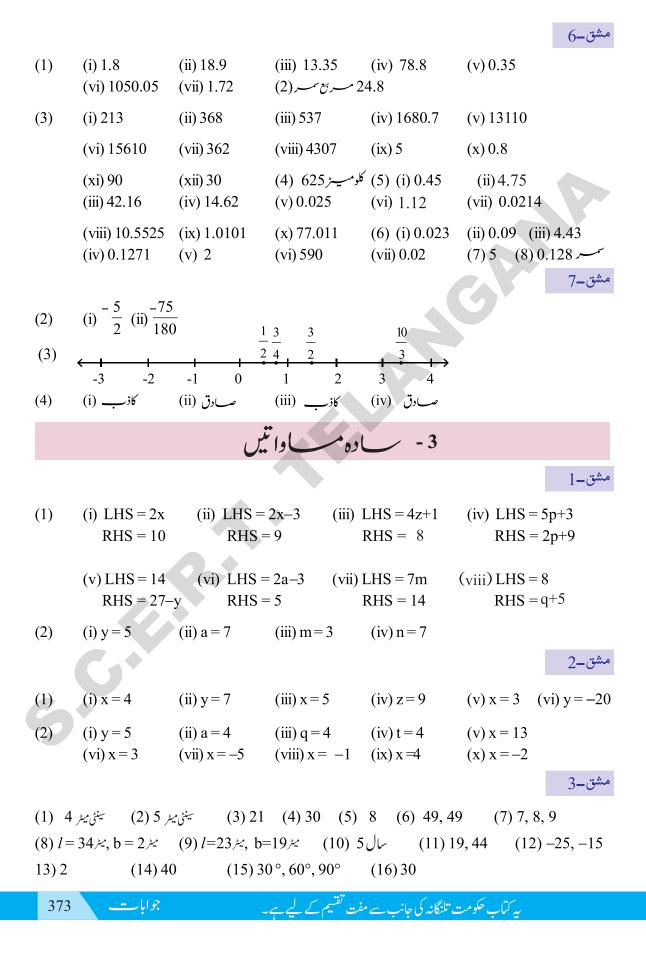
جوابات

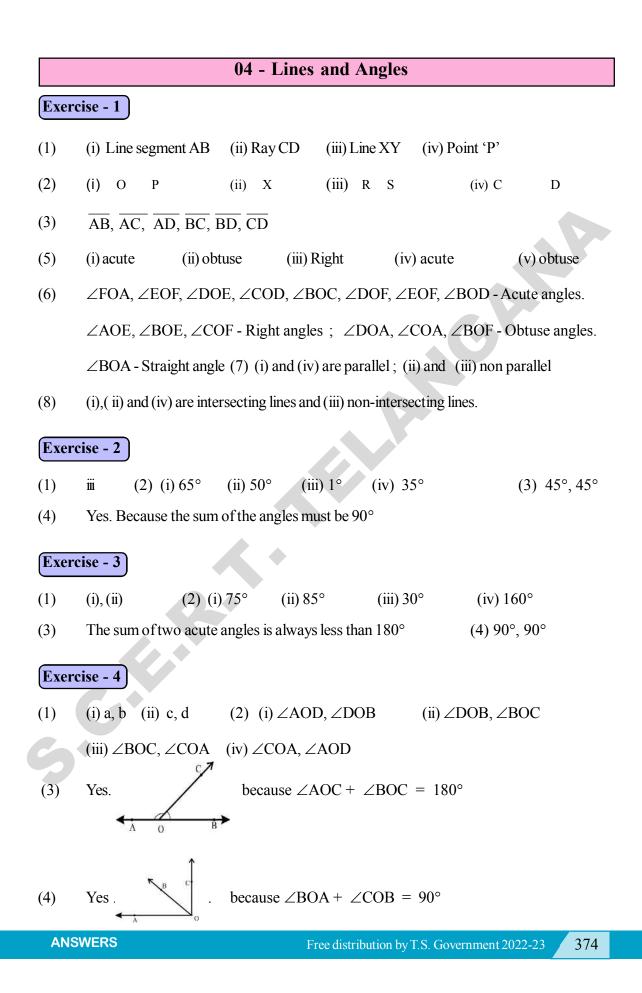


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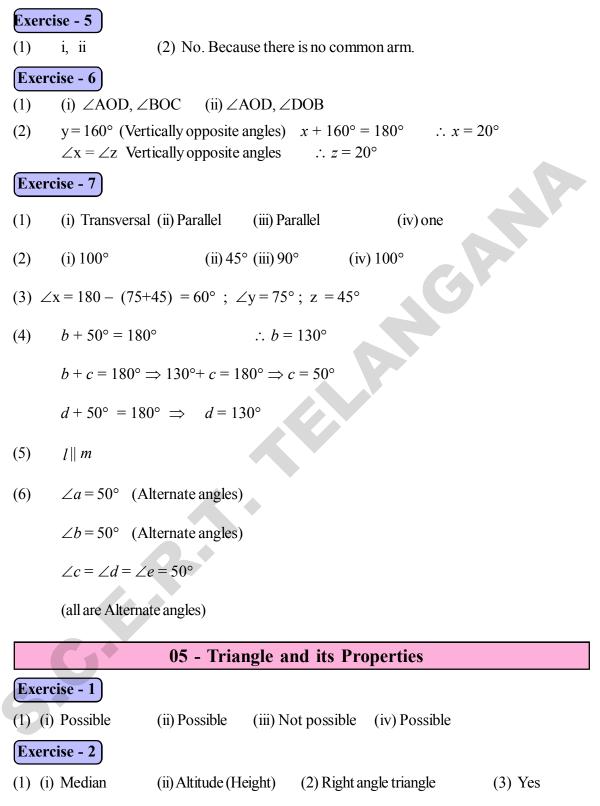
(7) Perimeter of
$$\Lambda ABE = 10\frac{1}{5}$$
 cm; BCDE perimeter = $7\frac{11}{15}$ cm ;
 ΛABE is greater ; difference = $2\frac{7}{15}$
Exercise - 2
(1) (i) $5\frac{0}{6}$ or 5 (ii) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (iii) (iv) $1\frac{1}{9}$ (v) $6\frac{0}{5}$ or 6
(2) (i) 6 (ii) 6 (iii) 6 (iii) 9 (iv) 15
(3) (i) 4 (ii) 6
Exercise - 3
(1) (i) $\frac{35}{66}$ (ii) $1\frac{1}{5}$ (iii) $7\frac{7}{15}$ (2) (i) $3\frac{7}{15}$ (ii) $\frac{2}{21}$ (iii) 3 (iv) 3
(3) (i) $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) Both are euqal (4) $17\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (5) $85\frac{1}{3}$ km. (6) 1350 m.
(7) (i) $\frac{10}{7}$ (ii) $\frac{3}{5}$, 35 or 3,7
Exercise - 4
(1) (i) $\frac{8}{5}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{8}$ (iii) $\frac{7}{13}$ (iv) $\frac{4}{3}$ (2) (i) 24 (ii) $3\frac{3}{7}$ (iii) $1\frac{2}{7}$ (iv) $\frac{7}{5}$
(3) (i) $\frac{2}{15}$ (ii) $\frac{7}{40}$ (iii) $\frac{5}{9}$ (5) $2\frac{1}{2}$ days
Exercise - 5
(1) (i) 0.7 (ii) 8.5 (iii) 1.51 (iv) 6 (2) (i) ₹.0-09 (ii) ₹.77-07 (iii) ₹.2-35
(3) (i) 0.1 m, 0.0001 km (ii) 4.5 cm, 0.045 m, 0.000045 km.
(4) (i) 0.19 kg (ii) 0.247 kg (iii) 300 + 3 + $\frac{3}{100}$
(iv) $30 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{1000}$ (v) 1000 + 200 + 30 + 4 + $\frac{5}{10} + \frac{6}{100}$
(6) (i) 3 (ii) 30 (iii) $\frac{3}{100}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{10}$ (v) $\frac{3}{100}$ (r) $\frac{3}{100}$

Exer	cise -6				
(1)	(i) 1.8 (vi) 1050.05	(ii) 18.9 (vii) 1.72	(iii) 13.55(2) 24.8	(iv) 78.8 cm ²	(v) 0.35
(3)	(i) 213	(ii) 368	(iii) 537	(iv) 1680.7	(v) 13110
	(vi) 15610	(vii) 362	(viii) 4307	(ix) 5	(x) 0.8
	(xi) 90	(xii) 30			
(4) 6	525 Km (5) (i) 0.45 (ii) -	4.75 (iii) 4	2.16 (iv) 14	4.62 (v) 0.025
(vi) 1	.12 (vii) (0.0214 (viii)	10.5525 (ix) 1	.0101 (x) 77	2.011
(6) (i	i) 0.023 (ii) 0.0	09 (iii) 4.43	(iv) 0.1271	(v) 2 (vi) 59	90 (vii) 0.02
(7) 5	(8) 0.	128 cm			
Exe	rcise -7				
(2)	(i) <u>-5</u> (ii) $\frac{-75}{180}$			·
	12	180	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{10}{2}$	
(3)	-3 -2	-1 0	24 2 1 2	3 4	
(4)	(i) false	(ii) true	(iii) false	(iv) true	
		03 -	· Simple Eq	uations	
Exe	rcise - 1		•		
(1)	(i) L.H.S = 2 R.H.S = 1		· · · ·	L.H.S = 4z+1 R.H.S = 8	(iv) L.H.S = $5p+3$ R.H.S = $2p+9$
	(v) L.H.S = 1 R.H.S = 2			L.H.S = 7m R.H.S = 14	
(2)	(i) $y = 5$	(ii) $a = 8$	(iii) $m=3$	(iv) n = 7	
Exe	rcise - 2				
<u> </u>	rcise - 2	(ii) y = 7	(iii) $x = 5$		(v) $x = 3$ (vi) $y = -20$
<u> </u>	rcise - 2 (i) $x = 4$ (i) $y = 5$	(ii) $a = 4$	(iii) $q=4$	(iv) $z = 9$ (iv) $t = 4$	(v) x = 13
(1) (2)	rcise - 2 (i) $x = 4$ (i) $y = 5$ (vi) $x = 3$	(ii) $a = 4$	(iii) $q=4$	(iv) z=9	(v) x = 13
(1) (2)	rcise - 2 (i) $x = 4$ (i) $y = 5$	(ii) $a = 4$	(iii) $q=4$	(iv) $z = 9$ (iv) $t = 4$	(v) x = 13
(1) (2) (1)	$\frac{rcise - 2}{(i) x = 4}$ (i) y = 5 (vi) x = 3 $\frac{rcise - 3}{4 \text{ cm}}$ (2) 5 ((ii) $a = 4$ (vii) $x = -5$ cm (3) 22	(iii) $q = 4$ (viii) $x = -1$ 1 (4) 30	(iv) $z=9$ (iv) $t=4$ (ix) $y=4$ (5) 8 (6)	(v) $x = 13$ (x) $x = -2$) 46, 49 (7) 7, 8, 9
(1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	rcise - 2 (i) $x = 4$ (i) $y = 5$ (vi) $x = 3$ rcise - 3 4 cm (2) 5 c = 34m, b = 2m	(ii) $a = 4$ (vii) $x = -5$ cm (3) 2 (9) $l=23m$, b	(iii) $q = 4$ (viii) $x = -1$ 1 (4) 30 q = 19m (10)	(iv) $z=9$ (iv) $t=4$ (ix) $y=4$ (5) 8 (6) 5 years (11) 1	(v) $x = 13$ (x) $x = -2$) 46, 49 (7) 7, 8, 9





$$\begin{aligned} \begin{array}{c} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ (i) & (i)$$



(4) No, in some cases it lies in the exterior of the triangel (5) (i) XZ (ii) $\angle R$ (iii) B

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Exercise - 3

 (1) (i) 70° (ii) 60° (iii) 40° (2) (i) x = 70°; y = 60° (ii) x = 80°; y = 50° (iii) x = 110°; y = 70° (iv) x = 60°; y = 90° (v) x = 45°; y = 90° (iv) x = 60° (3) (i) 40° (ii) 34° (iii) 60° (4) 60° (5) (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False (6) (i) 30°; 60°; 90° (7) x = 100°; y = 50°; z = 100° (8) 72° (9) ∠P = 80°; ∠Q = 40°; ∠R = 60° (10) 18°; 72°; 90° (11) 36°, 54° (12) ∠LPM = 40°; ∠LMP = 50°; ∠QRP = 50° (13) 540° Exercise - 4 (1) Interior angles : ∠CBA, ∠ACB, ∠BAC; Exterior angles : ∠CBX, ∠ACZ, ∠BAY (2) ∠ACD = 111° (3) x = 115°; y = 35° (4) (i) x = 50° (ii) x = 33°; y = 82° (5) ∠CDB = 76°; ∠CBD = 39°; ∠CBA = 58° (6) (i) x=55°, y=55° (ii) x=100°, y=50° (iii) x=120°, y=30° (iv) x=40°, y=70° (v) x = 60°; y = 150°; (vi) x = 50°; y = 130° 					
(6) (i) 30° ; 60° ; 90° (7) $x = 100^{\circ}$; $y = 50^{\circ}$; $z = 100^{\circ}$ (8) 72° (9) $\angle P = 80^{\circ}$; $\angle Q = 40^{\circ}$; $\angle R = 60^{\circ}$ (10) 18° ; 72° ; 90° (11) 36° , 54° (12) $\angle LPM = 40^{\circ}$; $\angle LMP = 50^{\circ}$; $\angle QRP = 50^{\circ}$ (13) 540° Exercise - 4 (1) Interior angles : $\angle CBA$, $\angle ACB$, $\angle BAC$; Exterior angles : $\angle CBX$, $\angle ACZ$, $\angle BAY$ (2) $\angle ACD = 111^{\circ}$ (3) $x = 115^{\circ}$; $y = 35^{\circ}$ (4) (i) $x = 50^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 33^{\circ}$; $y = 82^{\circ}$ (5) $\angle CDB = 76^{\circ}$; $\angle CBD = 39^{\circ}$; $\angle CBA = 58^{\circ}$ (6) (i) $x = 55^{\circ}$, $y = 55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 100^{\circ}$, $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 120^{\circ}$, $y = 30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 40^{\circ}$, $y = 70^{\circ}$					
(9) $\angle P = 80^{\circ}$; $\angle Q = 40^{\circ}$; $\angle R = 60^{\circ}$ (10) 18° ; 72° ; 90° (11) 36° , 54° (12) $\angle LPM = 40^{\circ}$; $\angle LMP = 50^{\circ}$; $\angle QRP = 50^{\circ}$ (13) 540° Exercise - 4 (1) Interior angles : $\angle CBA$, $\angle ACB$, $\angle BAC$; Exterior angles : $\angle CBX$, $\angle ACZ$, $\angle BAY$ (2) $\angle ACD = 111^{\circ}$ (3) $x = 115^{\circ}$; $y = 35^{\circ}$ (4) (i) $x = 50^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 33^{\circ}$; $y = 82^{\circ}$ (5) $\angle CDB = 76^{\circ}$; $\angle CBD = 39^{\circ}$; $\angle CBA = 58^{\circ}$ (6) (i) $x = 55^{\circ}$, $y = 55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 100^{\circ}$, $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 120^{\circ}$, $y = 30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 40^{\circ}$, $y = 70^{\circ}$					
(12) $\angle LPM = 40^{\circ}$; $\angle LMP = 50^{\circ}$; $\angle QRP = 50^{\circ}$ (13) 540° Exercise - 4 (1) Interior angles : $\angle CBA$, $\angle ACB$, $\angle BAC$; Exterior angles : $\angle CBX$, $\angle ACZ$, $\angle BAY$ (2) $\angle ACD = 111^{\circ}$ (3) $x = 115^{\circ}$; $y = 35^{\circ}$ (4) (i) $x = 50^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 33^{\circ}$; $y = 82^{\circ}$ (5) $\angle CDB = 76^{\circ}$; $\angle CBD = 39^{\circ}$; $\angle CBA = 58^{\circ}$ (6) (i) $x = 55^{\circ}$, $y = 55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 100^{\circ}$, $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 120^{\circ}$, $y = 30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 40^{\circ}$, $y = 70^{\circ}$					
Exercise - 4 (1) Interior angles : $\angle CBA$, $\angle ACB$, $\angle BAC$; Exterior angles : $\angle CBX$, $\angle ACZ$, $\angle BAY$ (2) $\angle ACD = 111^{\circ}$ (3) $x = 115^{\circ}$; $y = 35^{\circ}$ (4) (i) $x = 50^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 33^{\circ}$; $y = 82^{\circ}$ (5) $\angle CDB = 76^{\circ}$; $\angle CBD = 39^{\circ}$; $\angle CBA = 58^{\circ}$ (6) (i) $x = 55^{\circ}$, $y = 55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 100^{\circ}$, $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 120^{\circ}$, $y = 30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 40^{\circ}$, $y = 70^{\circ}$					
 (1) Interior angles : ∠CBA, ∠ACB, ∠BAC ; Exterior angles : ∠CBX , ∠ACZ , ∠BAY (2) ∠ACD = 111° (3) x = 115° ; y = 35° (4) (i) x = 50° (ii) x = 33° ; y = 82° (5) ∠CDB = 76° ; ∠CBD = 39° ; ∠CBA = 58° (6) (i) x=55°, y=55° (ii) x=100°, y=50° (iii) x=120°, y=30° (iv) x=40°, y=70° 					
(2) $\angle ACD = 111^{\circ}$ (3) $x = 115^{\circ}$; $y = 35^{\circ}$ (4) (i) $x = 50^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 33^{\circ}$; $y = 82^{\circ}$ (5) $\angle CDB = 76^{\circ}$; $\angle CBD = 39^{\circ}$; $\angle CBA = 58^{\circ}$ (6) (i) $x = 55^{\circ}$, $y = 55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 100^{\circ}$, $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 120^{\circ}$, $y = 30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 40^{\circ}$, $y = 70^{\circ}$					
(5) $\angle CDB = 76^{\circ}$; $\angle CBD = 39^{\circ}$; $\angle CBA = 58^{\circ}$ (6) (i) $x=55^{\circ}$, $y=55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x=100^{\circ}$, $y=50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x=120^{\circ}$, $y=30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x=40^{\circ}$, $y=70^{\circ}$					
(6) (i) $x=55^{\circ}, y=55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x=100^{\circ}, y=50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x=120^{\circ}, y=30^{\circ}$ (iv) $x=40^{\circ}, y=70^{\circ}$					
(7) 50° ; 75° ; 55° (8) $\angle P=35^{\circ}$, yes (9) 70°					
(10) 30° ; 75° ; 75° (11) $x = 135^{\circ}$; $y = 80^{\circ}$					
06 - Ratio - Applications					
Exercise - 1					
(1) 100:10, 10:1					
(2) $\gtrless 15$ (i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha) (ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha)					
(2) ₹ 15 (i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha) (ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha) (3) $40:20$ or 2:1 (4) 1:2400					
(2) ₹ 15(i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha)(ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha)(3) 40:20 or 2:1(4) 1:2400(5) Raju's share = 40 ; Ravi's share = 56(6) \overline{AX} = 18 cm ; \overline{XB} = 20 cm.					
(2) ₹ 15(i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha)(ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha)(3) 40:20 or 2:1(4) 1:2400(5) Raju's share = 40 ; Ravi's share = 56(6) \overline{AX} = 18 cm ; \overline{XB} = 20 cm.					
(2) ₹ 15(i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha)(ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha)(3) 40:20 or 2:1(4) 1:2400(5) Raju's share = 40 ; Ravi's share = 56(6) \overline{AX} = 18 cm ; \overline{XB} = 20 cm.(7) ₹ 60,000(8) 8 liters					
 (2) ₹ 15 (i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha) (ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha) (3) 40:20 or 2:1 (4) 1:2400 (5) Raju's share = 40 ; Ravi's share = 56 (6) AX = 18 cm ; XB = 20 cm. (7) ₹ 60,000 (8) 8 liters (9) (i) Count no. of boys and girls in your class and write in the form of ratio. If boys or girls will be zero, can you write it in the form of ratio? We can not compare such ratios. (ii) Count of doors and number of windows of your classroom and number write in the form of ratios. 					
 (2) ₹15 (i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha) (ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha) (3) 40:20 or 2:1 (4) 1:2400 (5) Raju's share = 40; Ravi's share = 56 (6) AX = 18 cm; XB = 20 cm. (7) ₹ 60,000 (8) 8 liters (9) (i) Count no. of boys and girls in your class and write inthe form of ratio. If boys or girls will be zero, can you write it in the form of ratio? We can not compare such ratios. (ii) Count of doors and number of windows of your classroom and number write in the form of ratios. (iii) Count all textbooks and note books with you and write in ratio form. 					
 (2) ₹15 (i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha) (ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha) (3) 40:20 or 2:1 (4) 1:2400 (5) Raju's share = 40; Ravi's share = 56 (6) AX = 18 cm; XB = 20 cm. (7) ₹ 60,000 (8) 8 liters (9) (i) Count no. of boys and girls in your class and write in the form of ratio. If boys or girls will be zero, can you write it in the form of ratio? We can not compare such ratios. (ii) Count of doors and number of windows of your classroom and number write in the form of ratios. (iii) Count all textbooks and note books with you and write in ratio form. 					
(2) ₹15(i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha)(ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha)(3) 40:20 or 2:1(4) 1:2400(5) Raju's share = 40 ; Ravi's share = 56(6) \overline{AX} = 18 cm ; \overline{XB} = 20 cm.(7) ₹60,000(8) 8 liters(9) (i) Count no. of boys and girls in your class and write inthe form of ratio. If boys or girls will be zero, can you write it in the form of ratio? We can not compare such ratios.(ii) Count of doors and number of windows of your classroom and number write in the form of ratios.(iii) Count all textbooks and note books with you and write in ratio form. Exercise - 2 (1) (i) 8, 8(ii) 450, 450(iii) 96, 96(iv) 6, 30(v) 24, 72					
 (2) ₹15 (i) 15:5 or 3:1 (Radha: Sudha) (ii) 5:15 or 1:3 (Sudha: Radha) (3) 40:20 or 2:1 (4) 1:2400 (5) Raju's share = 40; Ravi's share = 56 (6) AX = 18 cm; XB = 20 cm. (7) ₹ 60,000 (8) 8 liters (9) (i) Count no. of boys and girls in your class and write in the form of ratio. If boys or girls will be zero, can you write it in the form of ratio? We can not compare such ratios. (ii) Count of doors and number of windows of your classroom and number write in the form of ratios. (iii) Count all textbooks and note books with you and write in ratio form. 					

(vi) x 50 , y 15	0 () , , , ,		(-) ==	
(10) 30°; 75°; 75	° (11) x =	$135^{\circ}; y = 80^{\circ}$		
	ں کااط لاق	فيصبد ادراس	- 6	
				مشق-1
(1) 100:10, 10:1	(2) ₹.15	(i) 15:5 or 3:1	نا : ساجد)	(شر
(ii) 5 : 15 or 1 :	(ساجبد: شنا) 3	ر شید ک اھے (5)	=40 ; ~	56 = رات کا حق
(6) $\overline{\mathbf{AX}} = 18$,	$\overline{\text{XB}} = 20$	(7) ₹.60,000	ٹرس 8 (8)	لي
1 :2 یا 20 : 40 (3) کے اور لڑ کیوں کی	4) 1:2400 سب ت کی شکل میں لکھتے ،اگر لڑ۔	بوں کی تعداد کو گن کراس کو ن	موجو د لڑکے اور لڑ ک	i) کمرہ جماعت میں
ہیں کر سکتے۔	نے ہیں ؟ ہم ایسی نسبتوں کا تقابل ^ن	سبت کی شکل می ں ظاہر کر سکن	تب کیا آپ اس کو ^{نہ}	تعداد(0)صفرہو
	کے ان کونسب ت کی شکل م ب			
ر الکھتے	<i>س کونسب</i> کی سشکل مسی	<u> المجب</u> کی گست تی کر کے اس	د تمسام کتابوں اور نور	(iii) آپکےپاسس موجو
				مشق 2
(1) (i) 8, 8	(ii) 450, 450	(iii) 96, 96 (iv) 6,30	(v) 24, 72
(2) (i) كان <u>ب</u>	ن (iii) صادق (ii)	صادق (iv) صادز	کانر (v)	,
(3) ₹.90	(4) 10 kg (5) a) 45 b) 26 (6	6) i) 540° ii)	21°
جوابات 379	ب ہے۔	مانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے	بيركتاب حكومت تلزً	

(2) $\angle ACD = 111^{\circ}$ (3) $x = 115^{\circ}$; $y = 35^{\circ}$ (4) (i) $x = 50^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 33^{\circ}$; $y = 82^{\circ}$

(vi) $x = 50^{\circ}$; $y = 130^{\circ}$ (v) $x = 60^{\circ}$; $y = 150^{\circ}$; (7) 50° ; 75° ; $55^{\circ}(8) \angle P 35^{\circ} \angle P 35^{\circ}$ (9) 70°

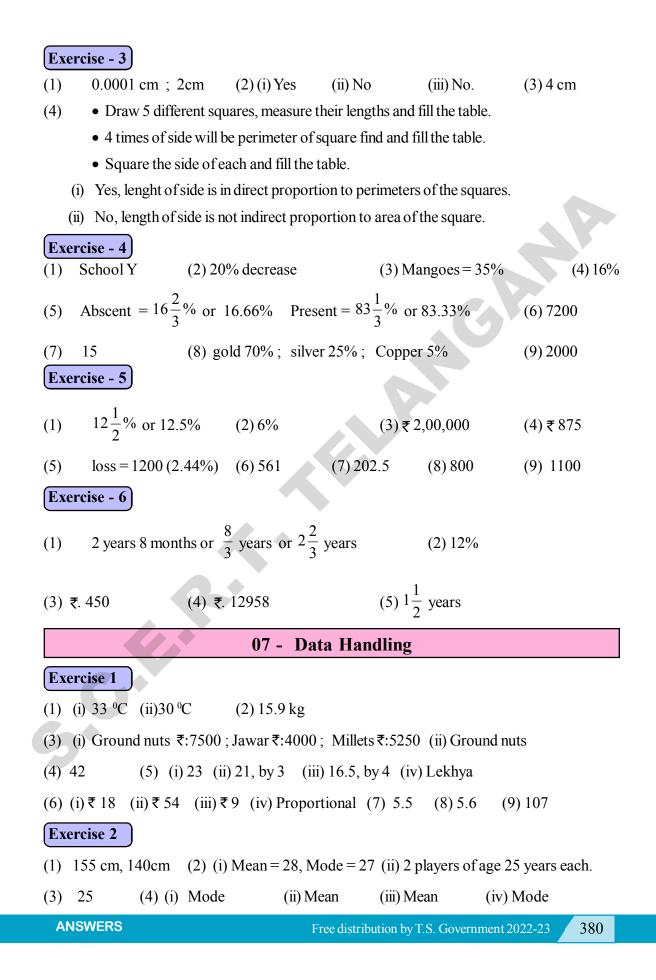
(6) (i) $x = 55^{\circ}$; $y = 55^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 100^{\circ}$; $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 120^{\circ}$ (iv) $y = 40^{\circ}$; $y = 70^{\circ}$

(5) $\angle CDB = 76^\circ$; $\angle CBD = 39^\circ$; $\angle CBA = 58^\circ$

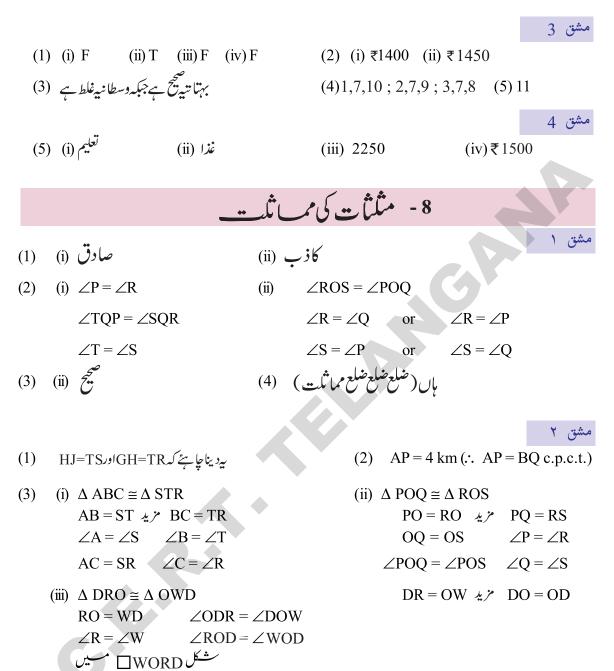
(1) (i) 70° (ii) 60° (iii) 40° (2) (i) $x = 70^{\circ}$; $y = 60^{\circ}$ (ii) $x = 80^{\circ}$; $y = 50^{\circ}$ (iii) $x = 110^{\circ}$; $y = 70^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 60^{\circ}$; $y = 90^{\circ}$ (v) $x = 45^{\circ}$; $y = 90^{\circ}$ (iv) $x = 60^{\circ}$

(i) 40° (ii) 34° (iii) 60° (4) 60° (5) (i) كاذب (ii) صادق (iii) مسادق (iv) كاذب (iv) كاذب

مشق_3



Exercise 3						
(1) (i) $F(nc)$	ot mean, it is range)	(ii) T	(iii) F (not mo	ode, it is mean)		
(iv) F (i	f the numbers are even	t is not)				
(2) (i)₹1400	(ii) ₹ 1450 (3) Mo	de is correct,	but median is wr	ong.		
(4) three 1, 7,	10; 2, 7, 9; 3, 7, 8	(5)11				
Exercise 4						
(5) (i) Education	on (ii) Food	(iii)₹	£ 2250	(iv)₹1500		
08 - Congurencey of Triangles						
Exercise - 1 (1) (i) True		(ii) False, LS	≠AD			
(2) (i) $\angle P =$	∠R	(ii) ∠RC	OS = ∠QOP			
∠TQ.	$P = \angle RQS$	$\angle R =$	$= \angle Q$ or	$\angle R = \angle P$		
∠T =	∠S	∠S =	=∠P or	$\angle S = \angle Q$		
(3) (ii) Corre	ect	(4) Yes (S.S	.S. Congruency)			
Exercise - 2						
	given that GH = TR ar	nd HJ = TS	(2) $AP = 4$	$km(\therefore AP = BQ c.p.c.t.)$		
(3) (i) ΔAB	$C \cong \Delta STR$		(ii) ∆ POQ ≅	$\leq \Delta \operatorname{ROS}$		
AB=	ST also $BC = TR$		PO =	RO also $PQ = RS$		
∠A=	$\neq \angle S \qquad \angle B = \angle T$		OQ =	= OS $\angle P = \angle R$		
AC=	SR $\angle C = \angle R$		∠POQ =	$= \angle ROS \angle Q = \angle S$		
(iii) Δ DR	$\Delta O \cong \Delta OWD, DR = 0$	OW also DC	O = OD			
RO =	WD $\angle ODR =$	∠DOW				
$\angle R =$	$\neq \angle W \qquad \angle ROD =$	∠WOD				
in the	fig 🗌 WORD					
$\angle R =$: 90°					
WD =	= OR and WO $=$ DR					
∴ <u>□</u> Wo	ORD is a rectangle					
$\therefore \Delta WS$	$D \cong \Delta RSO$					
ΔWS	$O \cong \Delta RSD$					
	$W \cong \Delta DWR$					
ANSWERS		Free distr	ibution by T.S. Gov	ernment 2022-23 382		



- $\angle R = 90^{\circ}$ WD = OR let WO = DR
- WORD ایک مستطیل ہے ∴ ∆WSD ≅ ΔRSO ∴
- $\Delta WSO \cong \Delta RSD$
- $\star \not \Delta ORW \cong \Delta DWR$

جوابات

(iv) \triangle ABC and \triangle CDA not congruent

- (4) (i) In \triangle ABC and \triangle RQP we need to know that AB = RQ.
 - (ii) In \triangle ABC and \triangle ADC we need to know that AB = AD.

Exercise - 3

- (1) (i) By A.A.S. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle RPQ$ (ii) By A.A.S. or ASA $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$
 - (iii) By A.A.S. or A.S.A. $\triangle AOB \cong \triangle DOC$ (iv) not congruent
- (2) (i) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ (A.A.S)
 - (ii) Because $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DCB$ (A.A.S.), therefore AB = CD (c.p.c.t.) (<u>C</u>orresponding <u>Parts of C</u>ongruent <u>T</u>riangles)

 $\therefore \Delta AOB \cong \Delta DOC$

otherwise $\triangle AOB$ and $\triangle DOC$ are similar by A.A.A.

in congruent triangles corresponding parts are equal.

Exercise - 4

- (1) (i) S.S.S. (ii) S.A.S. (iii) A.S.A. (iv) R.H.S. (2) (i) a) AR = PE b) RT = ENc) AT = PN (ii) a) RT = EN b) PN = AT (iii) a) $\angle A = \angle P$ b) $\angle T = \angle N$
- (3) (i) Side (ii) Angle (iii) Common side (iv) S.A.S.
- (4) We can't say $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$ when the corresponding angles are equal, but can say that the triangles are similar.
- (5) $\triangle RAT \cong \triangle WON$ (6) $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle ABT$ and $\triangle QRS \cong \triangle TPQ$
- (7) (i) Draw two triangles with same measures. (ii) Draw two triangles of different measures.
- (8) BC = QR (A.S.A.) or AB = PQ (A.A.S.) or AC = PR (A.A.S.)
- (9) $\angle B = \angle E$; $\angle A = \angle F$ by A.A.S. $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FED$ are congruent; BC = ED

(1) (i)
$$\Delta A.A. \Delta ABC \cong \Delta RPQ$$
 (ii) $\Delta A.A. \Delta ABD \cong \Delta CDB$
(iii) $\Delta A.A. \Delta ABD \cong \Delta CDB$
(iii) $\Delta A.A. \Delta ABC \cong \Delta AOB \cong \Delta DOC$ (iv) $\Delta A.A. \Delta ABC \cong \Delta FED$

G

مشق 4

مشق ۳

(9)
$$\angle B = \angle E$$
; $\angle A = \angle F$ \therefore A.A.S. \triangle ABC $\cong \triangle$ FED \therefore ; BC = ED

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS

Dear Teachers!!

Greetings and a hearty welcome to the newly developed textbook Mathematics for class VII.

- The present textbook is developed as per the syllabus and Academic standards conceived by the mathematics position paper prepared based on SCF 2011 and RTE 2009 for Upper Primary stage of education.
- The new textbook constitutes 15 chapters with concepts from the main branches of mathematics like Arithemetics, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration and Statistics.
- These chapters emphasize the prescribed academic standards in achieving the skills like Problem Solving, Reasoning-proof, Communication, Connectivity and representation. The staratagies in building a chapter are observation of patterns, making generalization through deductive, inductive and logical thinking, exploring different methods for problem solving, questioning, interaction and the utilization of the same in daily life.
- The situations, examples and activities given in the textbook are based on the competencies acquired by the child at Primary Stage. So the child participates actively in all the classroom interactions and enjoys learning of Mathematics.
- Primary objective of a teacher is to achieve the "Academic standards" by involving students in the discussions and activities suggested in the textbook and making them to learn the concepts.
- Mere completion of a chapter by the teacher doesn't make any sense. The exhibition of prescribed academic standards by the student only ensures the completion of the chapter.
- Students are to be encouraged to answer the questions given in the chapters. These questions help to improve logical, inductive and deductive thinking of the child.
- Understanding and generalization of properties are essential. Student first finds the need and then proceeds to understand, followed by solving similar problems on his own and then generalises the facts. The strategy in the presentation of concepts followed.

اساتذہ کے لئے مدایات

معززاسا تذهصاحبين!

جماعت ساتویں کی نئی تشکیل شدہ ریاضی کی کتاب کے لئے آپ سب کا استقبال ہے۔

- اس نئی کتاب کا نصاب آندهرا پردیش کے درسیاتی خاکہ 2011ء (APSCF-2011) کے پوزیشن پیپر اور قانون حق تعلیم 2009 کے تحت وسطانوی سطح کے لئے مرتب کیا گیا ہے۔
- اس نئى درسى كتاب ميس 15 ابواب ديئے گئے ہيں جس ميں رياضى كى مختلف شاخ كے تصورات كوليا گيا ہے۔ جيسے كه اعداد كا نظام، حساب، الجبراء جيومٹرى مساحت اور شاريات وغيرہ۔
- ان ابواب میں دیئے گئے اصولوں کو خصوصی طور پر نمایاں کیا گیا ہے۔ تا کہ تد ر لیی معیار جیسے سوالات کامل، استدلال وثبوت، اظہار جوڑ نا، اور پیش کرنا وغیرہ ہے، اس کا نصب العین ہی ہے کہ بچوں میں مشاہدہ کی مہارت پیدا کی جائے، استدار ال وثبوت، اظہار جوڑ نا، اور میش کرنا وغیرہ ہے، اس کا نصب العین ہی ہے کہ بچوں میں مشاہدہ کی مہارت پیدا کی جائے، استدار ال وثبوت، اظہار جوڑ نا، اور میش کرنا وغیرہ ہے، اس کا نصب العین ہی ہے کہ بچوں میں مشاہدہ کی مہارت پیدا کی جائے، استدار ال وثبوت، اظہار جوڑ نا، اور میش کرنا وغیرہ ہے، اس کا نصب العین ہی ہے کہ بچوں میں مشاہدہ کی مہارت پیدا کی جائے، استدار ال وثبوت، اظہار جوڑ نا، اور میش کرنا وغیرہ ہے، اس کا نصب العین ہی ہے کہ بچوں میں مشاہدہ کی مہارت پیدا کی جائے، استدار ال وزبی ال وزبی کرنا، جن اور میش کرنا وزبی کرنا، جن ور میں میں میں میں استعال کرنا ہے۔
- تحانوی سطح پر بچوں میں جواستعدادیں حاصل کی ہیں ان کی اساس پراس درسی کتاب میں ، مواقع ، مثالیں اور مشاغل شامل کئے گئے ہیں تا کہ بچ کممل توجہ کے ساتھ کمرہ جماعت میں فراہم کئے جانے والے ریاضی کے مشاغل کوخوشی خوش سکھ کیس۔

اس کتاب کے نصاب میں دیئے گئے مشاغل کے اُصولوں کو بہتر طور پر سمجھانے اوران پر بحث ومباحثہ کرنا،ان اُصولوں کو ذہن نشین کر دانا اور تدریسی معیار کوفر دغ دینا،معلم کی اہم ذمہ داری ہے۔

- معلم کواپنے طور پر نصاب کامکمل کرنا کوئی معنی نہیں رکھتا۔ تد ریسی معیار اور مخصوص مہارتوں کو جونصاب میں مختص کیا گیا ہے۔طلباء کے ذریعہ سے ہی پیش کرنے کی صلاحیت کواجا گر کرنا ہی دراصل نصاب کوکمل کرنا ہے۔
- بچوں کی ہمت افزائی اس طرح کریں کہ وہ ابواب میں دیئے گئے سوالات کے جوابات دے سکیں ،حل کر سکیں ، ان سوالات کو حکی کر سکیں ، ان سوالات کو حک کرنا بچوں میں منطقی ،استقر ائی وانتخر اجی صلاحیتوں کو فروغ دیتے ہیں۔
 - خصوصیات کی تفہیم اورعمومیت دینا بہت ہی ضروری ہے طلباء اپنی ضرورت کو جانیں گے اور پھر اس کی تفہیم کی طرف آگ بڑھیں گے ۔اس طرح کہ وہ اُسی طرز کے والات کو اپنے طور پڑھل کر سکیں گے اور ھقائق کوعمومیت دیے سکیں گے ۔پیشکش کی اس حکمت عملی کو اپنا سکیں گے۔

- Clear illustrations and suitable pictures are given wherever it was found connection and corrects the misconnection necessary.
- Exercises of 'Do This' and 'Try This' are given extensively after completion
 of each concept. Exercises given under 'Do This' are based on the concept
 taught. After teaching of two or three concepts some exercises are given
 based on them. Questions given under 'Try This' are intended to test the skills
 of generalization of facts, ensuring correctness of statements, questioning etc.,
 'Do This' exercise and other exercises given are supposed to be done by students
 on their own. This process helps the teacher to know how far the students can
 fare with the concepts they have learnt. Teacher may assist in solving problem
 given in 'Try This' sections.
- Students should be made to digest the concepts given in "looking back" completely. The next chapter is to be taken up by the teacher only after satisfactory performance by the students in accordance with the academic standards designated for them (given at the end).
- Teacher may prepare his own problems related to the concepts besides solving the problems given in the exercises. Moreover students should be encouraged to identify problems from day- to-day life or create their own.
- Above all the teacher should first study the textbook completely thoroughly and critically. All the given problems should be solved by the teacher well before the classroom teaching.
- Teaching learning strategies and the expected learning outcomes, have been developed class wise and subject-wise based on the syllabus and compiled in the form of a Hand book to guide the teachers and were supplied to all the schools. With the help of this Hand book the teachers are expected to conduct effective teaching learning processes and ensure that all the students attain the expected learning outcomes.

Happy Teaching.

- تصورات کو واضح کرنے کے لئے جہاں کہیں تصاویر کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے ان تصورات کو تصاویر کی مدد سے عیاں کیا گیا ہے۔
- برعموی تصور کے اختتام پر'' میں سیجیئ' اور'' کوشش سیجیئ' کے عنوان سے مشق دیئے گئے ہیں۔'' میں سیجیئ' کے عنوان میں جو مشق دی گئی ہے دہ عمومی تصورات پر جنی ہے دویا تین عمومی تصورات کے سیجیئے کے بعد ان تصورات پر مشق دی گئی ہے۔ •' کوشش سیجیئ' کے عنوان میں جو مشق دی گئی ہے ان سے مہمارت ، حقائق کی عمومیت ، جملوں کی صدافت ، اور سوالات کو جانچا جار ہا ہے'' میں دی گئی مشق اور دوسر ے عنوان کے تحت دی گئی مشق کے تمام سوالات کو بچے از خود حل کریں۔ ان مشقوں کو حل کر نے سے معلم کو میہ جانے میں آسانی ہو گی کہ بچوں میں کو نسے عمومی تصوارات فروغ پار ہے ہیں اور دو کی سیکھ چکے ہیں'' کوشش سیجیئ' کے تحت دی گئی مشق سوالات کو ودر پین اور دو کر سیکھ چکے ہیں'' کوشش سیجیئ' کے تحت دی گئی مشق سوالات کو در پین مشکلات کو حل کر سکا ہے ہیں اور دو کیا ہے ہیں اور دو کی ہے۔ سیکھ چکے ہیں'' کوشش سیجیئ' سے تحت دی گئی مشق سوالات کو در میں اور دو کی کہ ہوں ہیں کو خل کر ہے ہیں اور دو کر کئی ہے۔
- معلم متعلقہ باب میں دیئے گئے عمومی تصورات پر پنی سوالات کو مدنظر رکھ کر بذات خود مزید سوالات کوتر تیب دیں اوران کو بچوں سے حل کردائیں ۔ اس کے علاوہ بچوں کوروز مرہ زندگی میں ان تصورات پر بینی سوالات از خود تیار کرنے کے لئے کہیں اورکوشش کرنے پران کی ہمت افزائی کریں۔
- تمام معزز اساتذہ صاحبین سے ادباً گذارش ہے کہ وہ کمر ہ جماعت میں درس وتد ریس سے قبل اس کتاب پر مکمل مثبت اور تنقیدی نقط نظر سے جائزہ لیس اور تمام شقی سوالات کوحل کر لیس تا کہ طلباء کو بہ آسانی سمجھا سکیں۔

Happy Teaching

	Syllabus
Number System: (50 hrs) 1. Integers 2. Fractions, Decimals & Rational Numbers	 (i) Integers Multiplication and division of integers (through patterns). Properties of integers (including identities for addition & multiplication, (closure, commutative, associative, inverse, distributive) (through patterns). (examples from whole numbers as well). Expressing properties in a general form. Construction of counter examples, (eg. subtraction is not commutative). Word problems involvingintegers (all operations) (ii) Fractions, Decimals and rationalnumbers: Multiplication of fractions Fraction as an operator "of" Reciprocal of a fraction and its use Division of fractions Word problems involving mixed fractions (related to daily life) Introduction to rational numbers (with representation on number line) Difference between fraction and rational numbers. Representation of rationalnumber as a decimal. Word problems on rationalnumbers (all operations) Multiplication and division of decimal fractions Conversion of units (length & mass) Word problems (including all operations)
Algebra (20 hrs) 11. Exponents 10. Algebraic Expressions 3. Simple	 Exponents and powersIntroduction Meaning of x in a^x where a é Z Laws of exponents (throughobserving patterns to arrive at5 generalization.)whereM, n ∈N(i) a^m aⁿ = a^{m?+n}(ii)? (a^m)²ⁿ = a^{mn}(iii) a^m/aⁿ = a^{m-n}, where (m-n)∈ N(iv) a^m.b^m = (ab)^m(v) number with exponent zerovi)Decimal number in exponential notation vii) Expressing large number in standard form (Scientific Notation)
Equations	 ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONSIntroduction Generate algebraic expressions(simple) involving one or two variables Identifying constants, coefficient, powers Like and unlike terms, degree of expressions e.g., x²y etc.(exponentd"?3, number of variables d"?2) Addition, subtraction of algebraic expressions (coefficients should be integers). Simple equations
6. Ratio - Applications (20 hrs)	 Simple linear equations in one variable (in contextual problems) with two operations (integers as coefficients) Ratio and proportion (revision) Unitary method continued, consolidation, general expression. Compound ratio : simple word problems Percentage- an introduction Understanding percentage as a fraction with denominator 100 Converting fractions and decimals into percentage and vice-versa. Application to profit and loss (single transaction only) Application to simple interest (time period in complete years).

یہ کتاب حکومت تلاگانہ کی جانب سے مفت تقسیم کے لیے ہے۔

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Understanding	(i) Lines and Angles:
shapes /	• Pairs of angles (linear, supplementary, complementary, adjacent, vertically
Geometry	opposite)(verification and simple proof of vertically opposite angles)
	Properties of parallel lines withtransversal (alternate, corresponding,
4. Lines and	interior, exteriorangles)
Angles	(ii) Triangles:
5. Triangle and	• Definition of triangle.
Its Properties	
8.Congurencey	• Properties of triangles
of Triangles	• Sum of the sides, difference of two sides.
9.Construction	• Angle sum property (with notion of proof and verification through paper
of Triangles	folding, proofs, using property of parallel lines, difference between
12.Quadrilateral	1
15. Symmetry	• Exterior angle property of triangle
14.Understand-	(iii) Congruence:
ing 3D and	• congruence through superposition ex. Blades, stamps etc
2D Shapes	• Extend congruence to simple geometrical shapes ex. Triange, circles,
	 criteria of congruence (by verification only) property of congruencies of triangles SAS_SSS_ASA_BHS
	 property of congruencies of triangles SAS, SSS, ASA, RHS Properties with figures•
	(iv) Construction of triangles (all models)
	Constructing a triangles when the lengths of its 3 sides are known
	(SSS criterion)
	• Constructing a triangle when the lengths of 2 sides and the measure of
	the angle between them are known (SAS criterion)
	• Constructing a triangle when the measures of 2 of its angles and length
	of the side included between them is given (ASA criterion)
	• Constructing a right angled triangle when the length of one leg and its
	hypotenuse are given (RHS criterion)
	(v) QuadrilateralsQuadrilateral-definition.
	Quadrilateral, sides, angles, diagonals.
	Interior, exterior of quadrilateral
	Convex, concave quadrilateral differences with diagrams
	• Sum angles property (By verification), problems
	• Types of quadrilaterals
	• Properties of parallelogram, trapezium, rhombus, rectangle, square
	and kite.
	(vi) Symmetry
	Recalling reflection symmetry
	• Idea of rotational symmetry, observations of rotational symmetry of 2-D
	objects. (900,1200, 1800)
	• Operation of rotation through 900 and 1800 of simple figures.
	Examples of figures with bothrotation and reflection symmetry(both operations)
	Examples of figures that have reflection and rotation symmetry and viceversa

	 (vii) Understanding 3-D and 2-D Shapes: Drawing 3-D figures in 2-Dshowing hidden faces. Identification and counting ofvertices, edges, faces, nets (forcubes cuboids, and cylinders, cones). Matching pictures with objects(Identifying names) 				
Mensuration	Area and Perimeter				
<i>(15 hrs)</i> 13. Area and Perimeter	 Revision of perimeter and Area of Rectangle, Square. Idea of Circumference of Circle. Area of a triangle, parallelogram, rhombus and rectangular paths. 				
7. Data Handling (15 hrs)	 Data Handling Collection and organisation ofdata Mean, median and mode ofungrouped data – understandingwhat they represent.Reading bar-graphs Constructing double bar graphs Simple pie charts with reasonable data numbers 				
5					

(vii)2Dاور 3Dااشکال کی تفہیم:	مباحت(15 گھنٹے)
🖈 3D اشکال کو 2D کی وضع میں اظہار کرنا	رقبهاوراحاطه
اس، کنارے(ضلعے)، شطح، جال(مکعب ، مکعب نما ، استوانہ اور مخروط) کی 🖈 🖈	
شاخت	
ا تصادیر کودیئے گئے اجسام سے جوڑ نا (اُن کے نام کی پیچان)	
رقبداوراحاطه (Area and Permimeter)	
المستطيل ادرم بع کے رقبہ ادرا حاطہ کا اعادہ 🛠	
🛠 دائرے کے محیط کی پہچان	
القب:- بنیادی اکائیوں کے استعال کی پہائش کا تصور 🛠	G
المستطيل، مثلث اور متوازى الاصلاع منحرف كرقبها ومستطيل كے اطراف	
کے راستے کا رقبہ	
معطيات كااظهار	معطيات كااظهار (15 كھنے)
🛠 🛛 عام معطیات کو یکجا کرنا اوراُن کومنظم کرنا	
اوسط،اوسط حسابيه، وسطانيداور بهتاتيه، غير جدول عناصر، إن كي تفهيم، بارگراف	
کے بارے میں پڑ ھنااور اِس کا اظہار	
]
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Academic Standards

CONTENT		ACADEMIC STANDARDS
Number	Problem •	Solves the problems involving four fundamental operations
system 1. Integers	Solving:	of integers Solves the word problems involving the integers.
1. megers	•	Used brackets for solving problems to simplify numerical
		statements.
	Reasoning • Proof: •	Explains why the division by zero is meaning less. Differentiates and compares the set of Natural numbers
		with integers.
	•	Gives examples and counter examples to the number
		properties such as closure, Commutative, Associative etc.
	Communication:•	Expressing the number properties of integers in general form.
	•	Uses the negative symbol in different contexts.
		Finds the usage of integers from their daily
		life situations
		Understands the relation among N, W and Z.
	-	Represents the integers on number line. Performs the operations of integers on the number line.
2. Fractions, Decimals	Problem • Solving: •	Solves the problems in all operation of fractions. Solves the word problems of all operations of rational
and Rational	or ing	numbers.
numbers		Solves the problems of all operations of decimal fractions
		Converts the small units into large units and vice versa. Differentiates rational numbers with fractions.
	.	Justifies density property in rational numbers
		Expresses the need of set of rational numbers
	•	Expresses the properties of rational numbers in general
		form
	Connections: •	Finds the usage of / inter relation among fractions, rational numbers, and decimal numbers.
	Representation:•	Represents rational numbers on the number line.
	•	Represents the rational numbers in decimal form.
Algebra:	Problem •	Writes the large numbers in exponential form by using
11. Exponents	Solving:	prime factorization
and powers	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Generalizes the exponential laws through the
	and Proof:	observation of patterns
	Communication:•	Understands the meaning of x in a^x where $a \in z$.
	•	Uses of exponential form when using large numbers

تدریسی معیارات Academic Standards					
🛠 صحیح اعداد پر(ریاضی کے چار بنیا دی اعمال) سوالات کاحل	مسّله کاحل:-	عددی نظام:			
🛠 صحیح اعداد پیبنی عبارتی سوالات کاحل		1. صحيح اعداد:-اعداد			
کم تشریح شیجئے کہ صفر سے تقسیم کیوں غیر تعریف شدہ ہے	استدلالی ثبوت:-	شناسی			
🛠 طبعی اعداد کا تقابل اور تفریق صحیح اعداد سے					
اعداد کی خصوصیات (جیسے بندشی ^{تقلی} می اور تلازمی) جیسے اعداد سے موافق اور مخالف 🛧 اعداد کی خصوصیات (
مثالیں پیش کرنا م					
🛠 عام اعدادی خصوصیات کوضیح اعداد پراطلاق واظهار بند	اظهار:-				
الم مختلف تدریسی اغراض پر منفی علامتوں کا استعال 🕹 🖈					
اروز مرہ زندگی میں صحیح اعداد کے استعال کا مشاہدہ کرنا 🛠 صر	ربط/تعلق:-				
🛧 عددی خط پرضیح اعداد کا اظہار	نمائندگ:-				
ا الم صحیح اعداد کے سوالات کاحل ُعددی خط کی مدد سے کرنا 🛠					
المح سور کے سوالات جوچار بنیا دی اعمال پر منحصر ہوں حل کرنا 🛧	مسّله کاخل:-	2 . كسور، اعشارىير اور			
الم ناطق اعداد کے سوالات جو چارینیا دی اعمال پر پنحصر ہوں حک کرنا 🖈		ناطق اعداد:-			
المح حصوفی ا کا ئیوں کو بڑی ا کا ئیوں میں تبدیل کر نااوراس کا مقلوب عمل 🛠					
🛠 ناطق اعدا داور سور میں نفّر ق کرنا ۲۰ ب ب ب آهد	استدلالی ثبوت:-				
الطق اعداد کی تلثیفی خاصیت کی جانچ کم المج					
الطق اعداد کے سیٹ کی ضرورت محسوس کرنا اورا ظہار کرنا 🛧	اظہار:-				
اطق اعداد کے خواص کا عام شکل میں اظہار کرنا 🛧	, * ,				
ایس منطق اعداد اور اعشاری اعداد کے درمیان رشتہ محسوب کرنا اور استعمال کی جائج کہ کہ کہ کہ میں پنج کہ میں کہ ای ب	ربط/تعلق:-				
الطق اعداد کاعددی خط پراظهار	نمائندگ:-				
اطق اعدادکواعشاری شکل میں ظاہر کرنا 🛧					
المغرداجزائے ضربی کے ذریعہ بڑے اعدادکوتوت نمامیں ظاہر کرنا 🛧 🖈	مسّله کاخل:-	الجبراء:			
🖈 فوت نما کےقوانین کومشاہداتی نمونوں کے ذریعہ عام کرنا بہ ت	استدلالی ثبوت:-	11. قوت نما:-			
$\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{Z}$ $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}$ $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}$ $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}$ $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{x}}$	اظہار:-				
استعال کوتوت نما میں خاہر کرنے کے طریقہ کا استعال 🖈 🖈					

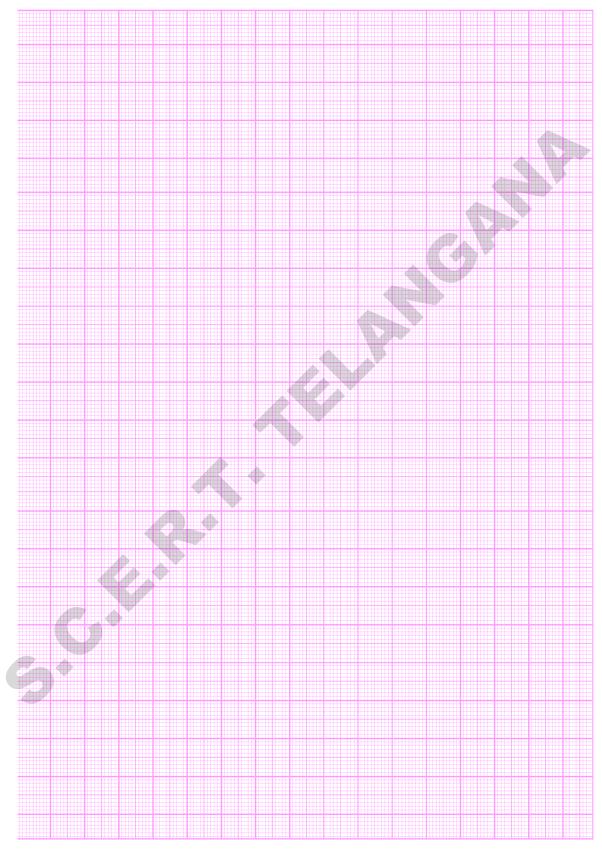
	Connections: •	Uses prime factorization in expression of large numbers in exponential form
	Representation:•	Expresses the large numbers in standard form
Algebra:	Problem •	Finds the degree of algebraic expressions
10. Algebraic Expression	Solving •	Doing addition, subtraction of algebraic expressions (Co-efficient should be integers)
3. Simple Equations	•	Solves the word problems involving two operations (Which can be expressed as simple equation and single variable)
	Reasoning • and Proof	Generates algebraic expressions involving one or two variables by using the patters
	Communication:•	Writes the standard form of first, second, third order expressions in one or two variables
	•	Converts the daily life problems into simple equations. (Contains one variable only)
	Connections: •	Uses closure, commutative etc. properties in addition and subtraction of algebraic expressions.
	•	Uses solving simple equations in daily life situations.
	Representation:•	Represents algebraic expressions in standard forms
6. Ratio -	Problem •	Finds the compound, inverse ratio of 2 ratios
Applications	Solving •	Solves word problems involving unitary methods
	•	Solves word problems involving percentage concept
		Solves word problems to find simple interest (Time period in complete years)
	Reasoning • and Proof	Compares the decimals, converting into percentages and vice versa.
	•	Formulates the general principles of ratios and proportions
C	Communication:•	Expresses the fractions into percentages and decimal forms and their usage.
	Connections: •	Uses profit and loss concepts in daily life situations (Single transactions only)
9	•	Understands and uses the solutions for percentage problems in daily life.
	Representation:•	Converts fractions and decimals into percentage form and vice versa.

9. Construc-	• Construct triangles using given measurements.
tion of	Solving
Triangles	Reasoning •
	and proof
	Communication: •
	Connections: •
	Representation:•
12.Quardila- teral	Problem • Solving
	Reasoning • Differentiates the convex, concave quadrilaterals.
	• Verifies and justifies the sum angle property of quadrilaterals.
	Communication: • Explains the inter relationship between triangle and
	quadrilateral.
	• Explains the different types quadrilaterals based on their
	properties.
	Connections: • Tries to define the quadrilateral.
	• Classifies the given quadrilaterals using their properties and
	their inter relationship.
	Representation:•
15.Symmetry	• Rotate the figure and find its angular symmetry.
5 5	Solving
	Solving
	Reasoning • Can differentiate linear and reflection symmetry using
	and proof objectives or figures.
	Communication . Cives events that have reflection and
	Communication: • Gives examples that have reflection symmetry.
	Connections: •
	Representation:•

4 4 77 1		
14.Unders-	Problem •	Identifying and counting of faces, Edges, Vertices, nets
tanding	Solving	for 3D Fig (Cube, Cuboid, Cone, Cylender).
3-D and 2-D shapes	Reasoning • and proof	Matches picture with 3-D objects and visualize fells the Faces, Edges, Vertices etc.
	Communication: •	
	Connections: •	
	Representation:•	Can draw simple 3-D shapes in to 2-D figures.
Mensuration 13. Area and Perimeter	• Problem Solving	Solves the problem of Area and perimeter for square, rectangle, parallelogram, triangle and Rhombus shapes of things.
	Reasoning • and Proof •	Understands the relationship between square, Rectangle, Parallelogram with triangle shapes for finding the area of triangle. Understands the Area of Rhombus by using area of triangles.
	Communication:•	Explains the concept of Measurement using a basic unit.
	Connections: •	Applies the concept of Area perimeter to find the daily life situation problems (Square, Rectangle, Parallelogram, Triangle, Rhombus and Circle) Applies the concept of area of Rectangle, Circle. Finds the area of the rectangular paths, Circular paths.
	Representation:•	Represent word problems as figures.
7. Data Handling	Problem • Solving •	Organization of raw data into classified data. Solves the problems for finding the Mean, Medium, Mode of ungrouped data
	Reasoning •	Understands the Mean, Mode and Medium of ungrouped data and what they represent.
	Communication:•	Explains the Mean, Mode and Medium for ungrouped data.
5	Connections: • •	Understands the usage of Mean, Mode and Medium in daily life situation problems. Understands the usage of double graphs and pie graphs in daily life situation (Year wise population, Budget, Production of crops etc.)
	Representation:•	Representation of Mean, Medium and Mode for ungrouped data. Representation of the data in to double bar graphs and pie graphs.

🖈 دی گئی 3Dاشکال جیسے مکعب، مکعب نما، مخروط ٔ استوانہ کے ضلعے ، زاویئے ، راس،	مسّله کاحل:-	3D. 12 14
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		اشکال کی تفہیم اور اُن کے
کی شناخت کرنااوراُن کی گنتی کرنا	·	اشکال:-
🖈 D اشکال کواشیاء سے منسلک کرنا ان کا مشاہدہ کرنا خاص کر سطح، کنارے اور راس	استدلالی ثبوت:-	
	وغيره	
🖈 روزمرہ زندگی میں D-2D اشکال کی شناخت اوراطلاق	اظہار:-	
🖈 Dااور 3Dااشکال کاروز مرہ زندگی کے اشیاء سے ربط کرنا	ربط/تعلق:-	
🛠 DEا شکال2ابعادی سطحوں پر کیا ہم بنا سکتے ہیں	نمائندگى:-	
المعین کے رقبے اور احاطہ پر مخصر 🗠 مربع مستطیل ، متوازی الاصلاع ، مثلث اور معین کے رقبے اور احاطہ پر منحصر	مستله کاخل:-	13.میاحت
	سوالات	(Mensuration)
حل تيجيم۔		رقبهاوراحاطه:-
🛠 مربع مستطیل،متوازی الاصلاع اور مثلث میں رشته محسوب کرنااوران کارقبہ معلوم کرنا 🔧	استدلالی ثبوت:-	
🛠 مثلث کےرقبے کی مدد ہے معین کےرقبہ کی گفتہیم		
🛠 بنیادی اکائی کے استعال سے پیائشی تصورات کی وضاحت	اظهار:- اتتار	
اروزمرہ زندگی میں احاطہ اور رقبہ کے تصوارات کواطلاق کرتے ہوئے سوالات حل کرنا 🛠	ربط/تعلق:-	
مستطبا وروب وروب وروب وروب وروب	(مربع	
، ستطیل، متوازی الاصلاع، مثلث، معین اور دائرہ) میں برمہ مستطیل سے قب سے تقدیمہ برند تہ پا		
ائری اورستطیل کے رقبوں کے تصورات کا استعال ۲۲ دائر وی راہتے اور منطیلی راہتے کے رقبے معلوم کرنا		
📯 دائر وی را سے اور سمبی را سے کے رہے علوم کرنا 🛠 عبارتی سوالات کا اشکال میں اظہار	نماتندگى:-	
🕅 سباری فواط کان	متلهکاحل:- مستلهکاحل:-	7. معطياتكااظهار
م حالم معطیات کی مدد سے اوسط ، وسطانیا اور بہتا تیہ معلوم کرنا۔ ان کا معطیات کی مدد سے اوسط ، وسطانیا اور بہتا تیہ معلوم کرنا۔	مسلمه کا ^م ل.	Data
الم ما الله الم الم الم الله الله الم الله الم الله الم الله الله	استدلالی ثبوت: –	-:Handling
الم المعطيات کے ذريعه اوسط، وسطانيہ، بہتا تيد کو سمجھائيے 😽	اظہار:-	g
اروز مره زندگی اوسط، بهتا تد و سطاند ، کا استعال اور تفهیم	ربط/تعلق:-	
اروز مرہ زندگی میں معطیات کا ، ڈہری منطلی گراف، پئی گراف کی مدد سے اظہار 🛠	- •	
	(مردم	
شاری، بجٹ فصل کی پیدادار)		
🛠 خام معطیات کے ذریعہ،اوسط،وسطانیہ، بہتا تیے،کو پیش کرنا	نمائندگ:-	
المعطيات كودُ ہرى منتظىلى گراف،اور پائى گراف سے ظاہر كرنا 🛠		

Graph paper



Grid paper

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			*			
	5.					
5						

LEARNING OUTCOMES

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 7

The learner....

- Solves problems involving four fundamental operations on integers.
- Solves problems related to daily life situations involving fractions, rational numbers and decimals.
- Uses exponential form of the numbers to simplify problems involving multiplication and division of large numbers.
- Solves problems in daily life related to profit-loss, interest by using percentage and ratio.
- Solves problems in daily life involving linear equations in one variable.
- Demonstrates the types of angles formed by intersections of any two lines.
- Explains the properties of angles formed in and outside of a triangle.
- Explains congruency of triangles on the basis of the information given about them(like SSS, SAS, ASA, RHS).
- Using ruler and a pair of compasses constructs triangles with given measurements.
- Finds the areas of parallelogram, triangle, and rhombus.
- Estimates the value of pi.
- Calculates mean, median and mode of the ungrouped data of daily life.
- Identifies 3D shapes like sphere, cube, cuboids, cylinder and
- cone in real life situations and prepares net shapes to them.
- Explains line symmetry, rotational symmetry and point symmetry.

