

## Chapter 9. Variations

1) The relation between similar quantity is called \_\_\_\_\_

- A) result
- B) ratio
- C) connection
- D) comparison

Answer: B

2) The ratio between two quantities can be represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol.

- A) ::
- B) :
- C) ?
- D) >

Answer: B

3) The quantities a and b are called \_\_\_\_\_ of the ratio.

- A) ratio
- B) terms
- C) relation
- D) none of these

Answer: B

4) The first term of ratio is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) relation
- B) proposition
- C) antecedent
- D) consequent

Answer: C

5) The second term of the ratio is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) relation
- B) proposition
- C) antecedent
- D) consequent

Answer: D

6) The duplicate ratio of  $2a:3b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)  $4a^2 : b^2$
- B)  $4a^2 : 9b^2$
- C)  $4a : 9b^2$
- D)  $4a^2 : -9b^2$

Answer: B

7)  $a^{\frac{1}{2}} : b^{\frac{1}{2}}$  is the sub-duplicate of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)  $a^2 : b^2$
- B)  $a : b$
- C)  $b : a$
- D)  $b^2 : a^2$

Answer: B

8) The triplicate of  $a:b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)  $a^{\frac{1}{2}} : b^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- B)  $a^{\frac{1}{3}} : b^{\frac{1}{3}}$
- C)  $a^3 : b^3$
- D) None of these

Answer: C

9) If  $a:b :: c:d$  then a,b,c,d are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) proportional
- B) proportion
- C) connected
- D) both A and B

Answer: A

10) If  $a:b :: c:d$  then a,b,c,d are in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) proportion
- B) proportional
- C) both A and B
- D) none of these

Answer: A

11)  $a:b :: c:d$  can be written as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)  $a:b < c:d$
- A)  $a:b > c:d$
- B)  $a:b = c:d$
- C) none of these

Answer: C

12) In  $a:b :: c:d$ , a and d are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) extremes
- B) means
- C) numbers
- D) none of these

Answer: A

13) The method of using the symbol k is called \_\_\_\_\_ method.

- A) R
- B) P
- C) K
- D) None of these

Answer: C

14) If  $a:b :: c:d$  then  $b:a :: d:c$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) invertendo
- B) alternendo
- C) componendo
- D) dividendo

Answer: A

15) If  $a:b :: c:d$  then  $a:c :: b:d$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) invertendo

- B) alternendo
- C) componendo
- D) dividendo

Answer: B

16) If  $a:b :: c:d$  then  $(a+b):b :: (c+d):d$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) invertendo
- B) alternendo
- C) componendo
- D) dividendo

Answer: C

17) If  $a:b :: c:d$  then  $(a-b):b :: (c-d):d$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) invertendo
- B) alternendo
- C) componendo
- D) dividendo

Answer: D

18) "a ratio b is same as c ratio d", this statement is suitable for

- A)  $a:c :: b:d$
- B)  $a:b :: c:d$
- C)  $c:a :: b:d$
- D) none of these

Answer: B