## Worksheet IV

## Making cold coffee

| Cups of coffee | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ice cubes | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

## Worksheet V

| V | I | $\frac{V}{I}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 4 | $\ldots .$. |
| 25 | 5 | $\ldots .$. |

$$
\left(\frac{V}{I}=R \ldots . \text { ohm's law }\right)
$$

Definition:
If $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}$ then the numbers $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ are in proportion
$\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}$ and d are respectively first, second, third and fourth proportional.
a and d are called extremes and b and c are called means.
If $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{e}{f}=\cdots$ then $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{f}, \ldots$ said to be in proportion

## - Continued proportion

## Worksheet IV

Complete the table.

| Sr. no. | $\mathbf{p}$ | $\mathbf{q}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ | $\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{\boldsymbol{q}}$ in the <br> simplest form | $\frac{\boldsymbol{q}}{\boldsymbol{r}}$ in the <br> simplest form |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |  |  |
| 2 | 4 | 16 | 64 |  |  |
| 3 | 9 | 12 | 16 |  |  |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 |  |  |

What do you observe in first and fourth example?
What do you observe in second and third example?
In second and third example $\frac{p}{q}=\frac{q}{r}$
In such cases we can say $p, q, r$ are in continued propotion.
Definition:
$a, b$ and $c$ are said to be in continued proportion if $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{b}{c}$ i.e. $b^{2}=a c$ Here $b$ is called as geometric mean ( mean proportional) of a and $c$. Generalization:
$a, b, c, d, e, \ldots$ are said to be in continued proportion
if $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{b}{c}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{d}{e}=\ldots$

## Activity

12 is the mean proportional of $a$ and $c$ as well as $b$ and $d$. Complete the puzzle using different values of $a, b, c, d$.


- k-method

This method is simple method to solve some problems on equal ratios. In this method we assume each ratio is equal to k . Therefore the method is called as $\mathbf{k}$-methods.

