

Rational Numbers

Exercise 4A

Q1

Answer :

The numbers that are in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and q \neq 0, are called rational numbers.

For example:

Five positive rational numbers:

$$\frac{5}{7}, \frac{-3}{-4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{-14}{-15}, \frac{5}{9}$$

Five negative rational numbers:

$$\frac{-3}{7}, \frac{-3}{8}, \frac{8}{-9}, \frac{-19}{25}, \frac{8}{-25}$$

Yes, there is a rational number that is neither positive nor negative, i.e. zero (0).

Q3

Answer :

(i) $\frac{8}{19}$

Numerator = 8

Denominator = 19

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

Numerator = 5

Denominator = -8

(iii) $\frac{-13}{5}$

Numerator = -13

Denominator = 15



(iv) $\frac{-8}{-11}$

Numerator = -8
Denominator = -11

(v) 9

i.e. $\frac{9}{1}$

Numerator = 9
Denominator = 1

Q4

Answer :

(i) 5

The rational number will be $\frac{5}{1}$.

Numerator = 5
Denominator = 1

(ii) -3

The rational number will be $\frac{-3}{1}$.

Numerator = -3
Denominator = 1

(iii) 1

The rational number will be $\frac{1}{1}$.

Numerator = 1
Denominator = 1

(iv) 0

The rational number will be $\frac{0}{1}$.

Numerator = 0
Denominator = 1

(v) -23

The rational number will be $\frac{-23}{1}$.

Numerator = -23
Denominator = 1

Q5

Answer :

Positive rational numbers:

(iii) $\frac{-5}{-8}$

(iv) $\frac{37}{53}$

(vi) 8 because 8 can be written as $\frac{8}{1}$, where $1 \neq 0$.

0 is neither positive nor negative.

Q6

Answer :

Negative rational numbers:

(iii) $\frac{-5}{7}$

(iv) $\frac{4}{-9}$

(v) -6

(vi) $\frac{1}{-2}$

Q7

Answer :

(i) Following are the four rational numbers that are equivalent to $\frac{6}{11}$.
 $\frac{6 \times 2}{11 \times 2}$, $\frac{6 \times 3}{11 \times 3}$, $\frac{6 \times 4}{11 \times 4}$ and $\frac{6 \times 5}{11 \times 5}$

i.e. $\frac{12}{22}$, $\frac{18}{33}$, $\frac{24}{44}$ and $\frac{30}{55}$

(ii) Following are the four rational numbers that are equivalent to $\frac{-3}{8}$.
 $\frac{-3 \times 2}{8 \times 2}$, $\frac{-3 \times 3}{8 \times 3}$, $\frac{-3 \times 4}{8 \times 4}$ and $\frac{-3 \times 5}{8 \times 5}$

i.e. $\frac{-6}{16}$, $\frac{-9}{24}$, $\frac{-12}{32}$ and $\frac{-15}{40}$

(iii) Following are the four rational numbers that are equivalent to $\frac{7}{-15}$.
 $\frac{7 \times 2}{-15 \times 2}$, $\frac{7 \times 3}{-15 \times 3}$, $\frac{7 \times 4}{-15 \times 4}$ and $\frac{7 \times 5}{-15 \times 5}$

(iv) Following are the four rational numbers that are equivalent to 8, i.e. $\frac{8}{1}$.
 $\frac{8 \times 2}{1 \times 2}$, $\frac{8 \times 3}{1 \times 3}$, $\frac{8 \times 4}{1 \times 4}$ and $\frac{8 \times 5}{1 \times 5}$

i.e. $\frac{16}{2}$, $\frac{24}{3}$, $\frac{32}{4}$ and $\frac{40}{5}$

(v) Following are the four rational numbers that are equivalent to -1, i.e. $\frac{1}{1}$.
 $\frac{1 \times 2}{1 \times 2}$, $\frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 3}$, $\frac{1 \times 4}{1 \times 4}$ and $\frac{1 \times 5}{1 \times 5}$

i.e. $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{3}$, $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{5}$

(vi) Following are the four rational numbers that are equivalent to -1, i.e. $\frac{-1}{1}$.
 $\frac{-1 \times 2}{1 \times 2}$, $\frac{-1 \times 3}{1 \times 3}$, $\frac{-1 \times 4}{1 \times 4}$ and $\frac{-1 \times 5}{1 \times 5}$

i.e. $\frac{-2}{2}$, $\frac{-3}{3}$, $\frac{-4}{4}$ and $\frac{-5}{5}$

Q8

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{12 \times (-1)}{(-17) \times (-1)} = \frac{-12}{17}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1 \times (-1)}{(-2) \times (-1)} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$(iii) \frac{-8}{-19} = \frac{-8 \times (-1)}{(-19) \times (-1)} = \frac{8}{19}$$

$$(iv) \frac{11 \times (-1)}{-6 \times (-1)} = \frac{-11}{6}$$

Q9

Answer :

(i) Numerator of $\frac{5}{8}$ is 5.

5 should be multiplied by 3 to get 15.

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 3:

$$\frac{5 \times 3}{8 \times 3} = \frac{15}{24}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{24}$$

(ii) Numerator of $\frac{5}{8}$ is 5.

5 should be multiplied by -2 to get -10.

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by -2:

$$\frac{5 \times (-2)}{8 \times (-2)} = \frac{-10}{-16}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{-10}{-16}$$



Q10

Answer :

(i) Denominator of $\frac{4}{7}$ is 7.

7 should be multiplied by 3 to get 21.

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 3:

$$\frac{4 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{12}{21}$$

$$\frac{4 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{4}{7}$$

(ii)

Denominator of $\frac{4}{7}$ is 7.

7 should be multiplied by -5 to get -35.

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by -5:

$$\frac{4 \times (-5)}{7 \times (-5)} = \frac{-20}{-35}$$

$$\frac{4}{7} = \frac{-20}{-35}$$

Q11

Answer :

(i) Numerator of $\frac{-12}{13}$ is -12.

-12 should be multiplied by 4 to get 48.

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 4:

$$\frac{-12 \times 4}{13 \times 4} = \frac{-48}{52}$$

$$\frac{-12}{13} = \frac{-48}{52}$$

(ii) Numerator of $\frac{-12}{13}$ is -12.

-12 should be multiplied by -5 to get 60

Multiplying its numerator and denominator by -5: *Your Class. Your Pace.*

$$\frac{-12 \times (-5)}{13 \times (-5)} = \frac{60}{-65}$$

$$\frac{-12}{13} = \frac{60}{-65}$$

Q12

Answer :

(i) Denominator of $\frac{-8}{11}$ is 11.

Clearly, $11 \times 2 = 22$

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 2:

$$\frac{-8 \times 2}{11 \times 2} = \frac{-16}{22}$$

$$\frac{-8}{11} = \frac{-16}{22}$$

(ii) Denominator of $\frac{-8}{11}$ is 11.

Clearly, $11 \times 5 = 55$

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 5:

$$\frac{-8 \times 5}{11 \times 5} = \frac{-40}{55}$$

$$\frac{-8}{11} = \frac{-40}{55}$$

Q13

Answer :

(i) Numerator of $\frac{14}{-5}$ is 14.

Clearly, $14 \times 4 = 56$

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 4:

$$\frac{14 \times 4}{-5 \times 4} = \frac{56}{-20}$$

$$\frac{14}{-5} = \frac{56}{-20}$$

(ii) -70

Numerator of $\frac{14}{-5}$ is 14.

Clearly, $14 \times (-5) = -70$

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by -5:

$$\frac{14 \times (-5)}{(-5) \times (-5)} = \frac{-70}{25}$$

$$\frac{14}{-5} = \frac{-70}{25}$$

Q14

Answer :

(i) Denominator of $\frac{13}{-8}$ is -8.

Clearly, $(-8) \times 5 = -40$

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 5:

$$\frac{13 \times 5}{-8 \times 5} = \frac{65}{-40}$$

$$\frac{13}{-8} = \frac{65}{-40}$$

(ii) Denominator of $\frac{13}{-8}$ is -8.

Clearly, $(-8) \times (-4) = 32$

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by -4:

$$\frac{13 \times (-4)}{-8 \times (-4)} = \frac{-52}{32}$$

$$\frac{13}{-8} = \frac{-52}{32}$$

Q15

Answer :

(i) Numerator of $\frac{-36}{24}$ is -36.

Clearly, $(-36) \div 4 = (-9)$

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 4:

$$\frac{-36 \div 4}{24 \div 4} = \frac{-9}{6}$$

(ii) Numerator of $\frac{-36}{24}$ is -36.

Clearly, $(-36) \div (-6) = 6$

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by -6:

$$\frac{-36 \div (-6)}{24 \div (-6)} = \frac{6}{-4}$$

$$\frac{-36}{24} = \frac{6}{-4}$$

Q16

Answer :

(i) Denominator of $\frac{84}{-147}$ is -147.

$$\therefore -147 + (-21) = 7$$

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by -21:

$$\frac{84 \div (-21)}{-147 \div (-21)} = \frac{-4}{7}$$

$$\frac{84}{-147} = \frac{-4}{7}$$

(ii) Denominator of $\frac{84}{-147}$ is -147.

$$-147 \div 3 = -49$$

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 3:

$$\frac{84 \div 3}{-147 \div 3} = \frac{28}{-49}$$

$$\frac{84}{-147} = \frac{28}{-49}$$

Q17

Answer :

(i) $\frac{35}{49}$

H.C.F. of 35 and 49 is 7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \overline{)49} (1 \\ \underline{-35} \\ 14 \overline{)35} (2 \\ \underline{-28} \\ 7 \overline{)14} (2 \\ \underline{-14} \\ \times \end{array}$$

Dividing the numerator and the denominator by 7:

$$\frac{35 \div 7}{49 \div 7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

So, $\frac{35}{49}$ is equal to $\frac{5}{7}$ in the standard form.

(ii) $\frac{8}{-36}$

Denominator is -36, which is negative.

Multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by -1:

$$\frac{8 \times (-1)}{-36 \times (-1)} = \frac{-8}{36}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)36} (4 \\ \underline{-32} \\ 4 \overline{)8} (2 \\ \underline{-8} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 8 and 36 is 4.

Dividing its numerator and denominator by 4:

$$\frac{-8 \div 4}{36 \div 4} = \frac{-2}{9}$$

So, $\frac{8}{-36}$ is equal to $\frac{-2}{9}$ in the standard form.

$$(iii) \frac{-27}{45}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \overline{)45} (1 \\ \underline{-27} \\ 18 \overline{)27} (1 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 9 \overline{)18} (2 \\ \underline{-18} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 27 and 45 is 9.

Dividing its numerator and denominator by 9:

$$\frac{-27 \div 9}{45 \div 9} = \frac{-3}{5}$$

Hence, $\frac{-27}{45}$ is equal to $\frac{-3}{5}$ in the standard form.

$$(iv) \frac{-14}{-49}$$

The denominator is negative.

Multiplying its numerator and denominator by -1 :

$$\frac{-14 \times (-1)}{-49 \times (-1)} = \frac{14}{49}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \overline{)49} (3 \\ \underline{-42} \\ 7 \overline{)14} (2 \\ \underline{-14} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 14 and 49 is 7.

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 7.

$$\frac{14 \div 7}{49 \div 7} = \frac{2}{7}$$

Hence, $\frac{-14}{-49}$ is equal to $\frac{2}{7}$ in the standard form.

$$(v) \frac{91}{-78}$$

The denominator is negative.

Multiplying its numerator and denominator by -1 :

$$\frac{91 \times (-1)}{-78 \times (-1)} = \frac{-91}{78}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \overline{)91} (1 \\ \underline{-78} \\ 13 \overline{)78} (6 \\ \underline{-78} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 91 and 78 is 13.

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 13:

$$\frac{-91 \div 13}{78 \div 13} = \frac{-7}{6}$$

Hence, $\frac{91}{-78}$ is equal to $\frac{-7}{6}$ in the standard form.

$$(vi) \frac{-68}{119}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \overline{)119} (1 \\ \underline{-68} \\ 51 \overline{)68} (1 \\ \underline{-51} \\ 17 \overline{)51} (3 \\ \underline{-51} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 68 and 119 is 17.

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 17:

$$\frac{-68 \div 17}{119 \div 17} = \frac{-4}{7}$$

Hence, $\frac{-68}{119}$ is equal to $\frac{-4}{7}$ in the standard form.

$$(vii) \frac{-87}{116}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \overline{)116} (1 \\ \underline{-87} \\ 29 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 87 \overline{)87} (3 \\ \underline{-87} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 87 and 116 is 29.

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 29:

$$\frac{-87 \div 29}{116 \div 29} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

Hence, $\frac{-87}{116}$ is equal to $\frac{-3}{4}$ in the standard form.

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$$(viii) \frac{299}{-161}$$

The denominator is negative.

Multiplying both the numerator and denominator by -1:

$$\frac{299 \times (-1)}{-161 \times (-1)} = \frac{-299}{161}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 161 \overline{)299} (1 \\ \underline{-161} \\ 138 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 161 \overline{)161} (1 \\ \underline{-138} \\ 23 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 138 \overline{)138} (6 \\ \underline{-138} \\ \times \end{array}$$

H.C.F. of 299 and 161 is 23.

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 23:

$$\frac{-299 \div 23}{161 \div 23} = \frac{-13}{7}$$

Hence, $\frac{299}{-161}$ is equal to $\frac{-13}{7}$ in the standard form.

Q18

Answer :

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-9 \times 4}{5 \times 4} &= \frac{-36}{20} \\ \frac{-9 \times (-3)}{5 \times (-3)} &= \frac{27}{-15} \\ \frac{-9 \times 5}{5 \times 5} &= \frac{-45}{25} \\ \therefore \frac{-9}{5} &= \frac{-36}{20} = \frac{27}{-15} = \frac{-45}{25} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-6 \times 3}{11 \times 3} &= \frac{-18}{33} \\ \frac{-6 \times 4}{11 \times 4} &= \frac{-24}{44} \\ \therefore \frac{-6}{11} &= \frac{-18}{33} = \frac{-24}{44} \end{aligned}$$

Q19

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{-13}{7}, \frac{39}{-21}$$

We have:

$$(-13) \times (-21) = 273$$

$$\text{And } 7 \times 39 = 273$$

$$(-13) \times (-21) = 7 \times 39$$

$$\text{or } \frac{-13}{7} = \frac{39}{-21}$$

Hence, $\frac{-13}{7}$ and $\frac{39}{-21}$ are equivalent rational numbers.

$$(ii) \frac{3}{-8}, \frac{-6}{16}$$

We have:

$$3 \times 16 = 48$$

$$\text{And } (-8) \times (-6) = 48$$

$$\therefore 3 \times 16 = (-8) \times (-6)$$

$$\frac{3}{-8} = \frac{-6}{16}$$

$$(iii) \frac{9}{4}, \frac{-36}{-16}$$

We have:

$$9 \times (-16) = -144$$

$$\text{And } 4 \times (-36) = -144$$

$$9 \times (-16) = 4 \times (-36)$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = \frac{-36}{-16}$$

Therefore, they are equivalent rational numbers.

$$(iv) \frac{7}{15}, \frac{-28}{60}$$

We have:

$$7 \times 60 = 420$$

$$\text{And } 15 \times (-28) = -420$$

$$\therefore 7 \times 60 \neq 15 \times (-28)$$

Therefore, the rational numbers are not equivalent.



$$(v) \frac{3}{12}, \frac{-1}{4}$$

We have:

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$\text{And } 12 \times (-1) = -12$$

$$12 \neq -12$$

Therefore, the rational numbers are not equivalent.

$$(vi) \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}$$

We have:

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\text{And } 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$2 \times 2 \neq 3 \times 3$$

Therefore, the rational numbers are not equivalent.

Q20

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{-1}{5} = \frac{8}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = 5 \times 8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -40$$

$$(ii) \frac{7}{-3} = \frac{x}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-3)x = 7 \times 6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{(7 \times 6)}{(-3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -14$$

$$(iii) \frac{3}{5} = \frac{x}{-25}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x = 3 \times (-25)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3 \times (-25)}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (-15)$$

$$(iv) \frac{13}{6} = \frac{-65}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x = 6 \times (-65)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{6 \times (-65)}{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6 \times (-5)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -30$$

$$(v) \frac{16}{x} = -4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{16}{(-4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (-4)$$

$$(vi) \frac{-48}{x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-48}{2} = \frac{x}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = (-48) \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-48}{2}$$

$$x = (-24)$$

Q21

Answer :

(i) $\frac{8}{-12}$ and $\frac{-10}{15}$

$$8 \times 15 = 120$$

$$\text{And } (-10) \times (-12) = 120$$

$$8 \times 15 = (-10) \times (-12)$$

$$\therefore \frac{8}{-12} = \frac{-10}{15}$$

Therefore, the rational numbers are equal.

ii) $\frac{-3}{9}$, $\frac{7}{-21}$

$$(-3) \times (-21) = 63$$

$$\text{And } 7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$\therefore (-3) \times (-21) = 7 \times 9$$

$$\frac{-3}{9} = \frac{7}{-21}$$

Therefore, the rational numbers are equal.

(iii) $\frac{-8}{-14}$, $\frac{15}{21}$

$$(-8) \times 21 = -168$$

$$\text{And } 15 \times (-14) = -210$$

$$(-8) \times 21 \neq 15 \times 14$$

Therefore, the rational numbers are not equal.

Q22

Answer :

(i) False

For example, -1 is smaller than zero and is a rational number.

(ii) True

All integers can be written with the denominator 1.

(iii) False

Though 0 is an integer, when the denominator is 0, it is not a rational number.

For example, $\frac{1}{0}$ is not a rational number.

(iv) True

(v) False

-1 is a rational number but not a fraction.

Rational Numbers

Exercise 4B

Q2

Answer :

(i) $\frac{5}{6}$. This is because 0 can be written as $\frac{0}{6}$ and $\frac{0}{6} < \frac{5}{6}$.

(ii) $\frac{-3}{5} < 0$. This is because 0 can be written as $\frac{0}{5}$ and $-3 < 0$.

(iii) $\frac{5}{8} > \frac{3}{8}$. This is because $5 > 3$.

(iv) $\frac{7}{9} > \frac{5}{9}$. This is because $7 > 5$.

(v) $\frac{-6}{11} < \frac{-5}{11}$. This is because $-6 < -5$.

(vi) $\frac{-15}{4} > \frac{-17}{4}$, $-15 > -17$

Q3

Answer :

(i) $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{-3}{8}$

$$\frac{(-3) \times (-1)}{(-8) \times (-1)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

L. C. M. of 9 and 8 is 72.

$$\frac{5 \times 8}{9 \times 8} = \frac{40}{72}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 9}{8 \times 9} = \frac{27}{72}$$

$27 < 40$

$$\frac{-3}{8} < \frac{5}{9}$$

So, $\frac{5}{9}$ is greater.

3	9,8
3	3,8
2	1,8
2	1,4
2	1,2
	1,1



(ii) $\frac{4}{-3}, \frac{-8}{7}$

We will convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{4 \times -1}{-3 \times -1} = \frac{-4}{3}$$

L. C. M. of 3 and 7 is 21.

$$\frac{-4 \times (7)}{(3) \times (7)} = \frac{-28}{21}$$

$$\frac{(-8) \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{-24}{21}$$

$$(-24) > (-28)$$

$$\frac{-8}{7} > \frac{4}{(-3)}$$

So, $\frac{-8}{7}$ is greater.

(iii)

$$\frac{-12}{5}, -3$$

L. C. M. of 5 and 1 is 5.

$$\frac{-12 \times 1}{5 \times 1} = \frac{-12}{5}$$

$$\frac{-3 \times 5}{1 \times 5} = \frac{-15}{5}$$

$$-12 > -15$$

$$\frac{-12}{5} > -3$$

$\frac{-12}{5}$ is greater.

(iv)

$$\frac{-7}{9}, \frac{-5}{8}$$

L. C. M. of 9 and 8 is 72.

$$\frac{-7 \times 8}{9 \times 8} = \frac{-56}{72}$$

$$\frac{-5 \times 9}{8 \times 9} = \frac{-45}{72}$$

$$-56 < -45$$

$$\frac{-7}{9} < \frac{-5}{8}$$

3	9,8
3	3,8
2	1,8
2	1,4
2	1,2
	1,1

(v) $\frac{4}{-5}, \frac{-7}{8}$

We will convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{4 \times -1}{-5 \times -1} = \frac{-4}{5}$$

L. C. M. of 5 and 8 is 40.

$$\frac{-4 \times 8}{5 \times 8} = \frac{-32}{40}$$

$$\frac{-7 \times 5}{8 \times 5} = \frac{-35}{40}$$

$$-32 > -35$$

$$\frac{-4}{5} > \frac{-7}{8}$$

2	5,8
2	5,4
2	5,2
5	5,1
	1,1

(vi) $\frac{9}{-13}, \frac{7}{-12}$

We will convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{9 \times -1}{-13 \times -1} = \frac{-9}{13}$$

$$\frac{7 \times -1}{-12 \times -1} = \frac{-7}{12}$$

L. C. M. of 13 and 12 is 156.

$$\frac{-9 \times 12}{13 \times (-12)} = \frac{-108}{156}$$

$$\frac{-7 \times 13}{(-12) \times 13} = \frac{-91}{156}$$

$$-108 < -91$$

$$\frac{9}{-13} < \frac{7}{-12}$$

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{-3}{7} > \frac{-6}{13}$$

L. C. M. of 7 and 13 is 91.

$$\frac{-3 \times 13}{7 \times 13} = \frac{-39}{91}$$

$$\frac{-6 \times 7}{13 \times 7} = \frac{-42}{91}$$

$$\frac{-39}{91} > \frac{-42}{91}$$

$$(ii) \frac{5}{-13} = \frac{-35}{91}$$

L. C. M. of 13 and 91 is 91.

$$\frac{5 \times (-7)}{-13 \times (-7)} = \frac{-35}{91}$$

$$(iii) -2 > \frac{-13}{5}$$

L. C. M of 1 and 5 is 5.

$$\frac{-2 \times 5}{1 \times 5} = \frac{-10}{5}$$

$$\frac{-13 \times 1}{5 \times 1} = \frac{-13}{5}$$

$$\frac{-10}{5} > \frac{-13}{5}$$

$$(iv) \frac{-2}{3} < \frac{-5}{8}$$

L. C. M. of 8 and 3 is 24.

$$\frac{-2 \times 8}{3 \times 8} = \frac{-16}{24}$$

$$\frac{-5 \times 3}{8 \times 3} = \frac{-15}{24}$$

$$\frac{-16}{24} < \frac{-15}{24}$$

$$(v) 0 < \frac{3}{5}$$

L. C. M. of 1 and 5 is 5.

$$\frac{0 \times 1}{1 \times 5} = \frac{0}{5}$$

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

$$\frac{0}{5} < \frac{3}{5}$$

$$(vi) \frac{-8}{9} > \frac{-9}{10}$$

L. C. M. of 9 and 10 is 90.

$$\frac{-8 \times 10}{9 \times 10} = \frac{-80}{90}$$

$$\frac{-9 \times 9}{10 \times 9} = \frac{-81}{90}$$

$$\frac{-80}{90} > \frac{-81}{90}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 13 & 13,91 \\ \hline 7 & 1,7 \\ \hline & 1,1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 8,3 \\ \hline 2 & 4,3 \\ \hline 2 & 2,3 \\ \hline 3 & 1,3 \\ \hline & 1,1 \end{array}$$

Q5

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{2}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{13}{30}$$

L. C. M. of 5, 10, 15 and 30 is 30

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 5,10,15,30 \\ \hline 2 & 1,2,3,6 \\ \hline 3 & 1,1,3,3 \\ \hline & 1,1,1,1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \frac{12}{30}$$

$$\frac{7 \times 3}{10 \times 3} = \frac{21}{30}$$

$$\frac{8 \times 2}{15 \times 2} = \frac{16}{30}$$

$$\frac{13 \times 1}{30 \times 1} = \frac{13}{30}$$

Required order: $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{13}{30} < \frac{8}{15} < \frac{7}{10}$



$$(ii) \frac{-3}{4}, \frac{5}{-12}, \frac{-7}{16}, \frac{9}{-24}$$

First, we need to convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{-3}{4}, \frac{5 \times -1}{-12 \times -1}, \frac{-7}{16}, \frac{9 \times -1}{-24 \times -1}$$

$$\frac{-3}{4}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{-7}{16}, \frac{-9}{24}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 4, 12, 16, 24 \\ \hline 2 & 2, 6, 8, 12 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 3, 4, 6 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 3, 2, 3 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 3, 1, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M. of 4, 12, 16 and 24 is 48.

$$\frac{-3 \times 12}{4 \times 12} = \frac{-36}{48}$$

$$\frac{-5 \times 4}{12 \times 4} = \frac{-20}{48}$$

$$\frac{-7 \times 3}{16 \times 3} = \frac{-21}{48}$$

$$\frac{-9 \times 2}{24 \times 2} = \frac{-18}{48}$$

Required order: $\frac{-3}{4} < \frac{-7}{16} < \frac{-5}{12} < \frac{-9}{24}$

$$(iii) \frac{-3}{10}, \frac{7}{-15}, \frac{-11}{20}, \frac{17}{-30}$$

First, we need to convert the negative denominators to make them positive.

$$\frac{-3}{10}, \frac{7 \times -1}{-15 \times -1}, \frac{-11}{20}, \frac{17 \times -1}{-30 \times -1}$$

$$\frac{-3}{10}, \frac{-7}{15}, \frac{-11}{20}, \frac{-17}{30}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 10, 15, 20, 30 \\ \hline 2 & 2, 3, 4, 6 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 3, 2, 3 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 3, 1, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M of 10, 15, 20, 30 = 60

$$\frac{-3 \times 6}{10 \times 6} = \frac{-18}{60}$$

$$\frac{-7 \times 4}{15 \times 4} = \frac{-28}{60}$$

$$\frac{-11 \times 3}{20 \times 3} = \frac{-33}{60}$$

$$\frac{-17 \times 2}{30 \times 2} = \frac{-34}{60}$$

Therefore, $\frac{-34}{60} < \frac{-33}{60} < \frac{-28}{60} < \frac{-18}{60}$

i.e. $\frac{-17}{30} < \frac{-11}{20} < \frac{-7}{15} < \frac{-3}{10}$

$$(iv) \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{-6}, \frac{-7}{12}$$

First, we need to convert the negative denominators to positive ones.

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5 \times -1}{-6 \times -1}, \frac{-7}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{-5}{6}, \frac{-7}{12}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 3, 4, 6, 12 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2, 3, 6 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 1, 3, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M of 3, 4, 6, 12 = 12

$$\frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{9}{12}$$

$$\frac{-5 \times 2}{6 \times 2} = \frac{-10}{12}$$

$$\frac{-7 \times 1}{12 \times 1} = \frac{-7}{12}$$

Therefore, the correct order is $\frac{-5}{6} < \frac{-7}{12} < \frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4}$.

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{-2}{5}, \frac{7}{-10}, \frac{-11}{15}, \frac{19}{-30}$$

First, we need to convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{-2}{5}, \frac{7 \times -1}{-10 \times -1}, \frac{-11}{15}, \frac{19 \times -1}{-30 \times -1}$$
$$\frac{-2}{5}, \frac{-7}{10}, \frac{-11}{15}, \frac{-19}{30}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 5, 10, 15, 30 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2, 3, 6 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 1, 3, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M. of 5, 10, 15 and 30 is 30.

$$\frac{-2 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \frac{-12}{30},$$
$$\frac{-7 \times 3}{10 \times 3} = \frac{-21}{30},$$
$$\frac{-11 \times 2}{15 \times 2} = \frac{-22}{30},$$
$$\frac{-19 \times 1}{30 \times 1} = \frac{-19}{30},$$

Correct order: $\frac{-2}{5} > \frac{19}{-30} > \frac{7}{-10} > \frac{-11}{15}$

$$(ii) -2, \frac{-13}{6}, \frac{8}{-3}, \frac{1}{3}$$

First, we need to convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$-2, \frac{-13}{6}, \frac{8 \times -1}{-3 \times -1}, \frac{1}{3}$$
$$-2, \frac{-13}{6}, \frac{-8}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 1, 6, 3, 3 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2, 1, 1 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M. of 6, 3 and 3 is 6.

$$\frac{-2 \times 6}{1 \times 6} = \frac{-12}{6},$$
$$\frac{-13 \times 1}{6 \times 1} = \frac{-13}{6},$$
$$\frac{-8 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{-16}{6},$$
$$\frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{6},$$

Correct order: $\frac{1}{3} > -2 > \frac{-13}{6} > \frac{-8}{3}$

$$(iii) \frac{-4}{9}, \frac{5}{-12}, \frac{-7}{18}, \frac{2}{-3}$$

First, we need to convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{-4}{9}, \frac{5 \times -1}{-12 \times -1}, \frac{-7}{18}, \frac{2 \times -1}{-3 \times -1}$$
$$\frac{-4}{9}, \frac{-5}{12}, \frac{-7}{18}, \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 9, 12, 18, 3 \\ \hline 3 & 3, 4, 6, 1 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 4, 2, 1 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2, 1, 1 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M. of 9, 12, 18 and 3 is 36.

$$\frac{-4 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{-16}{36},$$
$$\frac{-5 \times 3}{12 \times 3} = \frac{-15}{36},$$
$$\frac{-7 \times 2}{18 \times 2} = \frac{-14}{36},$$
$$\frac{-2 \times 12}{3 \times 12} = \frac{-24}{36}$$

Correct order: $\frac{-7}{18} > \frac{-5}{12} > \frac{-4}{9} > \frac{-2}{3}$

$$(iv) \frac{17}{-30}, \frac{11}{-15}, \frac{-7}{10}, \frac{3}{5}$$

First, we need to convert each negative denominator into positive.

$$\frac{17 \times -1}{-30 \times -1}, \frac{11 \times -1}{-15 \times -1}, \frac{-7}{10}, \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{-17}{30}, \frac{-11}{15}, \frac{-7}{10}, \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 5, 10, 15, 30 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2, 3, 6 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 1, 3, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1, 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L. C. M. of 30, 15, 10 and 5 is 30.

$$\frac{-17 \times 1}{30 \times 1} = \frac{-17}{30},$$

$$\frac{-11 \times 2}{15 \times 2} = \frac{-22}{30},$$

$$\frac{-7 \times 3}{10 \times 3} = \frac{-21}{30},$$

$$\frac{3 \times 6}{5 \times 6} = \frac{18}{30},$$

$$\text{Correct order: } \frac{3}{5} > \frac{17}{-30} > \frac{-7}{10} > \frac{11}{-15}$$

Q8

Answer :

L. C. M. of 2 and 3 is 6.

$$-3 = \frac{-3 \times 6}{1 \times 6} = \frac{-18}{6}$$

$$-2 = \frac{-2 \times 6}{1 \times 6} = \frac{-12}{6}$$

Therefore, $\frac{-17}{6}, \frac{-16}{6}, \frac{-15}{6}, \frac{-14}{6}$ and $\frac{-13}{6}$ are the five rational number between -3 and -2 .

Q9.

Answer :

$$-1 = \frac{-1 \times 5}{1 \times 5}, 1 = \frac{1 \times 5}{1 \times 5}$$

$$\frac{-5}{5} \text{ and } \frac{5}{5}$$

Hence, the five rational numbers between -1 and 1 are $\frac{-4}{5}, \frac{-3}{5}, \frac{-2}{5}, \frac{-1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$.

Q10

Answer :

$$\frac{-3}{5} \text{ and } \frac{-1}{2}$$

L. C. M. of 5 and 2 is 10.

$$\frac{-3 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{-6 \times 4}{10 \times 4} = \frac{-24 \times 2}{40 \times 2} = \frac{-48}{80},$$

$$\frac{-1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} = \frac{-5 \times 4}{10 \times 4} = \frac{-20 \times 2}{40 \times 2} = \frac{-40}{80},$$

Hence, the five rational numbers between $\frac{-3}{5}$ and $\frac{-1}{2}$ are $\frac{-45}{80}, \frac{-44}{80}, \frac{-43}{80}, \frac{-42}{80}$ and $\frac{-41}{80}$.

Rational Numbers

Exercise 4C

Q1

Answer :

$$(i) \quad \frac{12}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{12+3}{7} = \frac{15}{7}$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{-2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{-2+1}{5} = \frac{-1}{5}$$

(iii)

$$\frac{3}{-8} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-3}{8}$$

$$\frac{-3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{-3+1}{8} = \frac{-2}{8}$$

(iv)

$$\frac{7}{-11} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-7}{11}$$

$$\frac{-5}{11} + \frac{-7}{11} = \frac{-5+(-7)}{11} = \frac{-5-7}{11} = \frac{-12}{11}$$

(v)

$$\frac{-11}{-13} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{11}{13}$$

$$= \frac{-9}{13} + \frac{11}{13} = \frac{-9+11}{13} = \frac{2}{13}$$

(vi)

$$\frac{-2}{9} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{-2+5}{9} = \frac{3}{9}$$

(vii)

$$\frac{(-17)}{9} + \frac{(-11)}{9} = \frac{-17-11}{9} = \frac{-28}{9}$$

(viii)

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

$$\frac{-3}{7} + \frac{(-5)}{7} = \frac{-3-5}{7} = \frac{-8}{7}$$

Q2

Answer :

$$(i) \quad \frac{-2}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$$

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 5 and 4.

L.C.M. of 5 and 4 is 20.

$$\frac{-2}{5} = \frac{(-2) \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{-8}{20}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 5}{4 \times 5} = \frac{15}{20}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{(-8)}{20} + \frac{15}{20} = \frac{-8+15}{20} = \frac{7}{20}$$

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

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 9 and 3.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 9,3 \\ \hline 3 & 3,1 \\ \hline & 1,1 \end{array}$$

L.C.M. of 9 and 3 is 9.

$$\frac{-5}{9} = \frac{(-5) \times 1}{9 \times 1} = \frac{-5}{9}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 \times 3} = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{(-5)}{9} + \frac{6}{9} \\ & = \frac{-5+6}{9} \\ & = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) -4 + \frac{1}{2}$$

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 1 and 2.

L.C.M. of 1 and 2 is 2.

$$\frac{-4}{1} = \frac{(-4) \times 2}{1 \times 2} = \frac{-8}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{(-8)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{-8+1}{2} \\ & = \frac{-7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$(iv) \frac{-7}{27} + \frac{5}{18}$$

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 27 and 18.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 27, 18 \\ \hline 3 & 9, 6 \\ \hline 3 & 3, 2 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2 \\ \hline & 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L.C.M. of 27 and 18 is 54.

$$\frac{-7}{27} = \frac{(-7) \times 2}{27 \times 2} = \frac{-14}{54}$$

$$\frac{5}{18} = \frac{5 \times 3}{18 \times 3} = \frac{15}{54}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{(-14)}{54} + \frac{15}{54} = \frac{-14+15}{54}$$

$$= \frac{1}{54}$$

$$(v) \frac{-5}{36} + \left(\frac{-7}{12} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 36, 12 \\ \hline 2 & 12, 4 \\ \hline 2 & 6, 2 \\ \hline 3 & 3, 1 \\ \hline & 1, 1 \end{array}$$

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 36 and 12.

L.C.M. of 36 and 12 is 36.

$$\frac{-5}{36} = \frac{(-5) \times 1}{36 \times 1} = \frac{-5}{36}$$

$$\frac{-7}{12} = \frac{-7 \times 3}{12 \times 3} = \frac{-21}{36}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{(-5)}{36} + \frac{(-21)}{36} = \frac{-5-21}{36}$$

$$\frac{-26}{36} = \frac{-13}{18} \quad (26 \text{ and } 36 \text{ are divided by } 2.)$$

(vi)

$$\frac{1}{-9} + \left(\frac{4}{-27} \right)$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{1}{-9} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-1}{9} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{4}{-27} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-4}{27}$$

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 9 and 27

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 9, 27 \\ \hline 3 & 3, 9 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L.C.M. of 9 and 27 is 27

$$\frac{-1}{9} = \frac{(-1) \times 3}{9 \times 3} = \frac{-3}{27}$$

$$\frac{-4}{27} = \frac{-4 \times 1}{27 \times 1} = \frac{-4}{27}$$

$$\frac{(-3)}{27} + \frac{(-4)}{27} = \frac{-3-4}{27}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{27}$$

$$(vii) \frac{-9}{24} + \left(\frac{-1}{18}\right)$$

The denominators of the given numbers are 24 and 18

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 24, 18 \\ \hline 2 & 8, 6 \\ \hline 2 & 4, 3 \\ \hline 2 & 2, 3 \\ \hline 3 & 1, 3 \\ \hline & 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L.C.M. of 24 and 18 is 72.

$$\therefore \frac{-9}{24} = \frac{-9 \times 3}{24 \times 3} = \frac{-27}{72}$$

$$\frac{-1}{18} = \frac{-1 \times 4}{18 \times 4} = \frac{-4}{72}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{-27}{72} + \left(\frac{-4}{72}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-27 + (-4)}{72}$$

$$= \frac{-27 - 4}{72}$$

$$= \frac{-31}{72}$$

$$(viii) \frac{27}{-4} + \left(\frac{-15}{8}\right)$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{27}{-4} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-27}{4}$$

The denominators of the given rational numbers are 4 and 8.

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 4, 8 \\ \hline 2 & 2, 4 \\ \hline 2 & 1, 2 \\ \hline & 1, 1 \end{array}$$

L.C.M. of 4 and 8 is 8.

$$\frac{-27}{4} = \frac{-27 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{-54}{8}$$

$$\left(\frac{-15}{8}\right) = \frac{(-15) \times 1}{8 \times 1} = \frac{-15}{8}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{-54}{8} + \left(\frac{-15}{8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-54 - 15}{8}$$

$$= \frac{-69}{8}$$

Q3

Answer :

(i)

$$\frac{-3}{5} + \frac{7}{5} + \frac{-1}{5}$$

L.C.M. of the given rational number is 5.

$$\left(\frac{-3}{5}\right) + \frac{7}{5} + \left(\frac{-1}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-3 + 7 - 1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{-4 + 7}{5}$$

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

(ii)

$$\frac{-12}{7} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{-2}{7}$$

$$= \frac{(-12)}{7} + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{(-2)}{7}$$

$$= \frac{-12 + 3 - 2}{7}$$

$$= \frac{-14 + 3}{7}$$

$$= \frac{-11}{7}$$

$$(iii) \frac{11}{-12} + \frac{3}{-8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{11}{-12} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-11}{12} \text{ and } \frac{3}{-8} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-3}{8}$$

L.C.M. of the denominators 12, 8 and 4 is 24.

$$\therefore \frac{-11 \times 2}{12 \times 2} = \frac{-22}{24}$$

$$\frac{-3 \times 3}{8 \times 3} = \frac{-9}{24}$$

$$\frac{1 \times 6}{4 \times 6} = \frac{6}{24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{(-22)}{24} + \frac{(-9)}{24} + \frac{6}{24} \\ &= \frac{-22-9+6}{24} \\ &= \frac{-31+6}{24} \\ &= \frac{-25}{24} \end{aligned}$$

$$(iv) \frac{-16}{9} + \frac{-5}{12} + \frac{7}{18}$$

L.C.M. of the denominators 9, 12 and 18 is 36.

$$\frac{-16 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{-64}{36}$$

$$\frac{-5 \times 3}{12 \times 3} = \frac{-15}{36}$$

$$\frac{7 \times 2}{18 \times 2} = \frac{14}{36}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{(-64)}{36} + \frac{(-15)}{36} + \frac{14}{36} \\ &= \frac{-64-15+14}{36} \\ &= \frac{-79+14}{36} \\ &= \frac{-65}{36} \end{aligned}$$

$$(v) -3 + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{-2}{5}$$

L.C.M. of the denominators 1, 8 and 5 is 40.

$$\frac{-3 \times 40}{1 \times 40} = \frac{-120}{40}$$

$$\frac{1 \times 5}{8 \times 5} = \frac{5}{40}$$

$$\frac{-2 \times 8}{5 \times 8} = \frac{-16}{40}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{(-120)}{40} + \frac{5}{40} + \frac{(-16)}{40} \\ &= \frac{-120+5-16}{40} \\ &= \frac{-136+5}{40} = \frac{-131}{40} \end{aligned}$$

$$(vi) \frac{-13}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{-1}{4}$$

L.C.M. of the denominator 8, 16 and 4 is 16.

$$\frac{-13 \times 2}{8 \times 2} = \frac{-26}{16}$$

$$\frac{5 \times 1}{16 \times 1} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\frac{-1 \times 4}{4 \times 4} = \frac{-4}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{(-26)}{16} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{(-4)}{16} \\ &= \frac{-26+5-4}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{-30+5}{16} = \frac{-25}{16}$$

Q4.

2	12,8,4
2	6,4,2
2	3,2,1
3	3,1,1
	1,1,1

3	9,12,18
3	3,4,6
2	1,4,2
2	1,2,1
	1,1,1

2	8,16,4
2	4,8,2
2	2,4,1
2	1,2,1
	1,1,1



Answer :

(i)

$$\frac{-8}{15} + \frac{2}{-3}$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\therefore \frac{2}{-3} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

Now, L.C.M. of 15 and 3 is 15.

$$\frac{-8}{15} = \frac{-8 \times 1}{15 \times 1} = \frac{-8}{15}$$

$$\frac{-2}{3} = \frac{-2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} = \frac{-10}{15}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{-8}{15} + \frac{-10}{15} \\ = \frac{-8-10}{15}$$

$$= \frac{-18}{15}$$

$$= \frac{-6}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 15,3 \\ \hline 5 & 5,1 \\ \hline & 1,1 \end{array}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{-7}{10} + \frac{13}{-15} + \frac{27}{20}$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{13}{-15} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-13}{15}$$

Now, L.C.M. of 10, 15 and 20 is 60.

$$\therefore \frac{-7}{10} = \frac{-7 \times 6}{10 \times 6} = \frac{-42}{60}$$

$$\frac{-13}{15} = \frac{-13 \times 4}{15 \times 4} = \frac{-52}{60}$$

$$\frac{27}{20} = \frac{27 \times 3}{20 \times 3} = \frac{81}{60}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{-42}{60} + \frac{-52}{60} + \frac{81}{60} \\ = \frac{(-42) + (-52) + (81)}{60} \\ = \frac{-94+81}{60} \\ = \frac{-13}{60}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 5 & 10,15,20 \\ \hline 2 & 2,3,4 \\ \hline 2 & 1,3,2 \\ \hline 3 & 1,3,1 \\ \hline & 1,1,1 \end{array}$$

(iii)

$$-1 + \frac{7}{-9} + \frac{11}{12}$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{7}{-9} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-7}{9}$$

Now, L.C.M. of 1, 9 and 12 is 36.

$$\frac{-1}{1} = \frac{-1 \times 36}{1 \times 36} = \frac{-36}{36}$$

$$\frac{-7}{9} = \frac{-7 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{-28}{36}$$

$$\frac{11}{12} = \frac{11 \times 3}{12 \times 3} = \frac{33}{36}$$

$$\frac{-36}{36} + \frac{-28}{36} + \frac{33}{36} \\ = \frac{-36-28+33}{36} \\ = \frac{-64+33}{36} \\ = \frac{-31}{36} \\ = \frac{-5}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 9,12 \\ \hline 3 & 3,4 \\ \hline 2 & 1,4 \\ \hline 2 & 1,2 \\ \hline & 1,1 \end{array}$$



(iv)

$$\frac{-11}{39} + \frac{5}{26} + \frac{2}{1}$$

L.C.M. of 39, 26 and 1 is 78.

$$\frac{-11}{39} = \frac{-11 \times 2}{39 \times 2} = \frac{-22}{78}$$

$$\frac{5}{26} = \frac{5 \times 3}{26 \times 3} = \frac{15}{78}$$

$$\frac{2}{1} = \frac{2 \times 78}{1 \times 78} = \frac{156}{78}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{-22}{78} + \frac{15}{78} + \frac{156}{78}$$

$$= \frac{-22+171}{78}$$

$$= \frac{149}{78}$$

(v)

$$2 + \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{-3}{4}$$

L.C.M. of 2 and 4 is 4.

$$2 = \frac{2 \times 4}{1 \times 4} = \frac{8}{4}$$

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

$$\frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 1}{4 \times 1} = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$\frac{8}{4} + \frac{(-2)}{4} + \frac{(-3)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8-2-3}{4}$$

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

$$(vi) \frac{-9}{11} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{-3}{4}$$

L.C.M. of 11, 3 and 4 is 132.

$$\frac{-9}{11} = \frac{-9 \times 12}{11 \times 12} = \frac{-108}{132}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 44}{3 \times 44} = \frac{88}{132}$$

$$\frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 33}{4 \times 33} = \frac{-99}{132}$$

$$\frac{-108}{132} + \frac{88}{132} + \frac{(-99)}{132}$$

$$= \frac{-108+88-99}{132}$$

$$= \frac{-207+88}{132} = \frac{-119}{132}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 13 & 39,26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 3,2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1,2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & 1,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 2,4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 1,2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & 1,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(vi) \frac{-9}{11} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{-3}{4}$$

L.C.M. of 11, 3 and 4 is 132.

$$\frac{-9}{11} = \frac{-9 \times 12}{11 \times 12} = \frac{-108}{132}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 44}{3 \times 44} = \frac{88}{132}$$

$$\frac{-3}{4} = \frac{-3 \times 33}{4 \times 33} = \frac{-99}{132}$$

$$\frac{-108}{132} + \frac{88}{132} + \frac{(-99)}{132}$$

$$= \frac{-108+88-99}{132}$$

$$= \frac{-207+88}{132} = \frac{-119}{132}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 11,3,4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 11,3,2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 11 & 11,3,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3 & 1,3,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} & 1,1,1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q5.

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{12}{5} = 2 \frac{2}{5} = 2 + \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(ii) \frac{-11}{7} = \left(-\frac{11}{7}\right) = \left(-1 \frac{4}{7}\right) = -1 + \left(\frac{-4}{7}\right)$$

$$(iii) \frac{-25}{9} = \left(-\frac{25}{9}\right) = -\left(2 \frac{7}{9}\right) = -2 + \left(\frac{-7}{9}\right)$$

$$(iv) \frac{-103}{20} = -\left(\frac{103}{20}\right) = -\left(5 \frac{3}{20}\right) = -5 + \left(\frac{-3}{20}\right)$$

Rational Numbers

Exercise 4D

Q1

Answer :

(i) Additive inverse of 5 is -5 .

(ii) Additive inverse of -9 is 9 .

(iii) Additive inverse of $\frac{3}{14}$ is $-\frac{3}{14}$.

(iv) Additive inverse of $-\frac{11}{15}$ is $\frac{11}{15}$.

(v) Additive inverse of $\frac{15}{-4} = \frac{15 \times (-1)}{(-4) \times (-1)}$

$$= \frac{-15}{4}$$
$$= \frac{15}{4}$$

(vi) Additive inverse of $\frac{-18}{-13} = \frac{-18 \times (-1)}{(-13) \times (-1)}$

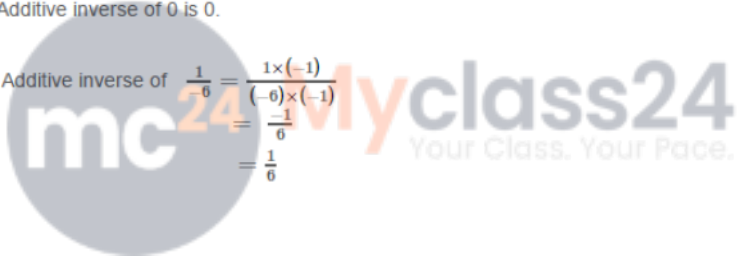
$$= \frac{18}{13}$$
$$= -\frac{18}{13}$$

(vii) Additive inverse of 0 is 0 .

(viii) Additive inverse of $\frac{1}{-6} = \frac{1 \times (-1)}{(-6) \times (-1)}$

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

Q2



Answer :

(i)

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{3} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

L.C.M. of 3 and 4 is 12.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{4+(-9)}{12} = \frac{-5}{12}$$

(ii)

$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{(-5)}{6} = \frac{1}{3} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-5}{6}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6}$$

L.C.M. of 3 and 6 is 6.

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

$$= \frac{7}{6}$$

(iii)

$$\frac{(-3)}{5} - \left(\frac{-8}{9}\right) = \frac{(-3)}{5} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-8}{9}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(-3)}{5} + \frac{8}{9}$$

L.C.M. of 5 and 9 is 45.

$$= \frac{-27+40}{45}$$

$$= \frac{13}{45}$$

(iv)

$$\frac{(-1)}{1} - \frac{(-9)}{7} = \frac{(-1)}{1} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-9}{7}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)}{1} + \frac{9}{7}$$

L.C.M. of 7 and 1 is 7.

$$= \frac{-7+9}{7}$$

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

(v)

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{(-18)}{11} = \frac{1}{1} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-18}{11}\right)$$

$$= \frac{(1)}{1} + \frac{18}{11}$$

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

$$= \frac{29}{11}$$

(vi)

$$0 - \left(\frac{-13}{9}\right) = 0 + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-13}{9}\right)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{13}{9}$$

$$= \frac{13}{9}$$

(vii)

$$\frac{(-6)}{5} - \frac{(-32)}{13} = \frac{(-6)}{5} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-32}{13}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-6}{5} + \frac{32}{13}$$

L.C.M. of 5 and 13 is 65

$$= \frac{-78+160}{65}$$

$$= \frac{82}{65}$$

(viii)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-4}{7} - \frac{(-7)}{1} &= \frac{-4}{7} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-7}{1}\right) \\ &= \frac{(-4)}{7} + \frac{7}{1} \\ \text{L.C.M. of 7 and 1 is 7.} \\ &= \frac{-4+49}{7} \\ &= \frac{45}{7}\end{aligned}$$

(ix)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-2}{3} - \frac{5}{9} &= \frac{-2}{3} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{5}{9}\right) \\ &= \frac{-2}{3} - \frac{5}{9} \\ \text{L.C.M. of 3 and 9 is 9.} \\ &= \frac{-6-5}{9} \\ &= \frac{-11}{9}\end{aligned}$$

(x)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-3}{5} - \frac{5}{1} &= \frac{-3}{5} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{5}{1}\right) \\ &= \frac{-3}{5} - \frac{5}{1} \\ \text{L.C.M. of 5 and 1 is 5.} \\ &= \frac{-3-25}{5} \\ &= \frac{-28}{5}\end{aligned}$$

Q3

Answer :

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5} &= \frac{3}{4} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{4}{5}\right) \\ \text{L.C.M. 4 and 5 is 20.} \\ &= \frac{15-16}{20} \\ &= \frac{-1}{20}\end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-3}{1} - \frac{4}{7} &= \frac{-3}{1} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{4}{7}\right) \\ &= \frac{-3}{1} - \frac{4}{7} \\ &= \frac{-21-4}{7} \\ &= \frac{-25}{7}\end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{7}{24} - \frac{19}{36} &= \frac{7}{24} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{19}{36}\right) \\ &= \frac{7}{24} - \frac{19}{36} \\ \text{L. C. M. of 24 and 36 is 72.} \\ &= \frac{21-38}{72} \\ &= \frac{-17}{72}\end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{14}{15} - \frac{13}{20} &= \frac{14}{15} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{13}{20}\right) \\ &= \frac{14}{15} - \frac{13}{20} \\ \text{L. C. M. of 15 and 20 is 60.} \\ &= \frac{56-39}{60} \\ &= \frac{17}{60}\end{aligned}$$

(v)

$$\frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{(-3)}$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{2}{-3} \times \frac{(-1)}{(-1)} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{9} - \frac{(-2)}{3} = \frac{4}{9} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-2}{3}\right)$$

L. C. M. of 3 and 9 is 9.

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{4+6}{9} \\ &= \frac{10}{9}\end{aligned}$$

(vi)

$$\frac{7}{11} - \frac{(-4)}{(-11)}$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{-4}{-11} \times \frac{(-1)}{(-1)} = \frac{4}{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{7}{11} - \frac{4}{11} &= \frac{7}{11} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{4}{11}\right) \\ &= \frac{7-4}{11} \\ &= \frac{3}{11}\end{aligned}$$



$$(vii) \frac{-5}{14} - \frac{-2}{7} = \frac{-5}{14} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-2}{7}\right)$$

$$\frac{-5}{14} + \frac{2}{7}$$

L.C.M. of 14 and 7 is 14.

$$\frac{-5+4}{14}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{14}$$

(viii)

$$\left(\frac{-5}{-8}\right) - \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)$$

We need a positive denominator.

$$\frac{-5}{-8} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{5}{8}$$

[L.C.M. of 8 and 4 is 8.]

$$\frac{5}{8} - \left(\frac{-3}{4}\right) = \frac{5}{8} + \left(\text{additive inverse of } \frac{-3}{4}\right)$$

L.C.M. of 8 and 4 is 8.

$$= \frac{5+6}{8}$$

$$= \frac{11}{8}$$

Q4

Answer :

First we will find the sum of $\frac{-36}{11}$ and $\frac{49}{22}$.

$$\frac{-36}{11} + \frac{49}{22}$$

L.C.M. of 11 and 22 is 22.

$$= \frac{-72+49}{22}$$

$$= \frac{-23}{22}$$

Now, we have to find the sum of $\frac{33}{8}$ and $\frac{-19}{4}$.

$$\frac{33}{8} + \frac{(-19)}{4}$$

L.C.M. of 8 and 4 is 8.

$$= \frac{33-38}{8}$$

$$= \frac{-5}{8}$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{(-5)}{8} - \frac{(-23)}{22}$$

$$= \frac{-5}{8} + \frac{23}{22}$$

L.C.M. of 8 and 22 is 88.

$$= \frac{-55+92}{88}$$

$$= \frac{37}{88}$$

Q5

Answer :

Let the other number that be x .

$$\frac{5}{7} + x = \frac{4}{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{21} - \frac{5}{7}$$

L.C.M. of 21 and 7 is 21.

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4-15}{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-11}{21}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{-11}{21}$.

Q6

Answer :

Let the other number be x .

$$\frac{3}{16} + x = \frac{-3}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-3}{8} - \frac{3}{16}$$

L. C. M. of 8 and 16 is 16.

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-6-3}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-9}{16}$$

Q7

Answer :

Let the other number be x .

$$\frac{-15}{7} + x = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -3 - \frac{(-15)}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-21+15}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-6}{7}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{-6}{7}$.

Q8

Answer :

Let the required number be x .

$$-5 + x = \frac{-4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-4}{3} + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-4+15}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{11}{3}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{11}{3}$.

Q9

Answer :

Let the required number be x .

$$\frac{-3}{8} + x = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{(-3)}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{10+9}{24}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{19}{24}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{19}{24}$.

Q10

Answer :

Let the number that is to be added be x .

$$\frac{-12}{5} + x = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 - \frac{(-12)}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{15+12}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{27}{5}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{27}{5}$.

Q11

Answer :

Let the number that is to be added be x .

$$\frac{-5}{7} + x = \frac{-2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-2}{3} - \frac{(-5)}{7}$$

L. C. M. of 3 and 7 is 21.

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-14+15}{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{21}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{1}{21}$.

Q12

Answer :

Let the number that is to be added be x .

$$\frac{2}{9} + x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-9-2}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-11}{9}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{-11}{9}$.

Q13

Answer :

Let the required number that is to be added be x .

$$\left(\frac{-13}{4} + \frac{-3}{8}\right) + x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 - \left(\frac{-13}{4} + \frac{(-3)}{8}\right)$$

L. C. M. of 4 and 8 is 8.

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{-26-3}{8}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{-29}{8}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{29}{8}$$

$$= \frac{8+29}{8}$$

$$= \frac{37}{8}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{37}{8}$.

Q14

Answer :

Let the required number that is to be subtracted be x .

$$\frac{-3}{4} - x = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{(-3)}{4}$$

L. C. M. of 6 and 4 is 12.

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{10+9}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{19}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x \times (-1) = \frac{19}{12} \times (-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{19}{12}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{-19}{12}$.

Q15



Answer :

Let the required number that is to be subtracted be x .

$$\frac{-2}{3} - x = \frac{-5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{-5}{6} - \frac{(-2)}{3}$$

L. C. M. of 6 and 3 is 6.

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{-5+4}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{-1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{6}$$

Q16

Answer :

Let the required number that is to be subtracted be x .

$$\frac{-3}{4} - x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = 1 - \frac{(-3)}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{4+3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{7}{4}$$



Rational Numbers

Exercise 4E

Q1

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{(3 \times 5)}{(4 \times 7)} = \frac{15}{28}$$

$$(ii) \frac{8^3}{8_1} \times \frac{-3 \cdot 2^4}{-3_1} = \frac{(3 \times 4)}{(1 \times 1)} = 12$$

$$(iii) \frac{7}{-1} \times \frac{-4^4}{1} = 7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$(iv) \frac{-2}{-3_1} \times \frac{-6^3}{7} = \frac{(-2 \times 2)}{7} = \frac{-4}{7}$$

(v) We need a positive denominator.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{10}{-3} \times \frac{-1}{-1} &= \frac{-10}{3} \\ &= \frac{-1 \cdot 2^4}{-3_1} \times \frac{-1 \cdot 1^2}{-3_1} \\ &= (-4) \times (-2) \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$(vi) \frac{-2 \cdot 5^5}{-3_3} \times \frac{-3^1}{-1 \cdot 1_2} = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$(vii) \frac{-7^1}{-1 \cdot 1_1} \times \frac{-4 \cdot 1^4}{-2 \cdot 1_3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(viii) \frac{-3 \cdot 6^{12}}{-5_1} \times \frac{-2 \cdot 1^4}{-3_1} = 12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$(ix) \frac{-1 \cdot 3^1}{-1 \cdot 5_3} \times \frac{-2 \cdot 5^5}{-2 \cdot 1_2} = \frac{-1}{3} \times \frac{-5}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Q2

Answer :

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{-2-3} \times \frac{-4^1}{5} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 1}{5 \times 5} \\ &= \frac{3}{25} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-7^1}{-3-6} \times \frac{-5^1}{-1-2} \\ &= \frac{-1 \times 1}{6 \times 2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-5^1}{-1-2} \times \frac{-9^1}{-2-4} \\ &= \frac{1 \times (-1)}{-2 \times 4} \\ &= \frac{-1}{-8} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-9^3}{-3} \times \frac{-1-6^2}{-3} \\ &= (-3) \times (-2) \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-32}{1} \times \frac{-7}{30} \\ &= \frac{-3 \times 2^5 \times (-7)}{1 \times 3 \times 6_9} \\ &= \frac{-8 \times (-7)}{9} \\ &= \frac{56}{9} \end{aligned}$$

(vi)

We need a positive denominator.

$$\therefore \frac{16}{-21} \times \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{-16}{21}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } & \frac{-16}{-2-3} \times \frac{-1-4^2}{5} \\ &= \frac{(-16) \times (-2)}{3 \times 5} \\ &= \frac{32}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Q3

Answer :

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{7}{-2-4} \times (-4-8^2) \\ &= 7 \times (-2) \\ &= -14 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-19}{-3-6} \times -1-6^4 \\ &= \frac{-19}{9} \times 4 \\ &= \frac{-76}{9} \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-3^1}{-4} \times \frac{4^1}{-3} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} & -13 \times \frac{17}{26} \\ &= \frac{-13 \times 17}{26} \\ &= \frac{-17}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-13}{-5} \times (-10^2) \\ &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

(vi)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(-9)^3}{-18} \times \frac{(-6)^4}{-27} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Q4

Answer :

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{+3^1}{-8} \times \frac{+2^2}{+3} \right) + \left(\frac{-4^2}{-9} \times \frac{-3^1}{-2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

L. C. M. of 2 and 3 is 6.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{9+4}{6} \\ &= \frac{13}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{16}{15} \times \frac{-25}{8} \right) + \left(\frac{-14}{27} \times \frac{6}{7} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{+6^2}{+5} \times \frac{-25}{-3} \right) + \left(\frac{-14^2}{-27} \times \frac{6}{+1} \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{(-5)}{1} \right] + \left[\frac{(-2)}{27} \times \frac{6}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{(-10)}{3} + \frac{(-4)}{9} \\ &= \frac{-10}{3} + \frac{-4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

L. C. M. of 3 and 9 is 9.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-30-4}{9} \\ &= \frac{-34}{9} \end{aligned}$$

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(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{6}{55} \times \frac{-22}{9} \right) - \left(\frac{26}{125} \times \frac{-10}{39} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{-6^2}{5 \cdot 5_5} \times \frac{-2 \cdot 2^2}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{-2 \cdot 6^2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5_{25}} \times \frac{-1 \cdot 6^2}{3 \cdot 3_3} \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{(-4)}{15} - \frac{(-4)}{75} \right] \\ &= \frac{-4}{15} + \frac{4}{75} \end{aligned}$$

L. C. M. of 15 and 75 is 75.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-20+4}{75} \\ &= \frac{-16}{75} \end{aligned}$$

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{-1 \cdot 2^4}{7_1} \times \frac{-1 \cdot 4^2}{2 \cdot 7_9} \right) - \left(\frac{-8^1}{4 \cdot 5_5} \times \frac{9^1}{16_2} \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{(-4)}{1} \times \frac{(-2)}{9} \right] - \left[\frac{-1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{10} \end{aligned}$$

L. C. M. of 9 and 10 is 90.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{80+9}{90} \\ &= \frac{89}{90} \end{aligned}$$

Q5

Answer :

$$\text{Cost of 1 meter cloth} = \text{Rs } 40 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Cost of } 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ meter cloth} = \text{Rs } \left(40 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs } \left(\frac{81}{2} \times \frac{7}{2} \right)$$

$$= \text{Rs } \frac{567}{4}$$

$$= \text{Rs } 141.75$$

Q6

Answer :

$$\text{Distance covered in 1 hour} = 46 \frac{2}{3} \text{ km}$$

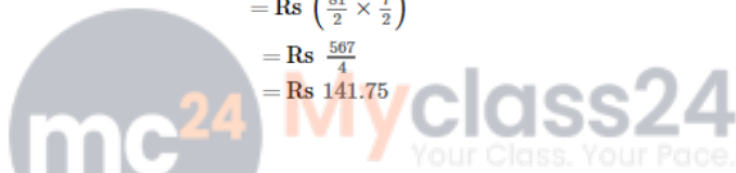
$$\text{Distance covered in } 2 \frac{2}{5} \text{ hours} = \left(46 \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \frac{2}{5} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{144 \cdot 28}{3} \times \frac{12^4}{5^1} \right)$$

$$= (28 \times 4)$$

$$= 112 \text{ km}$$

Hence, the required distance is 112 km.



Rational Numbers

Exercise 4F

Q1

Answer :

- (i) Multiplicative inverse of 18 = $\frac{1}{18}$
- ii) Multiplicative inverse of -16 = $-\frac{1}{16}$
- iii) Multiplicative inverse of $\frac{13}{25}$ = $\frac{25}{13}$
- iv) Multiplicative inverse of $-\frac{17}{12}$ = $-\frac{12}{17}$
- v) Multiplicative inverse of $-\frac{6}{19}$ = $-\frac{19}{6}$
- vi) Multiplicative inverse of $-\frac{3}{-5}$ = $-\frac{-5}{-3} = \frac{5}{3}$
- vii) Multiplicative inverse of -1 = $\frac{1}{-1} = -1$
- viii) Multiplicative inverse of 0 = $\frac{1}{0} = \text{infinity}$

Hence, it does not exist.

Q2

Answer :

$$(i) \frac{4}{9} \div \left(\frac{-5}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{12}{-5}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 4}{3 \times (-5)}$$

$$= \frac{-16}{15}$$

$$(ii) -8 \div \left(\frac{-5}{16}\right)$$

$$= -8 \times \frac{16}{-5}$$

$$= \frac{128}{5}$$

$$(iii) \frac{-12}{7} \div (-18)$$

$$= \frac{-12}{7} \times \left(\frac{-1}{18}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{21}$$

$$(iv) \frac{-1}{10} \div \left(\frac{-8}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{10} \times \left(\frac{5}{-8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \times \frac{1}{(-8)}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{-16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16}$$

$$(v) \frac{-16}{35} \div \left(\frac{-15}{14}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-16}{35} \times \frac{14}{(-15)}$$

$$= \frac{-32}{-75}$$

$$= \frac{32}{75}$$

$$(vi) \left(\frac{-65}{14}\right) \div \left(\frac{13}{-7}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-65}{14}\right) \times \left(\frac{-7}{13}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-5}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{-1}{1}\right)$$

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



Q3

Answer :

$$(i) (\dots?) \div \frac{-7}{5} = \frac{10}{19}$$

$$(\dots?) = \frac{10}{19} \times \frac{-7}{5}$$

$$(\dots?) = \frac{-14}{19}$$

$$(ii) (\dots?) \div (-3) = \frac{-4}{15}$$

$$(\dots?) = \frac{-4}{15} \times (-3)$$

$$(\dots?) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$(iii) \frac{9}{8} \div (\dots?) = \frac{-3}{2}$$

$$\frac{9}{8} \div (\dots?) = \frac{(-3)}{2}$$

$$(\dots?) = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{2}{(-3)}$$

$$(\dots?) = \frac{-3}{4}$$

$$(iv) (-12) \div (\dots?) = \frac{-6}{5}$$

$$(\dots?) = (-12) \times \left(\frac{5}{-6}\right)$$

$$(\dots?) = 10$$

Answer :

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{65}{12} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{65+32}{12} = \frac{97}{12}$$

$$\text{Difference} = \frac{65}{12} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{65-32}{12} = \frac{33}{12}$$

$$\frac{97}{12} \div \frac{33}{12}$$

$$= \frac{97}{12} \times \frac{12}{33}$$

$$= \frac{97}{33}$$



Q5

Answer :

Let the required number be x .

$$\frac{-44}{9} \div x = \frac{-11}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-44}{9} \times \frac{3}{-11}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

Q6

Answer :

Let the required number be x .

$$x \times \left(\frac{-8}{15}\right) = 24$$

$$x = 24 \div \frac{-8}{15}$$

$$= 24 \times \left(\frac{15}{-8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{45 \times (-1)}{-1 \times (-1)}$$

$$= -45$$

Q7

Answer :

Let the other number be x .

$$x \times -8 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 10 \div (-8)$$

$$= 10 \times \frac{1}{-8}$$

$$= -1 \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{Other number} = \frac{-5}{4}$$

Q8

Answer :

Let the other number be x .

$$x \times (-12) = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -9 \div (-12)$$

$$= -9 \times \left(\frac{1}{-12}\right)$$

$$= -9 \times \left(\frac{-1}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-9^1}{+12_4}$$

Hence, the other number is $\frac{3}{4}$.

Q9

Answer :

Let the other number be x .

$$x \times \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right) = \frac{-16}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-16}{9} \div \left(\frac{-4}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{-16^4}{9_3} \times \left(\frac{3^1}{-4_1}\right)$$

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

Hence, the other number is $\frac{4}{3}$.

Q10

Answer :

Let the required number be x .

$$x \times \left(\frac{-8}{39}\right) = \frac{5}{26}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{26} \div \left(\frac{-8}{39}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{26_2} \times \left(\frac{39^3}{-8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{15 \times -1}{-16 \times -1} = \frac{-15}{16}$$

Hence, the required number is $\frac{-15}{16}$.

Q11

Answer :

Length of the cloth required to prepare 24 trousers = 54 m

Length of the cloth required for each pair of trousers = $54 \div 24$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{54^9}{24_4} \\ &= \frac{9}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m length of cloth is required for each pair of trousers.

Q12

Answer :

Length of a rope = 30 m

Number of pieces = $30 \div 3\frac{3}{4} = 30 \div \frac{15}{4}$

$$= 2 \frac{30}{15} \times \frac{4}{15}$$

$$= 8$$

Hence, the number of pieces would be 8.

Q13

Answer :

Cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m cloth = Rs $78\frac{3}{4}$

Cost of cloth per meter = $78\frac{3}{4} \div 2\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{315}{4} \div \frac{5}{2}$$

$$= \frac{315^63}{4_2} \times \frac{2^1}{5_1}$$

$$= \text{Rs } \frac{63}{2} = \text{Rs } 31\frac{1}{2}$$

\therefore Cost of the cloth (per metre) = Rs $31\frac{1}{2}$

Rational Numbers

Exercise 4G

Q1

Answer :

(b) $\frac{-3}{5}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \overline{) 55} (1 \\ \underline{-33} \\ 22 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 33 \overline{) 33} (1 \\ \underline{-33} \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 22 \overline{) 22} (2 \\ \underline{-22} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

H. C. F. of 33 and 55 is 11

$$\frac{-33 \div 11}{55 \div 11} = \frac{-3}{5}$$

Q2

Answer :

(b) $\frac{-6}{7}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 102 \overline{) 119} (1 \\ \underline{-102} \\ 17 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 102 \overline{) 102} (6 \\ \underline{-102} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

H. C. F. of 102 and 119 is 17

$$\frac{-102 \div 17}{119 \div 17} = \frac{-6}{7}$$

The standard form of $\frac{-102}{119}$ is $\frac{-6}{7}$

Q3



Answer :

The correct option is (a).

The value of x is -14 .

$$\left[x = \frac{7 \times 6}{-3} = \frac{-42}{-3} = -14 \right]$$

Q4

Answer :

The correct option is (c).

$\frac{14}{9}$ should be added to $-\frac{5}{9}$ to get 1.

Let the required number be x .

$$x + \left(-\frac{5}{9} \right) = 1$$

$$x = 1 - \left(-\frac{5}{9} \right) = \frac{9+5}{9} = \frac{14}{9}$$

Q5

Answer :

The correct option is (b).

Let the number that is to be subtracted be x .

$$\frac{-3}{4} - x = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{-3}{4} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \frac{(5 \times 2) + (3 \times 3)}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -\frac{19}{12}$$

Hence, $-\frac{19}{12}$ should be subtracted from $\frac{-3}{4}$ to get $\frac{5}{6}$.

Q6

Answer :

The correct option is (a).

$$\frac{5x-1}{-6x-1} = \frac{-5}{6}$$

L.C.M. of 6 and 12 is 12.

$$\therefore \frac{-5 \times 2}{6 \times 2} = \frac{-10}{12} \text{ and } \frac{-7 \times 1}{12 \times 1} = \frac{-7}{12}$$

Hence, $\frac{-5}{6}$ is smaller than $\frac{-7}{12}$.

Q7

Answer :

The correct option is (a).

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

L.C.M. of 3 and 5 is 15.

$$\therefore \frac{-2 \times 5}{3 \times 5} = \frac{-10}{15} \text{ and } \frac{-4 \times 3}{5 \times 3} = \frac{-12}{15}$$

Thus, $\frac{2}{-3}$ is greater than $\frac{-4}{5}$.

Q8

Answer :

The correct option is (c).

Reciprocal of -6 is $-\frac{1}{6}$.

Q9

Answer :

The correct option is (b).

Multiplicative inverse of $\frac{-2}{3}$ is $\frac{-3}{2}$.

Q10

Answer :

The correct option is (a).

$$\begin{aligned} & -2\frac{1}{9} - 6 \\ &= \frac{-19}{9} - 6 = \frac{-19-54}{9} \\ &= \frac{-73}{9} = -8\frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Q11

Answer :

The correct option is (c).

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-6}{13} - \frac{[-7]}{15} \\ \text{L. C. M. of 13 and 15 is 195.} \\ &= \frac{-6}{13} - \frac{[-7]}{15} \\ &= \frac{-90+91}{195} \\ &= \frac{1}{195} \end{aligned}$$

Q12

Answer :

The correct option is (b).

$$\begin{aligned} & -2\frac{1}{3} + 4\frac{3}{5} \\ &= \frac{-7}{3} + \frac{23}{5} \\ \text{L. C. M. of 5 and 5 is 15.} \\ &= \frac{-35+69}{15} \\ &= \frac{34}{15} \\ &= 2\frac{4}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Q13

Answer :

The correct option is (b).

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{5}{7} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{12}{7} \\ \text{L. C. M. of 3 and 7 is 21.} \\ &= \frac{14-36}{21} \\ &= \frac{-22}{21} \\ &= -1\frac{1}{21} \end{aligned}$$

Q14

Answer :

The correct option is (b).

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{-5}{12} \text{ is greater than } \frac{-4}{9}. \\ \text{L. C. M. of 9 and 12 is 36.} \\ & \frac{-5 \times 3}{12 \times 3} = \frac{-15}{36} \\ & \frac{-4 \times 4}{12 \times 4} = \frac{-16}{36} \\ & (-15) > (-16) \\ & \frac{-5}{12} > \frac{-4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Q15



Answer :

The correct option is (b).

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-9}{14} + ? &= -1 \\ \therefore ? &= -1 - \frac{(-9)}{14} \\ ? &= \frac{-14+9}{14} \\ ? &= \frac{-5}{14}\end{aligned}$$

Q16

Answer :

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{6} - \frac{(-2)}{3}$$

L. C. M. of 4, 6 and 3 is 12.

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{15 - 14 + 8}{12} \\ &= \frac{23 - 14}{12} \\ &= \frac{-9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Q17

Answer :

(b) 2

$$\begin{aligned}1 \div \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{2}{1} \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Q18

Answer :

(a) $\frac{-35}{18}$

$$\begin{aligned} ? &= \frac{5}{12} \div \frac{(-3)}{14} \\ &= \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{14}{(-3)} \\ &= \frac{70}{-36} \\ &= \frac{35 \times -1}{-18 \times -1} \\ ? &= \frac{-35}{18}\end{aligned}$$

Q19

Answer :

(c) 0

$$0 \div \frac{-7}{5} = 0$$

Q20

Answer :

(d) Not defined

This is because $\frac{-3}{8} \div 0$ is not defined.

