

# **UNITARY METHOD 3/3**

**CLASS VI CHAPTER 12**

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 THE UNITARY METHOD.

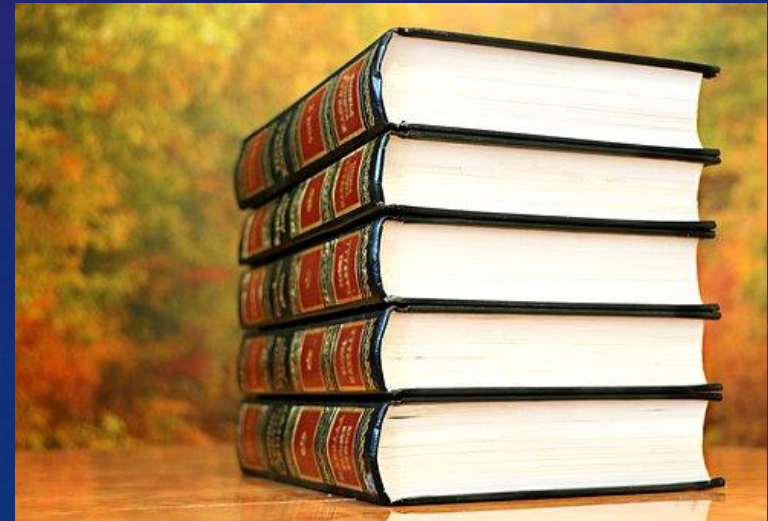
## EXAMPLE

**A pile of 12 identical encyclopedias weighs 48 kg. How much would the full set of 27 weigh?**

12 books weigh 48 kg

1 book weighs 4 kg

27 must weigh  $27 \times 4\text{kg} = 108\text{kg}$



## EXAMPLE (*LARGE NUMBERS*)

**Q. If 20 tons of iron costs Rs 600000. Find the cost of 560kg of iron.**

**Solution:** 1 ton = 1000kg Therefore, 20 tons = 20000kg

Now, cost of 20000kg iron = Rs 600000

Therefore, cost of 1kg iron =  $\frac{\text{Rs } 600000}{20000}$

Therefore, cost of 560kg iron = Rs 30 × 560 = Rs 16800



## TRY YOURSELF

**Q. If 5 packs of sweets cost ₹100. How much would it cost to buy 7 packs of sweets?**

**₹140**

## TRY YOURSELF

**Q. If 10 pieces of wood when laid end to end measure 55 m. How far would 18 pieces stretch?**

**99m**

Thank  
you

