

Unit 16 – Length (2)

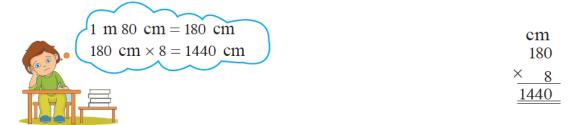
> Multiplication of a measurement of length by a whole number

 A ribbon of length 1 m 80 cm is required to decorate a present. Let us find the length of ribbon required to decorate 8 presents.

Method I		$80 \text{ cm} \times 8 = 640 \text{ cm}$
		Since $640 \text{ cm} = 6 \text{ m}$ 40 cm,
m	cm	let us write the 40 cm in the centimetres
1	80	column and carry the 6 m to the metres
×	8	column.
14	40	$1 \text{ m} \times 8 = 8 \text{ m}.$
		Let us add the 8 m to the 6 m.
		8 m + 6 m = 14 m
		Let us write the 14 m, in the metres column.

Method II

Let us express 1 m 80 cm, in centimetres and then multiply by 8.



Therefore the total length = 1440 cm = 14 m 40 cm

o Let us simplify $3 km 175 m \times 12$

Let us express 3 km 175 m, in metres and then multiply by 12.

3 km 175 m = 3175 m

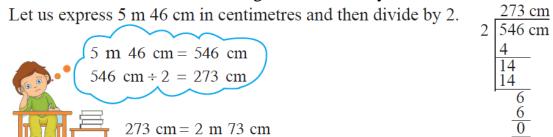
3175 m × 12 = 38 100 m

3175 m × 12 = 38 km 100 m $\frac{3175}{38100}$ $\frac{3175}{38100}$

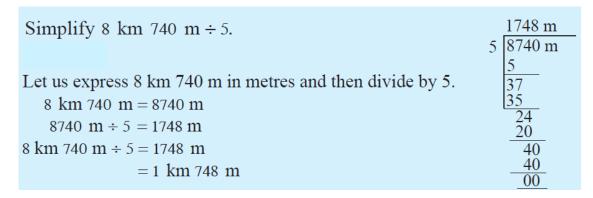
> Division of a measurement of length by a whole number

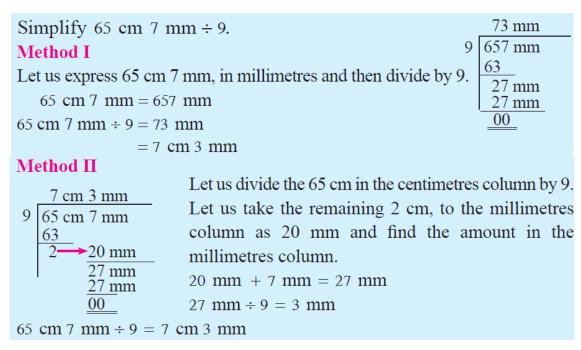
O Suppose we are given a wire of length 5 m 46 cm and cut it into 2 equal pieces. Let us find the length of one piece.

Here we need to divide the length of the wire by 2.



So the length of one piece = 2 m 73 cm





> Do all the exercises in your text book 16.3, 16.4