





Get better at Math.
Get better at
everything.

Come experience the Cuemath methodology and ensure your child stays ahead at math this summer.





Adaptive Platform



Interactive Visual Simulations



Personalized Attention

For Grades 1 - 10



LIVE online classes by trained and certified experts.

Get the Cuemath advantage

Book a FREE trial class



Ratio and Tables Worksheet

Complete the following ratio tables:

6		10		30
	60	30	42	

1.

2.1	7.5		12.0
	5.0	18	

2.

6		10	3
	30	60	

3.

4	5	3
	50	15

4.

1.5			0.2
	0.6	24	0.4

5.

		-2	8
25	35	-10	

6.



	-3		-7	5
7		-60		-15

7.

	5	4	
60		24	18

8.

10		20	7
	45	60	

9.

X 5	ax²		
x ⁷		x ⁶ y	X ²

10.



When you learn math in an interesting way, you never forget.



25 Million

Math classes & counting

100K+

Students learning Math the right way

20+ Countries

Present across USA, UK, Singapore, India, UAE & more.

Why choose Cuemath?

"Cuemath is a valuable addition to our family. We love solving puzzle cards. My daughter is now visualizing maths and solving problems effectively!"

"Cuemath is great because my son has a one-on-one interaction with the teacher. The instructor has developed his confidence and I can see progress in his work. One-on-one interaction is perfect and a great bonus."

"I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect.

She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda."

- Gary Schwartz

- Kirk Riley

- Barbara Cabrera

Get the Cuemath advantage

Book a FREE trial class





ANSWERS

6 20 10 14 30 18 60 30 42 90

١.

 2.1
 7.5
 27
 12.0

 1.4
 5.0
 18
 9.0

11.

6	5	10	3
36	30	60	18

|||.

4	5	10	3
20	25	50	15

 $|\bigvee$.

1.5	0.3	12	0.2
3.0	0.6	24	0.4

V.

5	7	-2	8
25	35	-10	40

 \bigvee I.



VII.

-3	20	-7	5
9	-60	21	-15

10	5	4	3
60	30	24	18

 \bigvee |||.

10	15	20	7
30	45	60	21

IX.

X ⁵	ax²	x ⁴ y	1
x ⁷	ax ⁴	x ⁶ y	x ²

Χ.



FUN FACT

- 1. If a is the first term of an AP, d is the common difference, n refers to the number of terms, then a_n refers to the general term of the arithmetic sequence given as: $a_n = a + (n-1)d$
- 2. If we have the first term a, the last term a_n , the number of terms n, then we can find the sum to n terms by the following equation: $S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{a + a_n\}$

