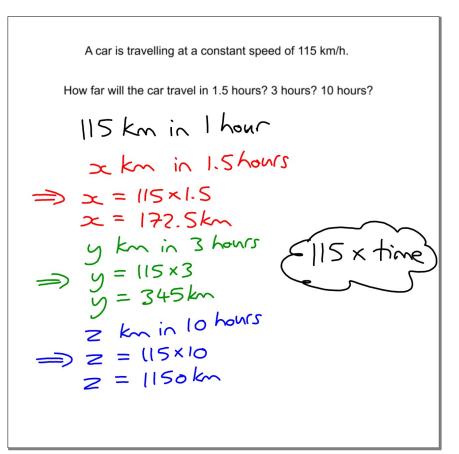
## MTH1W Grade 9 Mathematics

## 6.8 Proportional Relationships and Conversions

Goal(s)

- To explain the meaning of a proportional relationship
- To solve problems by writing and solving proportions
- To determine if a linear relationship is an example of direct or partial variation

Jun 19-8:29 AM



In **proportional relationships**, the quantities involved are *related* by *multiplication* or *division*.

The statement, **5** : **60** = **35** : **d** is a **proportion**. A **proportion** is a statement that *two ratios are equal*.

Proportions can also be represented as equivalent fractions:

$$\frac{5}{60} = \frac{35}{d}$$

If a proportion contains an unknown, the value can be determined by **inspection** or through the process of **cross-multiplication**.

$$\frac{5}{60} = \frac{35}{d}$$

"If five times seven is thirty-five, then d is equal to sixty multiplied by seven...

$$\frac{5}{60}$$
  $\times \frac{35}{d}$ 

$$(5)(d) = (60)(35)$$

$$5d = 2100$$

$$\frac{5d}{5} = \frac{2100}{5}$$

$$d = 420$$

Determine the value of each unknown.

$$\frac{6}{7} = \frac{24}{w}$$

$$\frac{-5}{15} = \frac{1}{g}$$

$$\frac{4.7}{m} = \frac{164.8}{41.3}$$

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

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

$$\frac{4.7}{m} = \frac{164.8}{41.3}$$

$$\frac{\times 4}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$-6 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$-7 =$$

A gear ratio is the ratio of the number of teeth in two connected gears.

The gear ratio of two gears is 3:2.

- a) If the larger gear has 126 teeth, how many teeth does the smaller gear have?
- b) If the smaller gear has 126 teeth, how many teeth does the larger gear have?

Use your knowledge of proportional relationships to solve these problems.

a) 
$$\frac{|arge|}{|small|}$$

b)  $\frac{|arge|}{|small|}$ 
 $\frac{|26|}{|n|} = \frac{3}{2}$ 
 $\frac{|26|}{|n|} = \frac{3}{2}$ 

When graphed, a proportional relationship is linear, and the line has an *initial value of 0* (graph passes through the origin). A proportional relationship is an example of direct variation. The equation of a direct variation relationship is y = mx.

A linear relation that is **not proportional**, has an *initial value other than 0* (does not pass through the origin). A linear, non-proportional relationship is an example of **partial variation**. The equation of a direct variation relationship is y = mx + b.

