

## What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

- Solve problems with direct proportion
- Use conversion graphs
- Solve problems with inverse proportion
- Solve ratio problems
- Solve 'best buy' problems

## Keywords

**Proportion:** a comparison between two numbers

**Ratio:** a ratio shows the relative size of two variables

**Direct proportion:** as one variable is multiplied by a scale factor the other variable is multiplied by the same scale factor.

**Inverse proportion:** as one variable is multiplied by a scale factor the other is divided by the same scale factor.

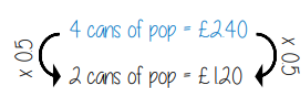
## Direct Proportion

As one variable changes the other changes at the same rate.

**R**

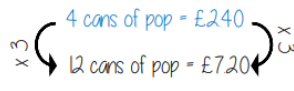


4 cans of pop = £2.40



This multiplier is the same in the same way that this would be for ratio

This is a multiplicative change

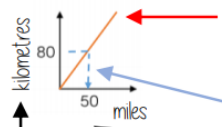


Sometimes this is easiest if you work out how much one unit is worth first e.g. 1 can of pop = £0.60

## Conversion Graphs

Compare two variables

**R**



Labelling of both axes is vital

This is always a straight line because as one variable increases so does the other at the same rate

To make conversions between units you need to find the point to compare – then find the associated point by using your graph  
Using a ruler helps for accuracy  
Showing your conversion lines help as a "check" for solutions

## Inverse Proportion

As one variable is multiplied by a scale factor the other is divided by the same scale factor

Examples of inversely proportional relationships

Time taken to fill a pool and the number of taps running

Time taken to paint a room and the number of workers

T is inversely proportional to G. When T=2 then G=20

T	1	2	8
G	40	20	5

Annotations: 1 to 2 is x2, 2 to 8 is x4, 40 to 20 is ÷2, 20 to 5 is ÷4

## Best Buys

Have a directly proportional relationship

To calculate best buys you need to be able to compare the cost of one unit or units of equal amounts



**Shop A**

4 cans for £1.20

↓ £1.20 ÷ 4

1 can is £0.30  
Or 30p

**Shop B**

3 cans for 93p

↓ £0.93 ÷ 3

1 can is £0.31  
Or 31p

Cost per item

Shop A is the best value as it is 1p cheaper per can of pop



**Shop A**

4 cans for £1.20

↓ 4 ÷ £1.20

£1 buys 3.333 cans of pop

3 cans for 93p

↓ 3 ÷ £0.93

£1 buys 3.23 cans of pop

Cost per pound

Shop A is still shown as being the best value but pay attention to the unit you are calculating per item or per pound

Best value is the most product for the lowest price per unit

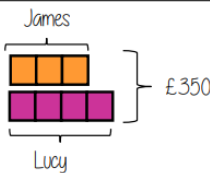
## Sharing a whole into a given ratio

**R**

James and Lucy share £350 in the ratio 3:4. Work out how much each person earns

Model the Question

James: Lucy  
3 : 4



£350 ÷ 7 = £50

□ = one part = £50

Find the value of one part

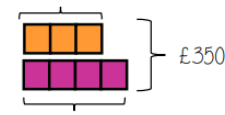
Whole: £350  
7 parts to share between (3 James, 4 Lucy)

Put back into the question

James: Lucy

(x 50) 3 : 4 (x 50)  
→ £150 : £200

James = 3 x £50 = £150



Lucy = 4 x £50 = £200

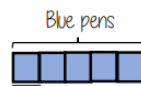
## Finding a value given n (or n:1)

**R**

Inside a box are blue and red pens in the ratio 5:1. If there are 10 red pens how many blue pens are there?

Model the Question

Blue : Red  
5 : 1



One unit = 10 pens

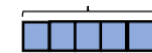
□ = one part = 10 pens

Put back into the question

Blue : Red

(x 10) 5 : 1 (x 10)  
→ 50 : 10

Blue pens = 5 x 10 = 50 pens



Red pens = 1 x 10 = 10 pens

There are 50 Blue Pens