

Name: KEY Hour: _____ Date: _____

NOTES: Section 11.1 – Proportions

Goals: #1 - I can solve proportions using cross multiplication.



Homework: Section 11.1 Worksheet

Exploration #1: Work with a partner and answer the following questions.

1. Find the value of x that would make the following equivalent fractions.

a. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{x}{8}$
Arrows show $1 \times 4 = x$ and $2 \times 4 = 8$.

$x = 4$

b. $\frac{10}{x} = \frac{5}{6}$
Arrows show $10 \div 2 = 5$ and $x \div 2 = 6$.

$x = 12$

c. $\frac{x}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$
Arrows show $x \div 3 = 1$ and $9 \div 3 = 3$.

$x = 3$

Notes:

An equation that states that two ratios are equal is a proportion.

Example:

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$ → proportion
Arrows point to the two ratios.

If two ratios are equal, then their reciprocals are also equal.

Example: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8} \rightarrow \frac{2}{1} = \frac{8}{4}$

To solve proportions, we will cross multiply.

Example #1: Solve the proportion.

1. $\frac{3}{y} = \frac{5}{8}$

$5y = 3 \cdot 8$

$\frac{5y}{5} = \frac{24}{5}$

$y = \frac{24}{5}$

2. $\frac{9}{4} = \frac{2c}{8}$

$4 \cdot 2c = 9 \cdot 8$

$\frac{8c}{8} = \frac{72}{8}$

$c = 9$

Example #2: Solve the proportion.

1. $\frac{3}{x} = \frac{x+1}{4}$

$x(x+1) = 3 \cdot 4$

$x^2 + x = 12$

$x^2 + x - 12 = 0$

$\begin{matrix} -12 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ -3 \quad +4 = 1 \end{matrix}$

$x^2 + 4x \quad | \quad -3x - 12 = 0$

$x(x+4) - 3(x+4) = 0$

$(x+4)(x-3) = 0$

$x+4=0$

$x-3=0$

$x = -4$

$x = 3$

2. $\frac{x+3}{x+5} = \frac{x-3}{-3}$

$(x+5)(x-3) = -3(x+3)$

$x^2 - 3x + 5x - 15 = -3x - 9$

$x^2 + 2x - 15 = -3x - 9$

$x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0$

$\begin{matrix} -6 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 6 \quad + -1 = 5 \end{matrix}$

$x^2 + 6x \quad | \quad -1x - 6 = 0$

$x(x+6) - 1(x+6) = 0$

$(x+6)(x-1) = 0$

$x+6=0$

$x-1=0$

$x = -6$

$x = 1$

You practice: Solve the proportion.

1. $\frac{x}{4} = \frac{x-1}{x}$

$x(x) = 4(x-1)$

$x^2 = 4x - 4$

$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

$\begin{matrix} 4 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ -2 \quad -2 = -4 \end{matrix}$

$x^2 - 2x \quad | \quad -2x + 4 = 0$

$x(x-2) - 2(x-2) = 0$

$(x-2)(x-2) = 0$

$x-2=0$

same factor

$x = 2$

2. $\frac{x}{-3} = \frac{3}{x+6}$

$-3 \cdot 3 = x(x+6)$

$-9 = x^2 + 6x$

$x^2 + 6x + 9 = 0$

$\begin{matrix} 9 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 3 \quad + 3 = 6 \end{matrix}$

$x^2 + 3x \quad | \quad + 3x + 9 = 0$

$x(x+3) + 3(x+3) = 0$

$(x+3)(x+3) = 0$

$x+3=0$

same factor

$x = -3$