<u>Ratios</u>: You can compare different groups by using ratios. A ratio is a comparison of two quantities using division. Ratios can be written to compare a part to a part, a part to the whole, or the whole to a part.

A ratio can be written in 3 ways: 29 29 to 12 29:12 These are all read as 12 "twenty-nine to twelve"

Example:

Animals at the VetCats5Dogs7Rabbits2What is the ratio of cats to total animals?5 to 14

Equivalent ratios: Equivalent ratios are ratios that name the same comparison. You can find an equivalent ratio by multiplying or dividing both terms in a ratio by the same number.

Example:

5	=	1	=	10
10		2		20

<u>Rate</u>: A rate compares two quantities that have different units of measure. Suppose a 2-liter bottle of soda costs \$ 1.98:

Rate: price = \$1.98 = \$1.98 for 2 liters number of liters 2 liters

Unit Rate: When the comparison is to one unit, the rate is called a unit rate. Divide both terms by the second term to find the unit rate.

Unit Rate: $$ 1.98 \\ 2 \text{ liters}$ $= $ $ 1.98 \div 2 \\ 2 \div 2$ $= $ $ 0.99 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $= $ 0.99 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ for 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}To find the best deal:Find the unit rates of the items you are comparing and the item with the lowest unit rate is the best deal.

<u>Proportion</u>: A proportion is an equation that shows two equivalent ratios. You can use the "butterfly method" to see if a set of ratios forms a proportion or not. You can cross multiply and divide to find missing numbers in proportions.

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Butterfly method

These two DO form a proportion because their cross-products are equal.

Helpful videos:

https://www.khanacademy.org/math/pre-algebra/pre-algebra-ratios-rates/pre-algebra-ratios-intro/v/ratios-intro/https://www.khanacademy.org/math/pre-algebra/pre-algebra-ratios-rates/pre-algebra-rates/v/finding-unit-rates/

Cross multiply and divide



 $45 \div 5 = 9$, so the missing number is 9. You can check by using the butterfly method