Lesson #1: Solving Proportions & Metric Conversions

Learning Targets:

- 1. How to tell when a pair of ratios forms a true proportion.
- 2. Solving for a missing value in a proportion statement.
- 3. Convert measurements from one metric unit to another.

 Proportion definition:

 A pair of ratios forms a _______if their

 cross-products are ______:

 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ is a true proportion if _____ = ____

_____ and _____ are known as the **cross-products.**

Example: Are these true proportions? Show how you know using cross-products.

(a) $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{40}{100}$

(b)
$$\frac{3}{15} = \frac{18}{75}$$

Solving Proportions using Cross-multiplication:

When there is one unknown value in a true proportion, we can solve for its value because the cross-products have to be equal.

Example: Solve $\frac{a}{6} = \frac{4}{12}$

Example: Solve $\frac{7}{15} = \frac{x}{20}$

Example: Solve $\frac{9}{5} = \frac{3}{y}$

Example:	Solve	11.7	17.2
		п	23.3

Metric Length Conversions:

Smallest unit is the millimetre (mm) Largest unit is the kilometre (km) 1 mm 10 mm = 1 cm 1000 mm = 100 cm = 1 m 1 000 000 mm = 100 000 cm = 1000 m = 1 km

<u>Proportions</u> can be used to perform metric conversions.

Example: How many metres are in 1000 cm?

Example: How many metres are in 3.8 km?

Example: How many centimetres are in 140 mm?

Example: How many metres are in 1587 cm?

Example: How many millimetres are in 3.87 m?

Example: How many metres are in 958.1 cm?

Check your understanding: Handout 1: Solving Proportions #1-22 Handout 2: Metric Conversions #1-18, #1-16