

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Proportional Situations

## Direct Proportionality

- Any situation involving \_\_\_\_\_ ratios or rates is a \_\_\_\_\_ proportional situation.
- In the \_\_\_\_\_ of a direct proportional situation, the numbers in the first row (or column) -Variable x- and the second row (or column)-Variable y form \_\_\_\_\_.

### Example:

#### Table of values of a proportional situation:

Salary according to the number of hours worked.

x: Time (h)	0	2	3	5	8
y: Salary (\$)	0	8	12	20	32

Salary according to the number of hours worked.

x Time (h)	y Salary (\$)
0	0
2	8
3	12
5	20
8	32

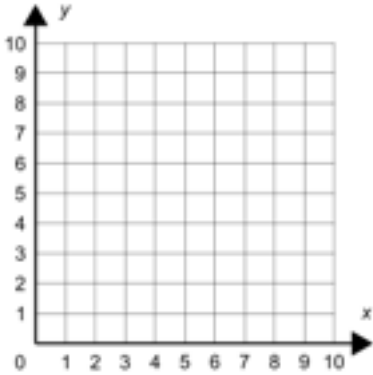
- We obtain the numbers in the second row by multiplying each term of the first row by a constant called the \_\_\_\_\_.

In the above example the salary is **directly proportional** to the number of hours worked.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- A direct proportional situation is represented graphically on a graph by a \_\_\_\_\_ that passes through the \_\_\_\_\_.



- The \_\_\_\_\_ for a direct proportional situation is of the form

$$y=ax$$

where \_\_\_\_\_ represents the **coefficient of proportionality**.

## Inverse Proportionality

- In an \_\_\_\_\_ situation, the product of the independent variable (x) and the dependent variable (y) remains \_\_\_\_\_.
- An inverse proportional situation is represented graphically by a \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ approaches the \_\_\_\_\_. See example on p. 43 in your WB.  
When x \_\_\_\_\_, y \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of an inverse proportional situation is

