Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

LESSON 2

Proportional Relationships

Reading Strategies: Understand Vocabulary

Equivalent ratios are ratios that name the same comparison. The box below shows different ratios. You can find equivalent ratios by multiplying and dividing. Then you can organize them in a table.

$\frac{3}{2}$	6 to 4	$\frac{18}{10}$	15:10	12:8

Look for equivalent ratios. Start with $\frac{3}{2}$. Multiply the numerator and denominator by 2.

$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{6}{4}$

The resulting ratio is $\frac{6}{4}$. So 6 to 4 is equivalent to $\frac{3}{2}$.

Try $\frac{18}{10}$. Divide the numerator and denominator by 6.

$\frac{18}{10} = \frac{18 \div 6}{10 \div 6} = \frac{3}{1.7}$

The resulting ratio is not $\frac{3}{2}$. So $\frac{18}{10}$ is not equivalent to $\frac{3}{2}$.

Try 15:10. Divide each number by 5.

$15 \div 5 = 3$

$10 \div 5 = 2$

The resulting ratio is 3:2. So 15:10 is equivalent to $\frac{3}{2}$.

Try 12:8. Divide each number by 4.

$12 \div 4 = 3$

$8 \div 4 = 2$

The resulting ratio is 3:2. So 12:8 is equivalent to $\frac{3}{2}$.

Organize the equivalent ratios in a table. Write the ratios in order from least terms to greatest terms.

3	6	12	15
2	4	8	10

1. Find the equivalent ratios in the box.

$\frac{25}{35}$	5 to 7	15:21	10 to 15	$\frac{50}{70}$

Equivalent ratios: _____

2. Organize the equivalent ratios in the table in order from least terms to greatest terms.
