Sec 5.6/5.7 - Equivalent Ratios and Comparing Ratios

1. Equivalent Ratios

Equivalent ratios have the same value if we can multiply_ or divide every term in the ratio by the same number.
We can show this with the terms of the ratios in rows.


2:3
4: SAME!

We can show this with the terms of the ratios in columns.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1: 1.5 \\
& 2: 3 \\
& 4: 6 \\
& 8: 12 \\
& 16: 24 \\
& 32: 48 \\
& 64: 96
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
112
$$

A ratio will be in simplest form when its terms have $\qquad$ no common factor. Practice
In Ms. Lo's chase 60 people have the flu 20 are recovering, and 12 re immune. Assuming that Simple of . the rest of the school is equally susceptible to the flu, give 3 equivalent ratios of people with the $\sim \sim$. flu, recovering and immune.
part to part ratio

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
60: 20: 12 \\
30: 10: 6 \\
15: 5: 3
\end{array}\right\} \text { equivalent ratios! }
$$

2. Comparing Ratios

Example - Ali Oop scored 10 free throws in 18 shots. Steve Nash scored 14 free throws and missed 10 . Which player has the better free throw record?

There are 3 different strategies of showing thinking for this problem and to compare ratios:

1) Use equivalent part-to-part ratios to find one common term.

Scored shots: missed shots.

$2.5: 2$
$2.8: 2$
4
Steve did
betur $\longrightarrow 112: 80$
Bigger. : Steve Nash did better.
2) Use equivalent part-tof whole ratios to find one common term.

Scored shot: total shots.
$\left.\begin{array}{l|l}\text { Ali Hop: 10:18 } & \begin{array}{c}3.33: 6 \\ \text { Steve Nash: 14: } 24\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c}3.5: 6 \\ 4\end{array}\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { common } \\ & \text { factor! }\end{aligned}$
Steve Nash did better.'
3) Compare usingunitiatios - a ratio where one of the values is equal to one.


- initratios

$$
0.55: 12
$$

Steve Nash $\sim 0.58: 1\}$ unit ratio!
did better

Practice

1) Show if the following ratios are equivalent:
a) $16: 30$ and $28: 42$
b) $12: 9$ and $44: 33$
lets use a common
lets use unit ratios. term.
$12: 9 \quad 44: 33$

$$
16: 30 \quad 28: 42
$$

$1.33: 1$
1.33: 1
$3.2: 6 \quad 4: 6$
No the y are not!
Yes they are!
2) You are painting your room, and can't decide between two shades of green. Option $A$ is made by mixing 5 cans of green paint with 3 cans of white paint. Option $B$ is made by mixing 7 cans of green paint with 4 cans of white paint. Which option is the lighter shade of green? Choose one of the method from above to show your work.
green: white
Option A: 5:3
Option B: 7:4 $\left\{\begin{array}{c}20: 12 \\ 21: 12\end{array}\right\}$ common Ter.
let's use common ratios.'
(common tern).
So $A$ is the lighter shade of green.
$7_{3}^{3}$ ) You have 2 recipes for chocolate chip cookies. Recipe $A$ has 12 cups of batter per 2 cups of chocolate chips. Recipe $B$ has 30 cups of batter per 3 cups of chocolate chips. Which recipe will make more chocolaty cookies? Choose one of the method from above to show your work.

Reope A: 2:12
chocolate: batter Recipe 8: 3: 30
let's use common ratios/
Using unit common term.
ratios:
1:6 +more chocolately!

$$
0.16: 1 \%
$$

$$
\frac{3}{5}: 6
$$

Sec 5.6/5.7 Equivalent and Comparing Ratios - Page 3 of 3

