



Vocabulary

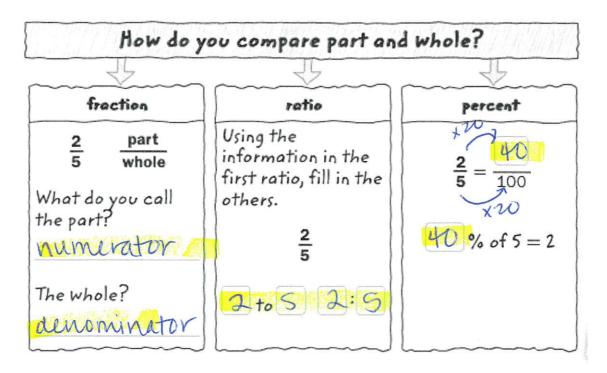
<u>Proportion</u> – an equation that shows two ratios are <u>Proportion</u>.

<u>Percent Proportion</u> – one ratio compares a part to the whole. The other ratio is the equivalent percent written as a fraction with a denominator of <u>IDD</u>.

## Vocabulary Start-Up



A **proportion** is an equation that shows that two ratios are equivalent. In a **percent proportion**, one ratio compares a part to the whole. The other ratio is the equivalent percent written as a fraction with a denominator of 100.



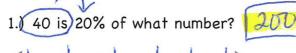
## **Use the Percent Proportion**

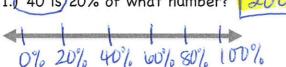
The diagram uses a percent proportion to show that 75% of 32 is 24.

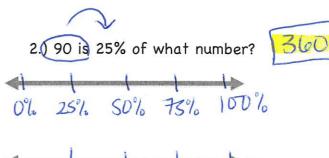
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{part} \longrightarrow \frac{24}{32} = \frac{75}{100} \end{array} \text{ percent}$$

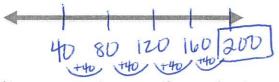


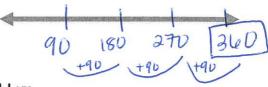
Use double number lines to find the whole.









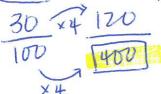


Write a percent proportion and solve each problem.

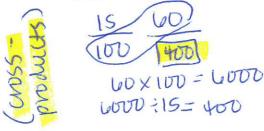
Option 1: Scale (if possible)

Option 2: Cross-Products (Cross Multiply and Divide)

3() 120 is 30% of what problem.



4.) 60 is 15% of what problem.



5a.) In the first year of ownership, a new car can lose 20% of its value. If a car lost red d \$4,200 of its value in the first year, how much did the car originally cost? \_\_ whole

lost 100 721,000

\$21,000

5b.) It takes 20% pineapple juice to make a punch. If you have 3 cups of pineapple juice, how many total cups of punch can you make? - need whole

15 cups

6.) Building on the essential question - How can you use proportions to solve percent problems?

\* find equivalent ratios/fractions by scaling or using cross-products