

Learning Objective: Students will be able to compare and graph ratios.

Warm Up

1. $2\frac{3}{5} \div \left(\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{5}{8} \right)$

4. $\frac{4}{3} \div \frac{9}{10} \div \frac{7}{9}$

7. $\frac{1}{6} \div \left(2\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{3}{2} \right)$

2. $\frac{1}{5} \div \left(1\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{11}{6} \right)$

5. $\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{2}{3} \div 2\frac{6}{7}$

8. $\frac{15}{8} \div \left(\frac{18}{5} \div \frac{2}{5} \right)$

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Warm Up Answers

$$1. 2\frac{3}{5} \div \left(\frac{9}{4} \div \frac{5}{8}\right) = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$4. \frac{4}{3} \div \frac{9}{10} \div \frac{7}{9} = \frac{40}{21} = 1\frac{19}{21}$$

Handwritten work: $\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{10}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{7} = \frac{40}{21}$

$$7. \frac{1}{6} \div \left(2\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{80}$$

Handwritten work: $\frac{1}{6} \div \left(\frac{20}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right)$

$$2. \frac{1}{5} \div \left(1\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{11}{6}\right) = \frac{4}{15}$$

$$5. \frac{2}{9} \div \frac{2}{3} \div 2\frac{6}{7} = \frac{7}{60}$$

Handwritten work: $\frac{1}{6} \div \left(\frac{20}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{3}\right)$

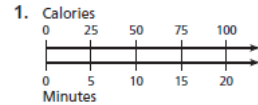
$$8. \frac{15}{8} \div \left(\frac{18}{5} \div \frac{2}{5}\right) = \frac{5}{24}$$

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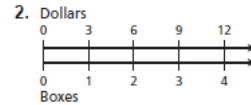
Homework Answers

5.3 Record and Practice Journal

Write a rate that represents the situation.



100 calories for every 20 minutes



\$3 for every box

Write a unit rate for the situation.

3. 9 strikes in 3 innings

3 strikes : 1 inning

4. 117 points in 13 minutes

9 points : 1 minute

Decide whether the rates are equivalent.

5. 30 beats per 20 seconds,
90 beats per 60 seconds

yes

6. 15 pages in 20 minutes,
10 pages in 15 minutes

no

7. One of the valves on the Hoover Dam releases 40,000 gallons of water per second. What is the rate in gallons per minute?

2,400,000 gallons per minute

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Self-Evaluation Scale

Score	Description
4	I can teach other students how to compare and graph ratios.
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Activity 1 & 2

Work with a partner on Activity 1 & 2 on
page 109 & 110 of your (soft cover)
Record and Practice Journal.

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1 ACTIVITY: Comparing Ratio Tables

Work with a partner.

- You make purple frosting by adding 1 drop of blue food coloring for every 3 drops of red food coloring.
 - Your teacher makes purple frosting by adding 3 drops of blue food coloring for every 5 drops of red food coloring.
- a. Copy and complete the ratio table for each frosting mixture.

Your Frosting	
Drops of blue	Drops of red
1	3
2	6
3	9
4	12
5	15



Your Teacher's Frosting	
Drops of blue	Drops of red
3	5
6	10
9	15
12	20
15	25

Handwritten numbers in the tables are: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 for red drops in 'Your Frosting'; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 for red drops in 'Your Teacher's Frosting'. Green arrows point from the cupcake to the tables.

- b. Whose frosting is bluer? Whose frosting is redder? Justify your answers.
- c. **STRUCTURE** Insert and complete a new column for each ratio table above that shows the total number of drops. How can you use this column to answer part (b)?

$$\frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{5}{1} = \frac{12}{3}$$

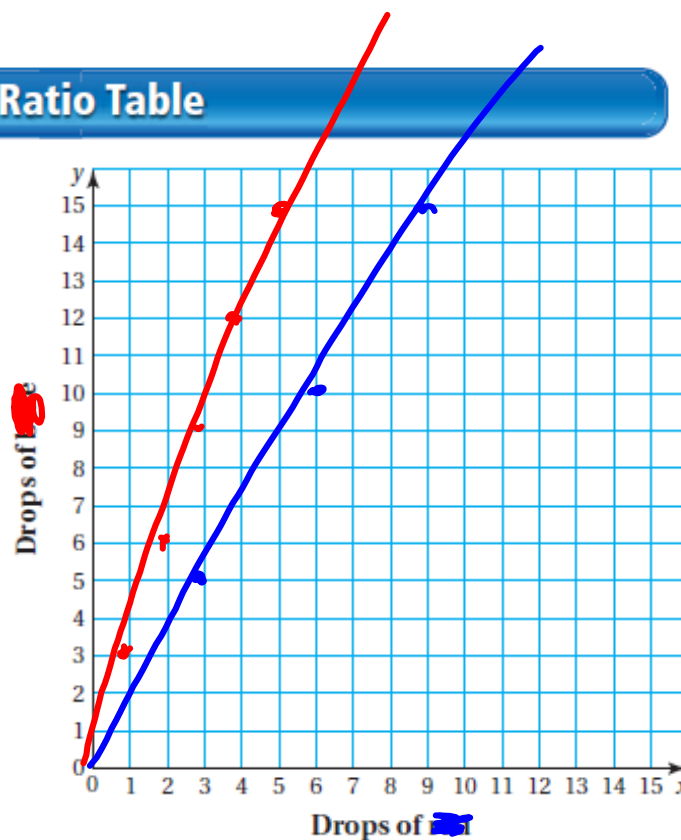
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2 ACTIVITY: Graphing from a Ratio Table

Work with a partner.

ES.

- Explain how you can use the values from the ratio table for your frosting to create a graph in the coordinate plane.
- Use the values in the table to plot the points. Then connect the points and describe the graph. What do you notice?
- What does the line represent?



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One way to compare ratios is by using ratio tables.

1 Comparing Ratios



You mix 8 tablespoons of hot sauce and 3 cups of salsa in a green bowl. You mix 12 tablespoons of hot sauce and 4 cups of salsa in an orange bowl. Which mixture is hotter?

Use ratio tables to compare the mixtures. Find a larger batch of each mixture in which the amount of hot sauce or salsa is the same.

Green Bowl

		$\times 4$
Hot Sauce (tablespoons)	8	32
Salsa (cups)	3	12
		$\times 4$

Orange Bowl

		$\times 3$
Hot Sauce (tablespoons)	12	36
Salsa (cups)	4	12
		$\times 3$



The tables show that for a larger batch of each mixture using 12 cups of salsa, the orange bowl would have $36 - 32 = 4$ more tablespoons of hot sauce.

So, the mixture in the orange bowl is hotter.

$$\frac{6}{8} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{12}{4} = \frac{3}{1}$$

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2 Comparing Unit Rates



Which bag of dog food is the better buy?

Use ratio tables to find and compare the unit costs.

20-Pound Bag

		$\div 20$
Cost (dollars)	17.20	0.86
Food (pounds)	20	1
		$\div 20$

30-Pound Bag

		$\div 30$
Cost (dollars)	25.20	0.84
Food (pounds)	30	1
		$\div 30$

The 20-pound bag costs \$0.86 per pound, and the 30-pound bag costs \$0.84 per pound.

Because \$0.84 is less than \$0.86, the 30-pound bag is the better buy.

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3 Graphing Values from Ratio Tables

A hot-air balloon rises 9 meters every 3 seconds. A blimp rises 7 meters every 2 seconds.



a. Complete the ratio table for each aircraft. Which rises faster?

Balloon	
Time (seconds)	Height (meters)
3	9
6	18
9	27
12	36

Blimp	
Time (seconds)	Height (meters)
2	7
4	14
6	21
8	28

Every 6 seconds, the balloon rises 18 meters and the blimp rises 21 meters.

So, the blimp rises faster.

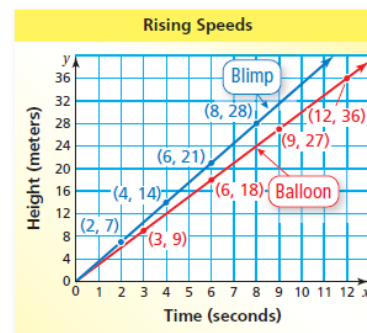
b. Graph the ordered pairs (time, height) from the tables in part (a). What can you conclude?

Write the ordered pairs.

Balloon: (3, 9), (6, 18), (9, 27), (12, 36)

Blimp: (2, 7), (4, 14), (6, 21), (8, 28)

Plot and label each set of ordered pairs. Then draw a line through each set of points.



Both graphs begin at (0, 0). The graph for the blimp is steeper,

Learning Objective: Students will be able to make ratio tables and use them to solve problems.

Assignment

Complete problems:

4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, & 18

on pages 214 - 215 in your Big Ideas Text Book.

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Assignment Answers

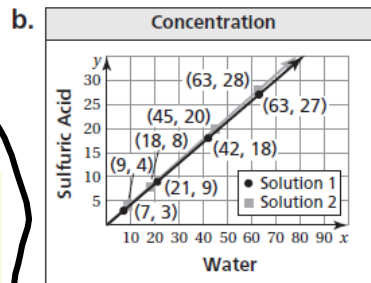
- 4. A
- 6. A
- 8. B
- 10. B
- 14. whole milk

18. In general, all points on the graph will be of the form (kp, kq) where k is any positive number.
Sample answer: $(2p, 2q)$

16. a. *Sample answer:*

Solution 1		Solution 2	
Water	Sulfuric Acid	Water	Sulfuric Acid
7	3	9	4
21	9	18	8
42	18	45	20
63	27	63	28

Solution 2 has the greater concentration of acid.



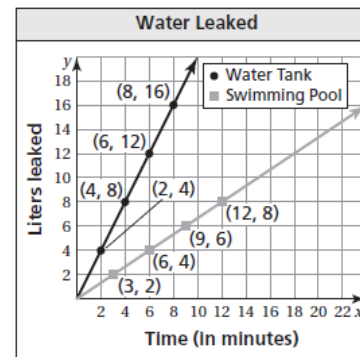
Both graphs begin at $(0, 0)$. The graph for solution 2 is slightly steeper, so solution 2 has a greater concentration of acid.

c. *Sample answer:* A graph is preferable because the rates are visible more quickly.

12.

Water Tank	
Time (min)	Liters Leaked
2	4
4	8
6	12
8	16

Swimming Pool	
Time (min)	Liters Leaked
3	2
6	4
9	6
12	8



Both graphs begin at $(0, 0)$. The graph for the water tank is steeper, so the water tank leaks faster than the swimming pool.

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Homework

In your Big Ideas Record and Practice Journal
page 112.

