

# Lesson 4 Reteach

## Proportional and Nonproportional Relationships

Two related quantities are **proportional** if they have a constant ratio between them. If two related quantities do not have a constant ratio, then they are **nonproportional**.

### Example 1

The cost of one CD at a record store is \$12. Create a table to show the total cost for different numbers of CDs. Is the total cost proportional to the number of CDs purchased?

<b>Number of CDs</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$12	\$24	\$36	\$48

$$\frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{Number of CDs}} = \frac{12}{1} = \frac{24}{2} = \frac{36}{3} = \frac{48}{4} = \$12 \text{ per CD}$$

Divide the total cost for each by the number of CDs to find a ratio. Compare the ratios.

Since the ratios are the same, the total cost is proportional to the number of CDs purchased.

### Example 2

The cost to rent a lane at a bowling alley is \$9 per hour plus \$4 for shoe rental. Create a table to show the total cost for each hour a bowling lane is rented if one person rents shoes. Is the total cost proportional to the number of hours rented?

<b>Number of Hours</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$13	\$22	\$31	\$40

$$\frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{Number of Hours}} \rightarrow \frac{13}{1} \text{ or } 13 \quad \frac{22}{2} \text{ or } 11 \quad \frac{31}{3} \text{ or } 10.34 \quad \frac{40}{4} \text{ or } 10$$

Divide each cost by the number of hours.

Since the ratios are not the same, the total cost is nonproportional to the number of hours rented with shoes.

### Exercises

1. **PICTURES** A photo developer charges \$0.25 per photo developed. Is the total cost proportional to the number of photos developed?

2. **SOCCER** A soccer club has 15 players for every team, with the exception of two teams that have 16 players each. Is the number of players proportional to the number of teams?

# Lesson 4 Skills Practice

## Proportional and Nonproportional Relationships

For Exercises 1–3, use the table of values. Write the ratios in the table to show the relationship between each set of values.

1.

<b>Number of Hours</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Amount Earned</b>	\$15	\$30	\$45	\$60
<b>Ratios</b>				

2.

<b>Number of Packages</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$11	\$20	\$29	\$38
<b>Ratios</b>				

3.

<b>Number of Classrooms</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Students</b>	24	48	72	92
<b>Ratios</b>				

For Exercises 4–8 use the table of values. Write *proportional* or *nonproportional*.

4.

<b>Number of Hours</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Amount Earned</b>	\$0.99	\$1.98	\$2.97	\$3.96

5.

<b>Number of Hours</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Amount Earned</b>	\$17.25	\$35.50	\$50.75	\$70

6.

<b>Number of Hours</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Number of Pages Read in Book</b>	37	73	109	145

7.

<b>Number of Lunches</b>	1	2	3	4
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$8.25	\$11

8. Fred is ordering pies for a family reunion. Each pie costs \$4.50. For orders smaller than a dozen pies, there is a \$5 delivery charge. Is the cost proportional to the number of pies ordered? Use a table of values to explain your reasoning.