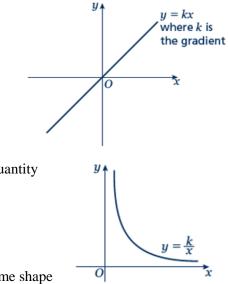
Proportion

A LEVEL LINKS

Scheme of work: 2a. Straight-line graphs, parallel/perpendicular, length and area problems

Key points

- Two quantities are in direct proportion when, as one quantity increases, the other increases at the same rate. Their ratio remains the same.
- 'y is directly proportional to x' is written as $y \propto x$. If $y \propto x$ then y = kx, where k is a constant.
- When *x* is directly proportional to *y*, the graph is a straight line passing through the origin.



- Two quantities are in inverse proportion when, as one quantity increases, the other decreases at the same rate.
- 'y is inversely proportional to x' is written as $y \propto \frac{1}{2}$.

If $y \propto \frac{1}{x}$ then $y = \frac{k}{x}$, where k is a constant.

• When x is inversely proportional to y the graph is the same shape as the graph of $y = \frac{1}{x}$

Examples

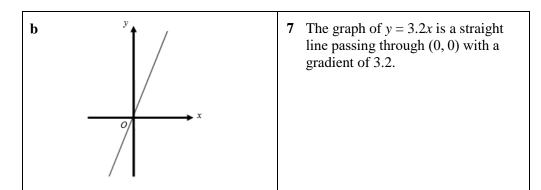
Example 1 *y* is directly proportional to *x*.

When y = 16, x = 5.

- **a** Find x when y = 30.
- **b** Sketch the graph of the formula.

	 Write y is directly proportional to x, using the symbol ∞. Write the equation using k. Substitute y = 16 and x = 5 into y = kx.
<i>k</i> = 3.2	4 Solve the equation to find <i>k</i> .
y = 3.2x	5 Substitute the value of k back into the equation $y = kx$.
When $y = 30$, $30 = 3.2 \times x$ x = 9.375	6 Substitute $y = 30$ into $y = 3.2x$ and solve to find x when $y = 30$.





Example 2 *y* is directly proportional to x^2 . When x = 3, y = 45.

- **a** Find y when x = 5.
- **b** Find x when y = 20.

a $y \propto x^2$	1 Write y is directly proportional to x^2 , using the symbol ∞ .
$y = kx^2$ 45 = k × 3 ²	 2 Write the equation using k. 3 Substitute y = 45 and x = 3 into y = kx².
k = 5 $y = 5x^2$	 4 Solve the equation to find <i>k</i>. 5 Substitute the value of <i>k</i> back into the equation y = kx².
When $x = 5$, $y = 5 \times 5^2$ y = 125	6 Substitute $x = 5$ into $y = 5x^2$ and solve to find y when $x = 5$.
b $20 = 5 \times x^2$ $x^2 = 4$ $x = \pm 2$	7 Substitute $y = 20$ into $y = 5x^2$ and solve to find x when $y = 4$.

Example 3 *P* is inversely proportional to *Q*. When P = 100, Q = 10. Find *Q* when P = 20.

$P \propto \frac{1}{Q}$	1 Write <i>P</i> is inversely proportional to <i>Q</i> , using the symbol ∞ .
$P = \frac{k}{Q}$	2 Write the equation using <i>k</i> .
$100 = \frac{k}{10}$	3 Substitute $P = 100$ and $Q = 10$.
<i>k</i> = 1000	4 Solve the equation to find <i>k</i> .
$P = \frac{1000}{Q}$	5 Substitute the value of k into $P = \frac{k}{Q}$
$20 = \frac{2}{Q}$	6 Substitute $P = 20$ into $P = \frac{1000}{Q}$ and
$Q = \frac{1000}{20} = 50$	solve to find Q when $P = 20$.



Practice

- Paul gets paid an hourly rate. The amount of pay (£*P*) is directly proportional to the number of hours (*h*) he works.
 When he works 8 hours he is paid £56.
 If Paul works for 11 hours, how much is he paid?
- 2 x is directly proportional to y. x = 35 when y = 5.
 - **a** Find a formula for x in terms of y.
 - **b** Sketch the graph of the formula.
 - c Find x when y = 13.
 - **d** Find *y* when x = 63.
- 3 *Q* is directly proportional to the square of *Z*. Q = 48 when Z = 4.
 - **a** Find a formula for *Q* in terms of *Z*.
 - **b** Sketch the graph of the formula.
 - c Find Q when Z = 5.
 - **d** Find Z when Q = 300.
- 4 y is directly proportional to the square of x. x = 2 when y = 10.
 - **a** Find a formula for *y* in terms of *x*.
 - **b** Sketch the graph of the formula.
 - c Find x when y = 90.
- 5 *B* is directly proportional to the square root of *C*. C = 25 when B = 10.
 - **a** Find *B* when C = 64.
 - **b** Find C when B = 20.
- 6 C is directly proportional to D. C = 100 when D = 150. Find C when D = 450.
- 7 y is directly proportional to x. x = 27 when y = 9. Find x when y = 3.7.
- 8 *m* is proportional to the cube of *n*. m = 54 when n = 3. Find *n* when m = 250.

Hint

Substitute the values given for *P* and *h* into the formula to calculate *k*.



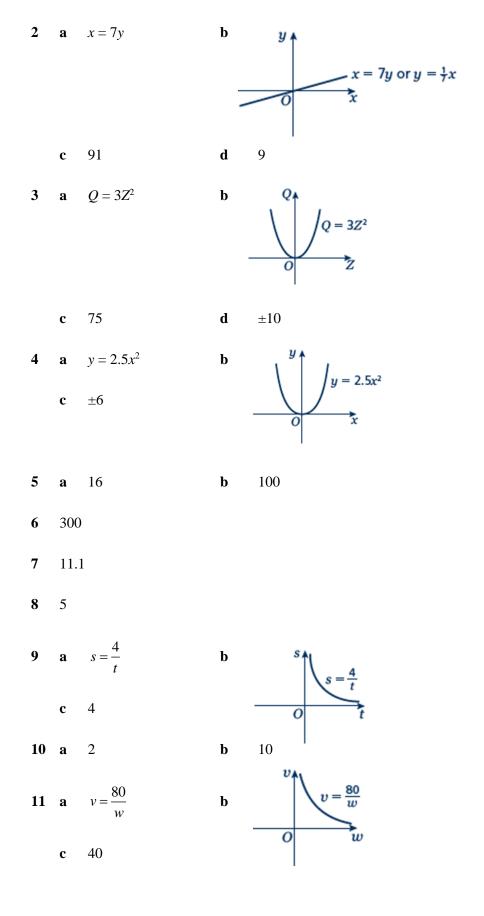
Extend

- 9 *s* is inversely proportional to *t*.
 - **a** Given that s = 2 when t = 2, find a formula for s in terms of t.
 - **b** Sketch the graph of the formula.
 - **c** Find *t* when s = 1.
- 10 *a* is inversely proportional to *b*. a = 5 when b = 20.
 - **a** Find *a* when b = 50.
 - **b** Find *b* when a = 10.
- **11** *v* is inversely proportional to *w*.
 - w = 4 when v = 20.
 - **a** Find a formula for *v* in terms of *w*.
 - **b** Sketch the graph of the formula.
 - **c** Find w when v = 2.
- 12 *L* is inversely proportional to *W*. L = 12 when W = 3. Find *W* when L = 6.
- 13 *s* is inversely proportional to *t*. s = 6 when t = 12.
 - **a** Find *s* when t = 3.
 - **b** Find *t* when s = 18.
- 14 *y* is inversely proportional to x^2 . *y* = 4 when *x* = 2. Find *y* when *x* = 4.
- 15 y is inversely proportional to the square root of x. x = 25 when y = 1. Find x when y = 5.
- 16 *a* is inversely proportional to *b*. a = 0.05 when b = 4.
 - **a** Find *a* when b = 2.
 - **b** Find *b* when a = 2.



Answers

1 £77





12 6
13 a 24 b 4
14 1
15 1
16 a 0.1 b 0.1

