## Foundation - Ratio, Proportion and Rates of Change

## Ratio

A ratio is a way of comparing amounts of something.
They are always written with a colon.
E.g. 4:1 is 4 to 1 .

We can write a ratio in its simplest form by dividing all numbers by their highest common factor.
E.g. Simplify 15:10

The highest common factor is 5 so it simplifies to 3:2

## Scale Factors and Map-Reading

We use ratios to describe scales, particularly on a map or a model building or aeroplane.

1:50 would mean that 1 cm on the map is 50 cm in real life.
E.g. A scale drawing uses a scale of 1:100. If the length in real life is 8 m , what is the length on the drawing?
$8 \div 100=0.08 \mathrm{~m}$ or 8 cm .

## Percentages

To find $10 \%$ of a number, divide by 10. Everything else can be found from there!

If using a calculator, you can write your percentage as a decimal multiplier.
e.g. $8 \%$ of $15=0.08 \times 15$

To find the original amount (after a percentage change), divide by the multiplier.
E.g. A coat has been reduced by $10 \%$ and now costs $£ 72$. Its original price is found by calculating $72 \div 0.9=£ 80$

## Problem-Solving

Ben and Sajid share some money in the ratio 4:7. If Sajid gets $£ 60$ more than Ben, how much does Ben get?

The difference between Ben and Sajid's shares is $7-4=3$.
This means that $£ 60$ represents these 3 parts. To find the value of 1 part, calculate $60 \div 3=£ 20$

If 1 part is $£ 20$, then the 4 parts that Ben gets are worth $20 \times 4=£ 80$

## Sharing in a Ratio

Share $£ 40$ in the ratio $3: 2$
Step one: Add the numbers in the ratio.
$3+2=5$
Step two: Divide the amount by this number.
$40 \div 5=8$
Step three: Multiply this by each number in the ratio.
$8 \times 3=£ 24$
$8 \times 2=£ 16$
You can check your answer is correct by adding the final answers and making sure the total is the same as in the question!
$£ 24+£ 16=£ 40$

