

<name>

Class: Honors Geometry

Date: <date>

Topic: Lesson 8-1 (Ratios and Proportions)

Ratio	A comparison btwn 2 values. Make sure use same units.
Ratio Example	<p>A scale model of a car is 4 <i>in</i> long. The actual car is 15 <i>ft</i> long. What's the ratio of the len of the model car to the real?</p> $\frac{4in}{15ft} = \frac{4in}{15ft \cdot 12in} = \frac{4in}{180in} = \frac{1}{45} \text{ or } 1:45$
Proportion	<p>A statement that two ratios are equal:</p> $\frac{4in}{15ft} = \frac{4in}{15ft \cdot 12in} = \frac{4in}{180in} = \frac{1}{45} \text{ or } 1:45$
Proportion Properties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <math>ad = bc</math> (Cross product)</li><li>2. <math>\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}</math></li><li>3. <math>\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}</math></li><li>4. <math>\frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d}</math></li></ol>
Proportion Examples	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. if <math>\frac{a}{4} = \frac{12}{b}</math>, then <math>\frac{b}{12} = \frac{?}{?}</math>. Answer: <math>\frac{4}{a}</math></li><li>2. Solve <math>\frac{2}{5} = \frac{n}{35}</math> ... <math>\frac{2}{5} = \frac{n}{35}</math>; <math>2 \cdot 35 = 5 \cdot n</math>; <math>n = 14</math></li><li>3. Solve <math>\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{x}{2}</math> ... <math>\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{x}{2}</math>; <math>2(x+1) = 3x</math>; <math>2x+2 = 3x</math>; <math>x = 2</math></li></ol>
Scale Drawings	The scale tells how the len of drawing compares to actual len.
Scale Example	<p>2 cities are <math>3\frac{1}{2}</math> <i>in</i> apart on a map w/scale 1 <i>in</i> = 50 <i>mi</i>. Find the actual distance.</p> <p>Every inch on the map represents 50 miles. So the 3.5 inches represents <math>3.5 \cdot 50</math> or 175 <i>mi</i>.</p>

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Quadratic equation  
standard form

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0, a \neq 0$$

Quadratic formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Quadratic equation  
example

Solve for  $x$ :  $-3x^2 - 5x + 5 = 4$

First note the quadratic is not equal to zero...we need to get it equal to zero first...

$$-3x^2 - 5x + 5 = 4$$

$$-4 \quad -4$$

$$-3x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0$$

Now we identify the coefficients:  $a = -3$ ,  $b = -5$ , and  $c = 1$

Finally we plug these into the quadratic formula:

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(-3)(1)}}{2(-3)}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 12}}{-6} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{-6}$$

$$\text{so } x = \frac{5 + \sqrt{37}}{-6} (x \approx -1.85) \text{ and } x = \frac{5 - \sqrt{37}}{-6} (x \approx 0.18)$$