Multiplicative Comparison

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G6M1L20 Exit Ticket

Where do we see multiplicative relationships within this problem?

Value Grocery Mart and Market City are both having a sale on the same popular crackers. McKayla is trying to determine which sale is the better deal. Using the given table and equation, determine which store has the better deal on crackers? Explain your reasoning. (Remember to round your answers to the nearest penny.)

Value Grocery Mart:

Number of Boxes of Crackers	3	6	9	12
Cost (in dollars)	5	10	15	20

Market City:

$c = 1.75b$, where c represents the cost in dollars, and b represents the number of boxes of crackers.

Test your observations by creating an equation for Value Grocery Mart _____

And a table for Market City

Number of Boxes of Crackers				
Cost (in dollars)				

Overview from the Ratios and Proportional Relationships Document

The study of ratios and proportional relationships extends students' work in measurement and in multiplication and division in the elementary grades. Ratios and proportional relationships are foundational for further study in mathematics and science and useful in everyday life. Students use ratios in geometry and in algebra when they study similar figures and slopes of lines, and later when they study sine, cosine, tangent, and other trigonometric ratios in high school. Students use ratios when they work with situations involving constant rates of change, and later in calculus when they work with average and instantaneous rates of change of functions. An understanding of ratio is essential in the sciences to make sense of quantities that involve derived attributes such as speed, acceleration, density, surface tension, electric or magnetic field strength, and to understand percentages and ratios used in describing chemical solutions. Ratios and percentages are also useful in many situations in daily life, such as in cooking and in calculating tips, miles per gallon, taxes, and discounts. They also are also involved in a variety of descriptive statistics, including demographic, economic, medical, meteorological, and agricultural statistics (e.g., birth rate, per capita income, body mass index, rain fall, and crop yield) and underlie a variety of measures, for example, in finance (exchange rate), medicine (dose for a given body weight), and technology (kilobits per second).

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4th	5th	6th
G4-M3-L9 Mr. Meyers wants to order 4 tablets for his classroom. Each tablet costs $329. How much will all four tablets cost?	**G5-M2-L15** When making a batch of orange juice for her basketball team, Jackie used 5 times as much water as concentrate. There were 32 more cups of water than concentrate. How much juice did she make in all? She poured the juice into quart containers. How many containers could she fill?	**G6-M1-L3** Mason and Laney ran laps to train for the long-distance running team. The ratio of the number of laps Mason ran to the number of laps Laney ran was 2 to 3. If Mason ran 4 miles, how far did Laney run? Draw a tape diagram to demonstrate how you found the answer.
G4-M3-L5 The aquarium has 30 times as many fish in one tank as Jacob has. The aquarium has 90 fish. How many fish does Jacob have?	**G5-M2-L7** A school district purchased 615 new laptops for their mobile labs. Each computer costs $409. What is the total cost for all of the laptops?	**G6-M1-L5** The ratio of the number of people who own a smartphone to the number of people who own a flip phone is 4: 3. If 500 more people own a smartphone than a flip phone, how many people own each type of phone?
G4-M3-L12 The small copier makes 437 copies each day. The large copier makes 4 times as many copies each day. How many copies does the large copier make each week?	**G5-M4-L9** a. $\frac{1}{2}$ yard = $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\frac{1}{2}$ yard = $\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ yard $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet $= \frac{3}{2}$ feet $= 1\frac{1}{2}$ feet	**G6-M1-L21** How many feet are in 48 inches? Make a ratio table that compares feet and inches. Use the conversion rate of 12 inches per foot or $\frac{1}{12}$ foot per inch.

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