

## An Introduction to Proportions 3/3

### REMEMBER:

$$\frac{\text{extreme}}{\text{mean}} = \frac{\text{mean}}{\text{extreme}} \rightarrow \text{extreme} \times \text{extreme} = \text{mean} \times \text{mean}$$

Complete according to the example given:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$1 \times 8 = 2 \times 4$   
 $8 - 8$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{\underline{\quad}}$$

$\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{22}{11} = \frac{\underline{\quad}}{2}$$

$\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{16}{\underline{\quad}} = \frac{4}{2}$$

$\underline{\quad}$   
 $\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\underline{\quad}}{18}$$

$\underline{\quad}$   
 $\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{10}{5} = \frac{\underline{\quad}}{3}$$

$\underline{\quad}$   
 $\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{4}{36} = \frac{\underline{\quad}}{9}$$

$\underline{\quad}$   
 $\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{5}{\underline{\quad}} = \frac{20}{8}$$

$\underline{\quad}$   
 $\underline{\quad}$

$$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{\underline{\quad}}{6}$$

$\underline{\quad}$   
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