The value associated with 1 unit

Example: 5 miles per hour<br>2 apples each day 3 doflars every week


a two-column table showing the number of units in the first column and the value associated with each given number of units in the second column.

## Example:

| Time, $t$, <br> in hours | Distance <br> $D=30 t$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 30 |
| 2 | 60 |
| 3 | 90 |
| 4 | 120 |


a two-by-two table that is part of a multiplication table, with one missing number.


In a rate table in which the units are consecutive whole numbers, the constrant difference in the values shown in the second column.

Two quantities are in the ratio a to b if for every a units of the first quantity there are b units of the second quantity,

a table showing equilvalent ratios

| Green | Red |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 5 | 15 |
| 6 | 18 |
| 10 | $X$ |



Two rate tables linked together to form a ratio table

| Days | Noreen | Tim |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 | 10 |
| 3 | 9 | 15 |
| 4 | 12 | 20 |
| 5 | 15 | 25 |
| 6 | 18 | 30 |
| 7 | 21 | 35 |

ProporhionsAn equation stating that two ratios are equal

$$
\frac{1}{3}=\frac{2}{6}
$$

