

Vocabulary Unit 2

Module 4: Rates and Proportionality

(4.1) **unit rate:** a comparison of two quantities that have different units and a denominator of 1 unit.

Examples: miles/hour

(4.1) **complex fraction:** a fraction that has a fraction as the numerator, denominator, or both.

Example: $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{1}{4}}$

(4.2) **rate of change:** a rate that describes how one quantity changes in relation to the other.

Example: \$12/2 days

(4.2) **proportional relationship:** the rate of change is constant. The graph passes through the origin.

Example: \$6/1 day

(4.2) **proportion:** two equal fractions.

Example: $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$

(4.2) **constant of proportionality:** k in the equations $y = kx$. It represents the constant rate of change/unit rate.

Example: $y = 5x$, 5 = constant of proportionality

Module 5: Proportions and Percent

(5.1) **percent increase:** the amount a percent increases in comparison to the original.

(5.1) **percent decrease:** the amount a percent decreases in comparison to the original.

Formula: $\frac{\text{amount of change}}{\text{original}}$

(5.3) **simple interest:** a fixed amount of the principle.

Example: 5% interest of \$300. $(.05)(300) = 15$

(5.3) **principle:** the original amount of money deposited or borrowed.