

Proportional reasoning
• What is proportional reasoning?
 What does it look like when a student can
reason proportionally?
 How does this differ from the ability to solve a problem/execute an algorithm?
• Why is this important for me and my students?

Highlights from June
• Ratio
• Equivalent ratios
• Proportions
Absolute vs. Relative reasoning (Lamon, 2006)
• Multiple ways to solve proportional problems
• Ratio Tables
Double Number lines
Strip Diagrams
 Setting up a Proportion

Example 1.

- A. How much orange concentrate should we use with 48 cups of water, if we want to get orange juice that tastes the same as a mixture that uses 3 cups of concentrate for every 4 cups of water?
- B. How much concentrate should we use to make 105 cups of orange juice?

Example 2. Mary, Megan, and Chocolate!

- Mary and Megan share a chocolate bar. If Mary's part is ¼ times as large as Megan's part, then
 - a. What is the ratio of Mary's to Megan's part?
 - b. How large is Megan's piece compared to Mary's?
 - c. What is the ratio of Megan's to Mary's part?
 - d. How much of the bar is Mary's part? and Megan's?
- What if Mary's is 3/2 times the size of Megan's?

How would you solve these problems

- Jake drove 72 miles during the first hour of his trip. How long will it take to drive the entire 144 miles of his trip?
- 2. In a pie-eating contest, Juarez ate two pies in the first five minutes. How many pies can he eat in one hour?
- 3. It took Denise 20 minutes to complete 10 out of the 20 problems that were assigned. How long will it take her to complete all 20 problems?
- 4. Jim can mow the lawn in 45 minutes. Today Janyce is helping him. How long will it take for the two of them to mow the lawn?
- 5. Today is Sally's birthday. She is 7 years old. At some time in the future, John will have his 39th birthday. At that time, he will be 3 times as old as Sally. How old is John now?

Proportional thinkers can identify proportional	
from non-proportional situations, and will not blindly set up a proportion if the situation does	
not involve a proportional relationship.	
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Can we always use proportions?	
Think-pair-share What are the characteristics of proportional	
situations?	
Can we always use proportions?	
1. If you travel to a foreign country, you	
exchange dollars for the currency used there. In England you could exchange \$3 for 2 pounds.	
How many pounds could you exchange for \$21?	
Sue and Julie were running equally fast around a track. Sue started first. When she had	
run 9 laps, Julie had run 3 laps. When Julie had	
completed 15 laps, how many laps had Sue run?	

Activity 1: Students' Work We will work on this in two groups: One group stays here (with Fabiana): 2^{nd_} 5th grade teachers and math coaches. Another group in Room TBA (with Álvaro): 6th grade – high school teachers.

Why is this important?
• What is proportional reasoning?
• Why do our students need to learn to reason this way?
• What do our students struggle with?
• How can we support them? Early grades? Later on?