

WHICH ORDERED PAIR WOULD FORM A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE POINT GRAPHED BELOW?

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UNDERSTANDING PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IS FUNDAMENTAL IN MATHEMATICS, ESPECIALLY WHEN ANALYZING GRAPHS AND COORDINATE POINTS. WHEN GIVEN A SPECIFIC POINT ON A GRAPH, STUDENTS OFTEN NEED TO DETERMINE WHICH OTHER POINTS MAINTAIN A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH IT. THIS PROCESS INVOLVES RECOGNIZING PATTERNS, UNDERSTANDING RATIOS, AND APPLYING THE CONCEPT OF PROPORTIONALITY TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT ORDERED PAIR. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE'LL EXPLORE HOW TO DETERMINE WHICH ORDERED PAIR FORMS A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH A GIVEN POINT, DISCUSS KEY CONCEPTS INVOLVED, AND PROVIDE STEP-BY-STEP GUIDANCE TO HELP YOU SOLVE SUCH PROBLEMS CONFIDENTLY.

WHAT IS A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP?

DEFINITION OF PROPORTIONALITY

A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN TWO QUANTITIES WHEN THEIR RATIO REMAINS CONSTANT. IN THE CONTEXT OF COORDINATE POINTS, TWO POINTS ARE PROPORTIONAL IF THEIR CORRESPONDING X- AND Y-VALUES MAINTAIN A CONSTANT RATIO. THIS MEANS THAT WHEN COMPARING THE COORDINATES, THE RATIO OF Y TO X (OR VICE VERSA) IS THE SAME FOR BOTH POINTS.

MATHEMATICALLY, IF POINTS $((x_1, y_1))$ AND $((x_2, y_2))$ ARE PROPORTIONAL, THEN:

$$\frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{y_2}{x_2}$$

OR EQUIVALENTLY,

$$y_1 \times x_2 = y_2 \times x_1$$

THIS CONSTANT RATIO IS OFTEN DENOTED AS THE CONSTANT OF PROPORTIONALITY, TYPICALLY REPRESENTED AS (k) .

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF PROPORTIONALITY

ON A GRAPH, PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE REPRESENTED BY STRAIGHT LINES PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN $((0, 0))$. THIS IS BECAUSE WHEN THE RELATIONSHIP IS PROPORTIONAL, $(y = kx)$, AND WHEN $(x=0)$, $(y=0)$. THE SLOPE OF THIS LINE IS THE CONSTANT (k) , SIGNIFYING THE RATIO BETWEEN THE Y- AND X-VALUES.

ANALYZING THE GIVEN POINT ON THE GRAPH

SUPPOSE YOU ARE PROVIDED WITH A SPECIFIC POINT PLOTTED ON A GRAPH, SUCH AS $((x_1, y_1))$. TO FIND AN ORDERED

PAIR THAT MAINTAINS A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THIS POINT, FOLLOW THESE STEPS:

STEP 1: UNDERSTAND THE COORDINATES OF THE GIVEN POINT

- WRITE DOWN THE X- AND Y-VALUES OF THE POINT.
- CALCULATE THE RATIO $\left(\frac{y_1}{x_1}\right)$ TO DETERMINE THE CONSTANT OF PROPORTIONALITY, (k) .

STEP 2: IDENTIFY THE PATTERN OR RATIO

- THE RATIO $\left(\frac{y_1}{x_1}\right)$ INDICATES THE SLOPE OF THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN THAT CONTAINS THE POINT.
- ANY OTHER POINT $((x, y))$ THAT SATISFIES $(y = kx)$ WILL BE PROPORTIONAL TO THE ORIGINAL POINT.

STEP 3: TEST CANDIDATE POINTS

- FOR EACH CANDIDATE ORDERED PAIR, VERIFY WHETHER IT MAINTAINS THE SAME RATIO (k) .
- IF IT DOES, THEN THE PAIR IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE ORIGINAL POINT.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

- IGNORING THE ORIGIN: REMEMBER THAT PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS ALWAYS PASS THROUGH $((0, 0))$. IF A POINT DOES NOT PASS THROUGH THE ORIGIN, IT IS NOT PART OF A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP.
- INCORRECT RATIO CALCULATION: ENSURE YOU SIMPLIFY RATIOS TO COMPARE ACCURATELY.
- USING THE WRONG RATIO: WHEN TESTING CANDIDATE POINTS, ALWAYS CHECK THE RATIO (y/x) , NOT (x/y) , UNLESS THE PROBLEM SPECIFIES OTHERWISE.

EXAMPLE PROBLEM: DETERMINE THE PROPORTIONAL PAIR

LET'S CONSIDER AN EXAMPLE TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROCESS:

SUPPOSE THE GRAPHED POINT IS $((4, 8))$. WHICH ORDERED PAIR WOULD FORM A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THIS POINT?

SOLUTION STEPS:

1. CALCULATE THE RATIO (k) :

$$\left[\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{y_1}{x_1} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \end{aligned} \right]$$

2. IDENTIFY CANDIDATE POINTS:

- $((2, 4))$: $\left(\frac{4}{2} = 2\right)$ — SAME RATIO, PROPORTIONAL.

- $((6, 12))$: $(\frac{12}{6} = 2)$ — PROPORTIONAL.
- $((5, 10))$: $(\frac{10}{5} = 2)$ — PROPORTIONAL.
- $((3, 7))$: $(\frac{7}{3} \approx 2.33)$ — NOT PROPORTIONAL.

3. CONCLUSION:

ANY POINT WITH A RATIO OF 2 IS PROPORTIONAL TO $((4, 8))$. THEREFORE, ORDERED PAIRS LIKE $((2, 4))$, $((6, 12))$, AND $((5, 10))$ ARE ALL PROPORTIONAL TO THE ORIGINAL POINT.

CHOOSING THE CORRECT ORDERED PAIR FROM MULTIPLE OPTIONS

IN MANY PROBLEMS, YOU'RE GIVEN MULTIPLE OPTIONS AND ASKED TO SELECT THE ONE THAT MAINTAINS PROPORTIONALITY. HERE ARE TIPS TO EFFICIENTLY IDENTIFY THE CORRECT PAIR:

- CALCULATE THE RATIO (y/x) FOR THE GIVEN POINT AND COMPARE IT TO THE RATIOS OF OPTIONS.
- ELIMINATE OPTIONS WHERE THE RATIO DOESN'T MATCH.
- CHECK FOR SIMPLICITY: SIMPLIFY RATIOS TO COMPARE EASILY.
- BE CAUTIOUS WITH NEGATIVE VALUES; ENSURE SIGNS MATCH IF THE PROBLEM INVOLVES QUADRANTS WITH NEGATIVE COORDINATES.

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF THE ORIGIN AND THE GRAPH

SINCE PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS PASS THROUGH THE ORIGIN, ANY POINT NOT PASSING THROUGH $((0, 0))$ BUT LYING ON THE SAME LINE WITH THE ORIGINAL POINT IS NOT PROPORTIONAL. WHEN ANALYZING THE GRAPH:

- CONFIRM THAT THE CANDIDATE POINTS ARE ON THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN AND THE ORIGINAL POINT.
- USE THE SLOPE TO VERIFY PROPORTIONALITY.

PRACTICE PROBLEMS FOR MASTERY

1. THE POINT ON THE GRAPH IS $((3, 9))$. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING POINTS IS PROPORTIONAL TO THIS POINT?

- A) $((6, 18))$
- B) $((4, 12))$
- C) $((5, 15))$
- D) $((2, 5))$

2. GIVEN THE POINT $((7, 14))$, FIND AN ORDERED PAIR THAT IS PROPORTIONAL TO IT.

3. IF A POINT IS $((10, 25))$, WHAT IS THE CONSTANT OF PROPORTIONALITY, AND WHICH POINT $((x, y))$ MAINTAINS THIS RATIO?

ANSWERS:

1. CORRECT OPTIONS ARE A), B), AND C), SINCE THEIR RATIOS ARE 3, 3, AND 3 RESPECTIVELY.

2. $((14, 28))$, $((21, 42))$, ETC., ALL WITH $(k=2)$.

3. $(k=2.5)$; POINTS LIKE $((8, 20))$ OR $((12, 30))$ ARE PROPORTIONAL.

CONCLUSION

IDENTIFYING AN ORDERED PAIR THAT MAINTAINS A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH A GIVEN POINT INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING RATIOS, RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORIGIN, AND APPLYING THE CONCEPT OF CONSTANT PROPORTIONALITY. BY CALCULATING THE RATIO (y/x) OF THE ORIGINAL POINT AND COMPARING IT WITH CANDIDATE POINTS, YOU CAN CONFIDENTLY DETERMINE WHICH PAIRS ARE PROPORTIONAL. REMEMBER, THE KEY IS THAT PROPORTIONAL POINTS LIE ON A STRAIGHT LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN WITH A SLOPE EQUAL TO THE CONSTANT OF PROPORTIONALITY. PRACTICE WITH VARIOUS EXAMPLES, AND YOU'LL DEVELOP A SHARP EYE FOR RECOGNIZING PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHICH ORDERED PAIR WOULD FORM A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE POINT (2, 4) ON THE GRAPH?

THE ORDERED PAIR (4, 8) WOULD FORM A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BECAUSE THE RATIO $4/2 = 2$ AND $8/4 = 2$, MAINTAINING A CONSTANT RATE.

HOW CAN YOU DETERMINE IF AN ORDERED PAIR IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE POINT (3, 6)?

CHECK IF THE RATIO OF Y TO X IS THE SAME FOR BOTH POINTS; FOR (3, 6), THE RATIO IS $6/3 = 2$. ANY POINT WITH A Y/X RATIO OF 2, LIKE (4, 8), IS PROPORTIONAL.

IF THE GRAPHED POINT IS (5, 10), WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING POINTS WOULD BE PROPORTIONAL: (7, 14), (10, 20), OR (6, 11)?

BOTH (7, 14) AND (10, 20) ARE PROPORTIONAL BECAUSE THEIR Y/X RATIOS ARE $14/7 = 2$ AND $20/10 = 2$, MATCHING THE ORIGINAL POINT'S RATIO. (6, 11) IS NOT PROPORTIONAL.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR THE ORDERED PAIR TO HAVE THE SAME Y/X RATIO AS THE GIVEN POINT TO BE CONSIDERED PROPORTIONAL?

BECAUSE PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS MAINTAIN A CONSTANT RATIO BETWEEN Y AND X, SO THE Y/X RATIO MUST BE THE SAME FOR ALL POINTS IN THE RELATIONSHIP.

GIVEN THE POINT (1, 2), WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING POINTS WOULD NOT FORM A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP: (3, 6), (4, 9), OR (2, 4)?

THE POINT (4, 9) WOULD NOT FORM A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BECAUSE ITS Y/X RATIO IS $9/4 = 2.25$, WHICH DIFFERS FROM THE ORIGINAL RATIO $2/1 = 2$.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

IDENTIFYING PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH COORDINATE POINTS: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IS FUNDAMENTAL IN MATHEMATICS, PARTICULARLY IN THE STUDY OF LINEAR RELATIONSHIPS AND GRAPHING. WHEN PRESENTED WITH A POINT PLOTTED ON A COORDINATE PLANE AND TASKED WITH DETERMINING WHICH ORDERED PAIR MAINTAINS PROPORTIONALITY, STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS ALIKE MUST APPROACH THE PROBLEM SYSTEMATICALLY. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE INTRICACIES OF IDENTIFYING PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS FROM GRAPH POINTS, PROVIDING A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE METHODOLOGY, PRINCIPLES, AND COMMON PITFALLS INVOLVED.

UNDERSTANDING PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE COORDINATE PLANE

DEFINING PROPORTIONALITY

AT ITS CORE, A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN TWO QUANTITIES WHEN THEIR RATIO REMAINS CONSTANT. IN THE CONTEXT OF COORDINATE GEOMETRY, THIS TRANSLATES TO A LINEAR RELATIONSHIP THAT PASSES THROUGH THE ORIGIN (0,0) AND HAS A CONSTANT RATE OF CHANGE, OFTEN REPRESENTED AS THE SLOPE OF THE LINE.

MATHEMATICALLY, IF TWO VARIABLES (x) AND (y) ARE PROPORTIONAL, THEN:

$$\left[\frac{y}{x} = k \right]$$

WHERE (k) IS A CONSTANT KNOWN AS THE CONSTANT OF PROPORTIONALITY OR THE CONSTANT RATIO.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

GRAPHICALLY, PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE REPRESENTED BY STRAIGHT LINES PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN. THE SLOPE OF THIS LINE CORRESPONDS TO THE CONSTANT RATIO (k) . ANY POINT $((x, y))$ ON THIS LINE SATISFIES THE PROPORTIONALITY CONDITION:

$$\left[y = kx \right]$$

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GIVEN POINT

WHEN A SPECIFIC POINT IS GRAPHED, SUCH AS $((x_1, y_1))$, ITS PROPORTIONAL COUNTERPARTS WILL LIE ALONG THE SAME LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN, MAINTAINING THE SAME RATIO:

$$\left[\frac{y}{x} = \frac{y_1}{x_1} \right]$$

THIS FOUNDATIONAL UNDERSTANDING PROVIDES THE BASIS FOR IDENTIFYING ADDITIONAL POINTS THAT ARE PROPORTIONAL TO THE GIVEN POINT.

ANALYZING THE GIVEN POINT AND ITS RATIOS

STEP 1: DETERMINE THE RATIO FROM THE GRAPHED POINT

GIVEN THE POINT $((x_1, y_1))$, CALCULATE THE RATIO:

$$\left[\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{y_1}{x_1} \end{aligned} \right]$$

THIS RATIO IS CRUCIAL BECAUSE ANY PROPORTIONAL POINT MUST SHARE THIS SAME RATIO.

EXAMPLE:

SUPPOSE THE GRAPHED POINT IS $((3, 6))$. THE RATIO IS:

$$\left[\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{6}{3} = 2 \end{aligned} \right]$$

ANY POINT WITH COORDINATES $((x, y))$ SATISFYING:

$$\left[\begin{aligned} y &= 2x \end{aligned} \right]$$

WILL BE PROPORTIONAL TO $((3, 6))$.

STEP 2: GENERATE CANDIDATE POINTS

USING THE RATIO (k) , LIST POTENTIAL POINTS THAT COULD BE PROPORTIONAL:

- MULTIPLY BOTH COORDINATES OF THE ORIGINAL POINT BY A COMMON FACTOR (n) :

$$\left[\begin{aligned} \text{PROPORTIONAL POINT} &= (n \times x_1, n \times y_1) \end{aligned} \right]$$

- FOR INSTANCE, WITH $((3,6))$ AND $(n=2)$:

$$\left[\begin{aligned} (2 \times 3, 2 \times 6) &= (6, 12) \end{aligned} \right]$$

SIMILARLY, FOR $(n=0.5)$:

$$\left[\begin{aligned} (0.5 \times 3, 0.5 \times 6) &= (1.5, 3) \end{aligned} \right]$$

THIS PROCESS GENERATES A SET OF POINTS ALONG THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN, EACH MAINTAINING THE PROPORTIONAL RATIO.

IDENTIFYING THE CORRECT ORDERED PAIR FROM MULTIPLE CHOICES

STEP 1: REVIEW THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE OPTIONS

SUPPOSE YOU ARE PROVIDED WITH SEVERAL OPTIONS:

- (4, 8)
- (5, 10)
- (6, 11)
- (2, 4)

STEP 2: CALCULATE THE RATIOS FOR EACH OPTION

EVALUATE WHETHER EACH CANDIDATE MAINTAINS THE SAME RATIO $\frac{y}{x}$:

- For (4, 8):

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

- For (5, 10):

$$\frac{10}{5} = 2$$

- For (6, 11):

$$\frac{11}{6} \approx 1.83$$

- For (2, 4):

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

STEP 3: MATCH THE RATIOS WITH THE ORIGINAL POINT

IF THE ORIGINAL POINT'S RATIO IS 2, THEN THE CORRECT PROPORTIONAL POINTS ARE THOSE WITH RATIO 2. BASED ON THE CALCULATIONS, OPTIONS (4, 8), (5, 10), AND (2, 4) FIT THIS CRITERION.

GRAPHICAL VALIDATION: CONFIRMING THE LINE THROUGH THE ORIGIN

PLOTTING THE POINTS

TO VISUALLY VERIFY PROPORTIONALITY:

- PLOT THE ORIGINAL POINT.
- PLOT EACH CANDIDATE POINT.
- DRAW THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN AND THE ORIGINAL POINT.
- CHECK WHETHER EACH CANDIDATE POINT LIES ON THIS LINE.

LINE EQUATION

GIVEN THE ORIGINAL POINT $((x_1, y_1))$, THE LINE REPRESENTING THE PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP IS:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \\ & y = kx \\ & \} \end{aligned}$$

WHERE $(k = y_1/x_1)$.

EXAMPLE:

IF THE ORIGINAL POINT IS $((3,6))$, THE LINE EQUATION IS:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \\ & y = 2x \\ & \} \end{aligned}$$

ANY POINT ON THIS LINE, SUCH AS $((4,8))$, $((5,10))$, OR $((2,4))$, SHOULD SATISFY THE EQUATION:

- $((4,8))$: $(8 = 2 \times 4 \rightarrow 8=8)$ ✓
- $((5,10))$: $(10 = 2 \times 5 \rightarrow 10=10)$ ✓
- $((2,4))$: $(4=2 \times 2 \rightarrow 4=4)$ ✓
- $((6,11))$: $(11=2 \times 6 \rightarrow 12 \neq 11)$ ✗

THUS, THE POINTS $(4, 8)$, $(5, 10)$, AND $(2, 4)$ ARE PROPORTIONAL TO THE ORIGINAL POINT, WHILE $(6, 11)$ IS NOT.

COMMON PITFALLS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

1. CONFUSING RATIOS WITH DIFFERENCES

A FREQUENT MISTAKE IS TO COMPARE DIFFERENCES RATHER THAN RATIOS. FOR PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, THE RATIO (FRACTION) REMAINS CONSTANT, NOT THE DIFFERENCE.

2. OVERLOOKING THE SIGN OF COORDINATES

PROPORTIONALITY APPLIES TO ALL QUADRANTS. NEGATIVE COORDINATES ALSO MAINTAIN THE SAME RATIO, BUT STUDENTS SHOULD ENSURE SIGNS ARE CONSISTENT.

3. ASSUMING THE LINE MUST PASS THROUGH THE GIVEN POINT ONLY

THE PROPORTIONAL LINE PASSES THROUGH THE ORIGIN AND THE ORIGINAL POINT; ANY MULTIPLE OF THE ORIGINAL POINT ALSO LIES ON THIS LINE. OTHER POINTS NOT SATISFYING THE RATIO ARE NOT PROPORTIONAL.

4. IGNORING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ORIGIN

A LINE REPRESENTING A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP ALWAYS PASSES THROUGH $(0,0)$. IF A POINT DOES NOT LIE ON A LINE THROUGH THE ORIGIN, IT CANNOT BE PROPORTIONAL.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS AND RELEVANCE

UNDERSTANDING WHICH ORDERED PAIR MAINTAINS A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP HAS BROAD APPLICATIONS:

- REAL-WORLD SCALING PROBLEMS: E.G., RESIZING IMAGES, CONVERTING UNITS.
- PHYSICS AND ENGINEERING: CALCULATING PROPORTIONAL FORCES, SPEEDS, OR RESISTANCES.
- ECONOMICS: DETERMINING PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN SUPPLY AND DEMAND CURVES.
- DATA ANALYSIS: IDENTIFYING LINEAR RELATIONSHIPS PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN.

FURTHERMORE, MASTERING THIS CONCEPT ENHANCES ANALYTICAL THINKING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS, CRITICAL FOR ADVANCED MATHEMATICS AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

CONCLUSION: SYNTHESIZING THE ANALYSIS

DETERMINING WHICH ORDERED PAIR MAINTAINS A PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH A GIVEN POINT INVOLVES A METHODICAL PROCESS: CALCULATING THE RATIO FROM THE KNOWN POINT, GENERATING POTENTIAL PROPORTIONAL POINTS THROUGH SCALAR MULTIPLICATION, AND VERIFYING THEIR ADHERENCE TO THE LINE PASSING THROUGH THE ORIGIN. VISUAL VALIDATION VIA GRAPHING REINFORCES THE ALGEBRAIC APPROACH, ENSURING COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING.

IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF RATIOS, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ORIGIN, AND CAREFUL CALCULATION HELPS PREVENT COMMON ERRORS. AS STUDENTS BECOME MORE COMFORTABLE WITH THESE CONCEPTS, THEY DEVELOP THE ABILITY TO ANALYZE COMPLEX PROBLEMS INVOLVING PROPORTIONALITY, ULTIMATELY FOSTERING A DEEPER APPRECIATION OF THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS WITHIN MATHEMATICS.

IN SUMMARY, THE KEY TO IDENTIFYING THE CORRECT PROPORTIONAL POINT LIES IN RECOGNIZING THE CONSTANT RATIO, CONFIRMING THE POINT'S ALIGNMENT ON THE PROPORTIONAL LINE, AND UNDERSTANDING THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERPIN LINEAR RELATIONSHIPS. THROUGH DILIGENT APPLICATION OF THESE TECHNIQUES, STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS CAN CONFIDENTLY DETERMINE THE ORDERED PAIR THAT MAINTAINS PROPORTIONALITY WITH ANY GIVEN GRAPH POINT.

Which Ordered Pair Would Form A Proportional Relationship With The Point Graphed Below

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