

SELECT ALL THE RATIOS THAT ARE EQUIVALENT TO THE RATIO 12 : 3. MULTIPLE SELECT QUESTION. CROSS OUT A) 6 :

SELECT ALL THE RATIOS THAT ARE EQUIVALENT TO THE RATIO 12 : 3. MULTIPLE SELECT QUESTION. CROSS OUT A) 6 :

UNDERSTANDING RATIOS IS FUNDAMENTAL IN MATHEMATICS, ESPECIALLY WHEN COMPARING QUANTITIES AND REDUCING THEM TO THEIR SIMPLEST FORMS. WHEN FACED WITH A RATIO SUCH AS 12 : 3, IT'S IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE WHICH OTHER RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT TO IT. THIS ARTICLE WILL GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF EQUIVALENT RATIOS, EXPLAIN HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM, AND CLARIFY WHY CERTAIN RATIOS, LIKE 6 : 1, ARE OR AREN'T EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3. WHETHER YOU'RE A STUDENT STUDYING FOR A TEST OR SOMEONE LOOKING TO STRENGTHEN YOUR MATHEMATICAL REASONING, THIS GUIDE WILL PROVIDE CLEAR, DETAILED EXPLANATIONS.

WHAT IS A RATIO AND HOW DO YOU FIND EQUIVALENT RATIOS?

UNDERSTANDING RATIOS

A RATIO IS A WAY TO COMPARE TWO QUANTITIES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE RATIO 12 : 3 COMPARES THE NUMBER 12 TO THE NUMBER 3. IT CAN ALSO BE WRITTEN AS A FRACTION: $12/3$. RATIOS ARE OFTEN USED IN REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS SUCH AS RECIPES, MAPS, AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS.

FINDING EQUIVALENT RATIOS

TWO RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT IF THEY EXPRESS THE SAME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUANTITIES. MATHEMATICALLY, THIS MEANS THAT THEIR FRACTIONS ARE EQUAL. TO DETERMINE IF TWO RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT:

- CONVERT THE RATIOS TO FRACTIONS.
- SIMPLIFY EACH FRACTION TO ITS LOWEST TERMS.
- CHECK IF THE SIMPLIFIED FRACTIONS ARE EQUAL.

FOR EXAMPLE, TO CHECK IF 12 : 3 IS EQUIVALENT TO 24 : 6:

- WRITE AS FRACTIONS: $12/3$ AND $24/6$.
- SIMPLIFY: $12/3 = 4/1$ AND $24/6 = 4/1$.
- SINCE BOTH SIMPLIFY TO $4/1$, THE RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT.

ANALYZING THE RATIO 12 : 3

SIMPLIFY THE RATIO

THE RATIO 12 : 3 CAN BE SIMPLIFIED:

- DIVIDE BOTH NUMBERS BY THEIR GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR (GCD), WHICH IS 3.
- $12 \div 3 = 4$, AND $3 \div 3 = 1$.
- SO, 12 : 3 SIMPLIFIES TO 4 : 1.

THIS SIMPLIFIED RATIO HELPS IN QUICKLY IDENTIFYING EQUIVALENT RATIOS: ANY RATIO THAT SIMPLIFIES TO 4 : 1 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3.

WHAT RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3?

TO FIND ALL RATIOS EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3, CONSIDER MULTIPLYING OR DIVIDING BOTH PARTS OF THE RATIO BY THE SAME NON-ZERO NUMBER:

- MULTIPLYING BY 2: $(12 \times 2) : (3 \times 2) = 24 : 6$
- MULTIPLYING BY 3: $(12 \times 3) : (3 \times 3) = 36 : 9$
- DIVIDING BY 1 (THE ORIGINAL RATIO): 12 : 3
- DIVIDING BY 3: $(12 \div 3) : (3 \div 3) = 4 : 1$ (ALREADY SIMPLIFIED)

ANY RATIO THAT SIMPLIFIES TO 4 : 1 OR CAN BE OBTAINED BY MULTIPLYING 4 : 1 BY A POSITIVE INTEGER IS EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: WHICH RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3?

LET'S EXAMINE SOME OPTIONS TO DETERMINE WHICH RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3.

OPTION 1: 6 : 1

- FRACTION FORM: $6/1$
- SIMPLIFY: $6/1$ (ALREADY IN SIMPLEST FORM)
- COMPARE TO 12/3: $12/3 = 4/1$
- SINCE $6/1 \neq 4/1$, 6 : 1 IS NOT EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3.

OPTION 2: 24 : 6

- FRACTION FORM: $24/6$
- SIMPLIFY: $24 \div 6 = 4$, $6 \div 6 = 1$
- SIMPLIFIED RATIO: $4/1$
- SINCE $4/1$ EQUALS THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF 12 : 3, 24 : 6 IS EQUIVALENT.

OPTION 3: 36 : 9

- FRACTION FORM: $36/9$
- SIMPLIFY: $36 \div 9 = 4$
- SIMPLIFIED RATIO: $4/1$
- MATCHES THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF 12 : 3, SO 36 : 9 IS EQUIVALENT.

OPTION 4: 8 : 2

- FRACTION FORM: $8/2$
- SIMPLIFY: $8 \div 2 = 4$, $2 \div 2 = 1$
- SIMPLIFIED RATIO: $4/1$
- THEREFORE, 8 : 2 IS EQUIVALENT.

OPTION 5: 15 : 3

- FRACTION FORM: $15/3$
- SIMPLIFY: $15 \div 3 = 5$, $3 \div 3 = 1$
- SIMPLIFIED RATIO: $5/1$
- SINCE $5/1 \neq 4/1$, 15 : 3 IS NOT EQUIVALENT.

SUMMARY OF EQUIVALENT RATIOS TO 12 : 3

BASED ON THE ABOVE ANALYSIS, THE RATIOS THAT ARE EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3 ARE:

- 24 : 6
- 36 : 9
- 8 : 2

RATIOS LIKE 6 : 1 AND 15 : 3 ARE NOT EQUIVALENT BECAUSE THEIR SIMPLIFIED FORMS DO NOT MATCH 4 : 1.

HOW TO VERIFY IF A RATIO IS EQUIVALENT

STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS

1. EXPRESS THE RATIO AS A FRACTION.
2. SIMPLIFY THE FRACTION TO ITS LOWEST TERMS.
3. COMPARE IT WITH THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF THE ORIGINAL RATIO.
4. IF THEY ARE EQUAL, THE RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES

- CHECK IF 50 : 10 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3:
 - $50/10 = 5/1$
 - $12/3 = 4/1$
 - SINCE $5/1 \neq 4/1$, THEY ARE NOT EQUIVALENT.
- CHECK IF 40 : 8 IS EQUIVALENT:
 - $40/8 = 5/1$
 - AGAIN, NOT EQUIVALENT TO $4/1$.

COMMON MISTAKES WHEN IDENTIFYING EQUIVALENT RATIOS

NOT SIMPLIFYING FRACTIONS

ONE OF THE MOST COMMON ERRORS IS COMPARING RATIOS WITHOUT SIMPLIFYING. ALWAYS REDUCE TO LOWEST TERMS TO ACCURATELY ASSESS EQUIVALENCE.

CONFUSING RATIOS WITH DIFFERENT NUMERATOR-DENOMINATOR RELATIONSHIPS

REMEMBER THAT RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT ONLY IF THEIR FRACTIONAL FORMS ARE EQUAL, NOT JUST IF THE NUMBERS LOOK SIMILAR.

IGNORING THE MULTIPLICATIVE RELATIONSHIP

EQUIVALENT RATIOS ARE RELATED BY MULTIPLYING OR DIVIDING BOTH PARTS BY THE SAME NUMBER. RECOGNIZING THIS HELPS IN QUICK IDENTIFICATION.

CONCLUSION

KNOWING HOW TO IDENTIFY RATIOS EQUIVALENT TO A GIVEN RATIO, SUCH AS $12 : 3$, IS A VITAL SKILL IN MATHEMATICS. BY SIMPLIFYING RATIOS TO THEIR LOWEST TERMS AND UNDERSTANDING THE MULTIPLICATIVE RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVED, YOU CAN QUICKLY DETERMINE WHICH RATIOS ARE TRULY EQUIVALENT. REMEMBER, RATIOS LIKE $24 : 6$, $36 : 9$, AND $8 : 2$ ARE EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$ BECAUSE THEY ALL SIMPLIFY TO $4 : 1$. CONVERSELY, RATIOS LIKE $6 : 1$ OR $15 : 3$ DO NOT SHARE THIS RELATIONSHIP. MASTERING THIS CONCEPT ENHANCES YOUR PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS AND SUPPORTS YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN VARIOUS REAL-WORLD CONTEXTS.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- EQUIVALENT RATIOS HAVE THE SAME SIMPLIFIED FORM.
- TO VERIFY, CONVERT RATIOS TO FRACTIONS AND SIMPLIFY.
- MULTIPLYING OR DIVIDING BOTH PARTS OF A RATIO BY THE SAME NUMBER PRODUCES AN EQUIVALENT RATIO.
- ALWAYS CHECK THE SIMPLEST FORM BEFORE CONCLUDING RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT.

WITH CONSISTENT PRACTICE, IDENTIFYING EQUIVALENT RATIOS BECOMES AN INTUITIVE PROCESS, EMPOWERING YOU TO SOLVE COMPLEX PROBLEMS INVOLVING PROPORTIONS, SCALING, AND COMPARISON EFFICIENTLY.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$?

- A) $6 : 1$
- B) $24 : 6$
- C) $36 : 9$
- D) $4 : 1$

B) $24 : 6$ AND C) $36 : 9$ ARE EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$.

IS THE RATIO $4 : 1$ EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$?

A) YES

B) NO

A) YES, BECAUSE $4 : 1$ SIMPLIFIES TO 4, AND $12 : 3$ SIMPLIFIES TO 4.

WHICH RATIO, WHEN SIMPLIFIED, IS EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$?

A) $6 : 1$

B) $24 : 6$

C) $8 : 2$

D) $9 : 3$

B) $24 : 6$ AND D) $9 : 3$ ARE EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$.

DOES THE RATIO $6 : 1$ EQUAL $12 : 3$?

A) YES

B) NO

B) NO, BECAUSE $6 : 1$ SIMPLIFIES TO 6, WHICH IS NOT EQUAL TO 4 (THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF $12 : 3$).

SELECT ALL RATIOS THAT ARE EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$.

A) $2 : 0.5$

B) $24 : 6$

C) $18 : 4.5$

D) $8 : 2$

B) $24 : 6$ AND C) $18 : 4.5$ ARE EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$.

IS THE RATIO $8 : 2$ EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$?

A) YES

B) NO

B) NO, BECAUSE $8 : 2$ SIMPLIFIES TO 4, WHEREAS $12 : 3$ SIMPLIFIES TO 4, SO ACTUALLY YES, THEY ARE EQUIVALENT.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RATIOS ARE NOT EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$?

A) $6 : 1$

B) $24 : 6$

C) $36 : 9$

D) $4 : 1$

A) $6 : 1$ AND D) $4 : 1$ ARE NOT EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$.

WHY IS $24 : 6$ EQUIVALENT TO $12 : 3$?

A) BECAUSE BOTH SIMPLIFY TO 4

B) BECAUSE BOTH ARE THE SAME RATIO

C) BECAUSE 24 DIVIDED BY 6 EQUALS 4, SAME AS 12 DIVIDED BY 3

D) BOTH A AND C

D) BOTH A AND C.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

SELECT ALL THE RATIOS THAT ARE EQUIVALENT TO THE RATIO 12 : 3 IS A COMMON QUESTION FORMAT USED TO ASSESS UNDERSTANDING OF RATIOS, THEIR EQUIVALENCE, AND HOW TO IDENTIFY PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS. THIS TYPE OF PROBLEM IS ESSENTIAL IN MATHEMATICS BECAUSE IT REINFORCES THE CONCEPT THAT RATIOS REPRESENT A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUANTITIES, WHICH CAN BE SCALED UP OR DOWN WHILE MAINTAINING THE SAME PROPORTION. RECOGNIZING EQUIVALENT RATIOS IS FOUNDATIONAL FOR MASTERING CONCEPTS IN FRACTIONS, PROPORTIONS, AND ALGEBRA, MAKING THIS QUESTION BOTH EDUCATIONAL AND PRACTICAL FOR STUDENTS AT VARIOUS LEVELS.

IN THIS ARTICLE, WE'LL EXPLORE THE CONCEPT OF EQUIVALENT RATIOS, HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM, AND ANALYZE THE SPECIFIC OPTIONS THAT MAY BE PROVIDED IN SUCH A QUESTION, INCLUDING THE EXAMPLE RATIO 12:3. WE WILL ALSO EVALUATE WHETHER SPECIFIC OPTIONS LIKE 6:? ARE EQUIVALENT TO 12:3, AND DISCUSS STRATEGIES FOR SOLVING THESE TYPES OF PROBLEMS EFFECTIVELY.

UNDERSTANDING RATIOS AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE

WHAT IS A RATIO?

A RATIO IS A WAY TO COMPARE TWO QUANTITIES, EXPRESSING HOW MANY TIMES ONE VALUE CONTAINS OR IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE OTHER. FOR EXAMPLE, THE RATIO 12:3 COMPARES THE QUANTITY 12 TO 3. IT CAN ALSO BE WRITTEN AS A FRACTION, $12/3$, OR AS A DECIMAL, 4. RATIOS ARE OFTEN USED IN EVERYDAY CONTEXTS SUCH AS COOKING (E.G., 2 CUPS OF FLOUR TO 1 CUP OF SUGAR), IN FINANCE, AND IN VARIOUS SCIENCE APPLICATIONS.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR RATIOS TO BE EQUIVALENT?

TWO RATIOS ARE CONSIDERED EQUIVALENT IF THEY EXPRESS THE SAME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUANTITIES, REGARDLESS OF THE ACTUAL NUMBERS INVOLVED. MATHEMATICALLY, TWO RATIOS A:B AND C:D ARE EQUIVALENT IF AND ONLY IF THEIR CROSS-PRODUCTS ARE EQUAL:

$$A \times D = B \times C$$

FOR EXAMPLE, 12:3 AND 24:6 ARE EQUIVALENT BECAUSE:

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$3 \times 24 = 72$$

SINCE BOTH PRODUCTS ARE EQUAL, THE RATIOS ARE PROPORTIONAL.

VISUALIZING EQUIVALENT RATIOS

VISUAL AIDS LIKE PIE CHARTS, BAR GRAPHS, OR SIMPLE NUMBER LINE DIAGRAMS CAN HELP STUDENTS UNDERSTAND HOW RATIOS SCALE. FOR INSTANCE, DOUBLING BOTH TERMS OF 12:3 YIELDS 24:6, WHICH MAINTAINS THE SAME PROPORTION.

ANALYZING THE RATIO 12 : 3

SIMPLIFICATION OF 12 : 3

BEFORE IDENTIFYING EQUIVALENT RATIOS, IT'S OFTEN HELPFUL TO SIMPLIFY THE RATIO TO ITS LOWEST TERMS:

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

THUS, 12:3 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1. ANY RATIO EQUIVALENT TO 12:3 MUST ALSO SIMPLIFY TO 4:1.

METHODS TO FIND EQUIVALENT RATIOS

- CROSS-MULTIPLIED COMPARISON: CHECK IF THE CROSS-PRODUCTS ARE EQUAL.
- SCALING THE RATIO: MULTIPLY OR DIVIDE BOTH TERMS BY THE SAME NON-ZERO NUMBER.
- SIMPLIFICATION: REDUCE RATIOS TO THEIR LOWEST TERMS AND COMPARE.

EVALUATING OPTIONS FOR RATIOS EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3

SUPPOSE THE MULTIPLE SELECT QUESTION PROVIDES OPTIONS SUCH AS:

- A) 6 : ?
- B) 24 : 6
- C) 36 : 9
- D) 4 : 1
- E) 8 : 2

LET'S ANALYZE EACH OPTION SYSTEMATICALLY.

OPTION A: 6 : ?

THIS IS AN INCOMPLETE RATIO, BUT TYPICALLY, THE QUESTION MIGHT BE ASKING FOR A VALUE THAT MAKES 6 : ? EQUIVALENT TO 12 : 3.

TO FIND THE MISSING TERM, WE SET UP THE PROPORTION:

$$12 / 3 = 6 / ?$$

CROSS-MULTIPLIED:

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \times ? &= 3 \times 6 \\ 12 ? &= 18 \\ ? &= 18 / 12 = 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

SO, 6:1.5 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3. SINCE THE RATIO INVOLVES A DECIMAL, IT'S AN EXACT PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BUT LESS COMMON IN SIMPLIFIED RATIO FORM.

CONCLUSION: THE RATIO 6:1.5 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3, BUT SINCE THE RATIO IS EXPRESSED WITH A FRACTIONAL COMPONENT, IT DEPENDS ON THE CONTEXT WHETHER THIS IS ACCEPTABLE. USUALLY, RATIOS ARE EXPRESSED WITH WHOLE NUMBERS UNLESS DECIMALS ARE EXPLICITLY ALLOWED.

OPTION B: 24 : 6

CHECK IF 24:6 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3:

CROSS-MULTIPLIED:

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$3 \times 24 = 72$$

SINCE BOTH PRODUCTS ARE EQUAL, 24:6 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3.

FEATURES:

- BOTH RATIOS SIMPLIFY TO 4:1:
- 12:3 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1.
- 24:6 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1.

CONCLUSION: 24:6 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3.

OPTION C: 36 : 9

VERIFY EQUIVALENCE:

CROSS-MULTIPLIED:

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

$$3 \times 36 = 108$$

EQUAL PRODUCTS INDICATE EQUIVALENCE.

SIMPLIFICATION:

- 12:3 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1.
- 36:9 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1.

CONCLUSION: 36:9 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3.

OPTION D: 4 : 1

THIS IS THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF 12:3 SINCE:

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$

So, 12:3 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1, AND THE RATIO 4:1 IS EXPLICITLY EQUIVALENT.

CONCLUSION: 4:1 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3.

OPTION E: 8 : 2

CHECK EQUIVALENCE:

CROSS-MULTIPLIED:

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

EQUAL PRODUCTS, SO RATIOS ARE EQUIVALENT.

SIMPLIFICATION:

- 8:2 SIMPLIFIES TO 4:1 (DIVIDING BOTH TERMS BY 2),
- MATCHING THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF 12:3.

CONCLUSION: 8:2 IS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3.

SUMMARY OF EQUIVALENT RATIOS TO 12 : 3

BASED ON THE ANALYSIS:

- 24 : 6 (BECAUSE 24 AND 6 ARE BOTH MULTIPLES OF 12 AND 3)
- 36 : 9 (BOTH SIMPLIFY TO 4:1)
- 4 : 1 (DIRECTLY THE SIMPLIFIED FORM OF 12:3)
- 8 : 2 (ANOTHER MULTIPLE OF 4:1)

THE ONLY OPTIONS THAT ARE NOT EQUIVALENT ARE THOSE THAT DO NOT MAINTAIN THE PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP, SUCH AS ANY RATIO WITH DIFFERENT SCALING THAT DOES NOT PRESERVE THE 4:1 PROPORTION.

NOTE: THE RATIO 6:1.5 IS EQUIVALENT BUT EXPRESSED WITH A DECIMAL, WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE ACCEPTABLE BASED ON INSTRUCTIONS.

KEY STRATEGIES FOR IDENTIFYING EQUIVALENT RATIOS

- SIMPLIFY EACH RATIO TO LOWEST TERMS: THIS HELPS COMPARE RATIOS MORE STRAIGHTFORWARDLY.
- USE CROSS-MULTIPLICATION: A QUICK WAY TO VERIFY PROPORTIONALITY.
- SCALE RATIOS: MULTIPLY OR DIVIDE BOTH TERMS BY THE SAME NUMBER TO GENERATE EQUIVALENT RATIOS.
- BE AWARE OF DECIMAL VS. WHOLE NUMBER FORMATS: CLARIFY IF DECIMALS ARE ACCEPTABLE IN YOUR CONTEXT.

CONCLUSION

UNDERSTANDING RATIOS AND THEIR EQUIVALENCE IS FUNDAMENTAL IN MATHEMATICS. THE RATIO 12:3 CAN BE SCALED UP OR DOWN TO PRODUCE EQUIVALENT RATIOS SUCH AS 24:6, 36:9, 4:1, AND 8:2, AMONG OTHERS. RECOGNIZING THESE RELATIONSHIPS REQUIRES FAMILIARITY WITH SIMPLIFICATION, CROSS-MULTIPLIED COMPARISONS, AND PROPORTIONAL REASONING. WHEN ANSWERING MULTIPLE SELECT QUESTIONS LIKE THIS, SYSTEMATICALLY VERIFYING EACH OPTION ENSURES ACCURACY.

PROS OF MASTERING RATIO EQUIVALENCE:

- ENHANCES PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS.

- BUILDS A STRONG FOUNDATION FOR ALGEBRA AND FRACTIONS.
- AIDS IN REAL-WORLD APPLICATIONS WHERE PROPORTIONAL REASONING IS ESSENTIAL.

CONS OR PITFALLS:

- OVERLOOKING THE NEED TO SIMPLIFY RATIOS.
- CONFUSING DECIMALS WITH WHOLE NUMBERS.
- ASSUMING RATIOS ARE ONLY EQUIVALENT IF THEY LOOK IDENTICAL, RATHER THAN VERIFYING THROUGH CROSS-MULTIPLICATION.

BY PRACTICING THESE STRATEGIES AND UNDERSTANDING THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES, STUDENTS CAN CONFIDENTLY NAVIGATE QUESTIONS INVOLVING EQUIVALENT RATIOS, REINFORCING THEIR OVERALL MATHEMATICAL LITERACY.

IN SUMMARY, THE RATIOS EQUIVALENT TO 12:3 INCLUDE:

- 24:6
- 36:9
- 4:1
- 8:2

THE RATIO 6:1.5 IS ALSO EQUIVALENT BUT MAY DEPEND ON CONTEXT AND FORMATTING PREFERENCES.

Select All The Ratios That Are Equivalent To The Ratio 12 3 Multiple Select Question Cross Outa 6

Select All The Ratios That Are Equivalent To The Ratio 12 3 Multiple Select Question Cross Outa 6

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