



# Direct Proportion Tables and Graphs

- 1 In each of the following X and Y are **directly proportional**.  
Complete each of the tables.

X	1	2	4	8
Y	5			

X	1	2	4	8
Y	6			

X	1	3	6	12
Y	6			

X	1	3	6	12
Y	7			

X	1	3	6	12
Y	9			

X	1	3	6	12
Y	3			

X	1	3	6	12
Y		9		

X	1	3	6	12
Y		12		

X	1	3	6	12
Y			12	

X	1	2	6	12
Y			12	

X	1	2	6	12
Y			36	

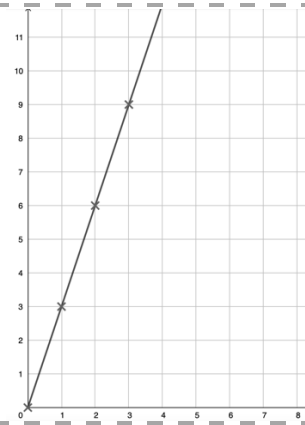
X	1	2	60	120
Y			36	

**Example**

<b>X</b>	0	1	2	3	5
<b>Y</b>	0	3	6	9	15

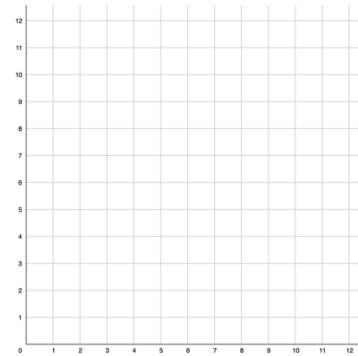
Co-Ord (0,0) (1,3) (2,6) (3,9) (3,15)

The points (0,0), (1,3), (2,6), (3,9) etc are plotted  
 These are then joined with a straight line

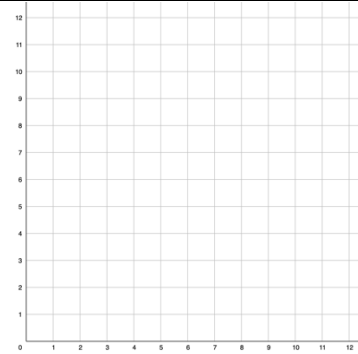


**2** Below are four completed direct proportion tables.  
 Use each of the tables to plot the axes provided.

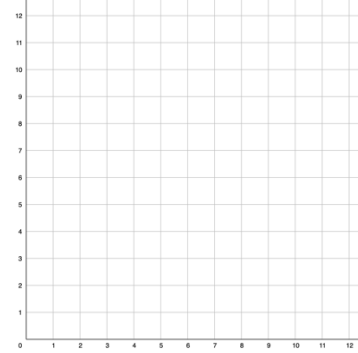
<b>X</b>	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Y</b>	0	1	2	3	4



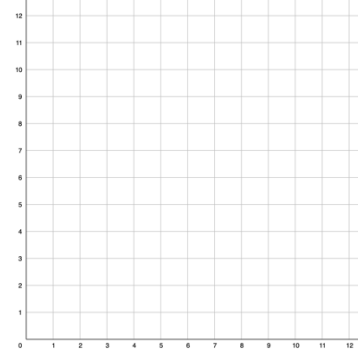
<b>X</b>	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Y</b>	0	2	4	6	8



<b>X</b>	0	1	2	3	4
<b>Y</b>	0	4	8	12	16



<b>X</b>	0	1	1.5	2	2.5
<b>Y</b>	0	4	6	8	10

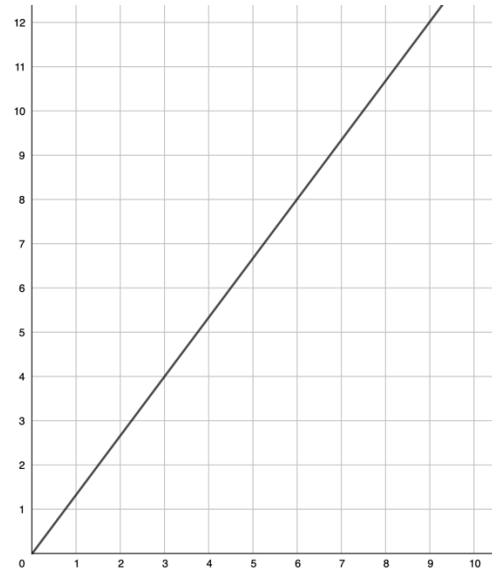


3 Write down **three** key features of all of the graphs you have drawn in question 2.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

4 The table and graph represent the same data. Use the graph to complete the table.

<b>X</b>	0	1	4		
<b>Y</b>				8	11



5 The **Conversion Graph** shows the relationship between Pounds (£) and Euros (€).

a) £100 = € \_\_\_\_\_

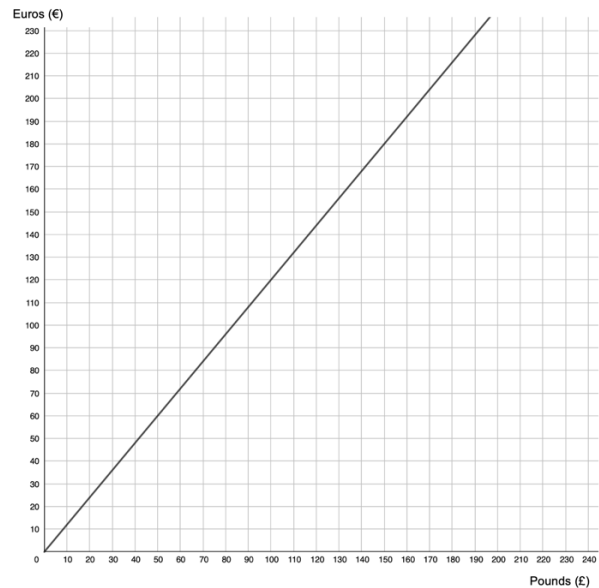
b) €100 = £ \_\_\_\_\_

c) How many Euros could £50 be exchanged for?

d) How many Pounds could €180 be exchanged for?

e) How many Euros could £1000 be exchanged for? Explain how you calculated your answer.

f) How many Pounds could €2400 be exchanged for? Explain how you calculated your answer.



g) If €1 = \$1.35. Convert £300 into \$.