a) P is directly proportional to Q and $P = 10$ when $Q = 2$ i) Find the equation linking P and Q ii) Find the value of P when $Q = 11$	b) P is directly proportional to Q and $P = 12$ when $Q = 4$ i) Find the equation linking P and Q ii) Find the value of P when $Q = 11$	c) P is directly proportional to Q and $P = 36$ when $Q = 9$ i) Find the equation linking P and Q ii) Find the value of P when $Q = 11$
i) $\quad P = kQ$ $\quad 10 = k \times 2 = 2k$ $\quad k = 5$ $\quad P = 5Q$ ii) $\quad P = 5 \times 11$ $\quad P = 55$	i) $\quad P = kQ$ $\quad 12 = k \times 4 = 4k$ $\quad k = 3$ $\quad P = 3Q$ ii) $\quad P = 3 \times 11$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots\ldots$	i) $\quad P = kQ$ $\quad 36 = k \times 9 = 9k$ $\quad k = 4$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots Q$ ii) $\quad P = \ldots\ldots \times \ldots\ldots$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots\ldots$
d) P is directly proportional to Q and $P = 10$ when $Q = 4$ i) Find the equation linking P and Q ii) Find the value of P when $Q = 11$	e) P is directly proportional to Q and $P = 24$ when $Q = 16$ i) Find the equation linking P and Q ii) Find the value of P when $Q = 11$	f) P is directly proportional to Q and $P = 48$ when $Q = 3$ i) Find the equation linking P and Q ii) Find the value of P when $Q = 11$
i) $\quad P = kQ$ $\quad 10 = k \times 4 = 4k$ $\quad k = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots Q$ ii) $\quad P = \ldots\ldots \times \ldots\ldots$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots\ldots$	i) $\quad P = kQ$ $\quad \ldots\ldots = k \times \ldots\ldots = \ldots\ldots k$ $\quad k = \ldots\ldots\ldots$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots Q$ ii) $\quad P = \ldots\ldots \times \ldots\ldots$ $\quad P = \ldots\ldots\ldots$	