

## Chapter 1 : proportion | Definition of proportion in English by Oxford Dictionaries

*Proportion the feeling of unity created when all parts (sizes, amounts, or number) relate well with each other. Can refer to the size of the head compared to the rest of the body.*

August 5, at 7: What a great topic – and I find all the comments very reassuring, where were all these sensible women during my life?! Nevertheless, clothes have interested me since I was quite young. I wore unflattering school uniform in England, but moved abroad and had none after the age of 8, in the 70s, but was in an international environment with all kinds of influences and the freedom to wear what we liked. At the same time I had a close connection with England and the teen focus on fashion and these two worlds clashed. I did try my own thing sometimes – red dungarees I adored are memorable! I always loved colour. And the idea of capsule wardrobes! However, I moved back abroad at 18 and had my first child at 19, a different culture both for life and work, and I had to learn to adapt, or thought I did. That makes me sad. As I have aged, I have become both more confident and more independent, and yes, fatter – up and down, but usually a couple of stone up – and menopause has added some minor complaints. These days I still love colour and probably go for different proportions, yes. With four young grandchildren, I need clothes I can get down on the floor in, and for me, I love my colourful jersey tunics and leggings. I want to be comfortable, for sure! I have also defied the norm I was never really rebellious!! One change has happened just recently – for a few years I have loved the freedom of flip-flops and spent all my summers in them, walking miles, feeling my barefoot look was comfy and natural. A few weeks ago I began to get excruciating hip pain and worried that my excess weight had suddenly come to bite me, though I still had full hip mobility, just pain walking and lying down. Within a week I was almost painfree. More food for thought, and a lesson learned. I will be sticking with low-heeled shoes and sandals that fit around my feet and especially, heels, from now on! I could talk about these things all day, loved reading all the comments.

### Chapter 2 : Feeling as if shrinking? | My PTSD Forum

*Created when one or more elements of art are use repeatedly to create a feeling of organized movement Proportion The feeling of unity created when all parts (sizes, amounts, or numbers) relate well with each other.*

Pinterest Scale and proportion are both design elements that have to do with size. Scale is the size of one object in relation to the other objects in a design or artwork. Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object. Throughout the centuries, designers have used scale and proportion to depict or distract from the ideal. As with elements such as unity and balance, artists use scale and proportion to convey their unique insights to the viewer. Scale Humans judge the scale of something according to body size. Some of the most common adjectives that apply to scale include: In the above public artwork, the person pushing the sphere provides a sense of scale. Given the reflections of skyscrapers in the sphere, viewers might infer that the globe symbolizes the world, and its relatively small scale suggests that humans can manipulate it. Some toys are miniatures of actual objects. For example, scale model cars, trains and dollhouse furnishings replicate real objects on a smaller scale. Scale model toys give children the power to manipulate realistic objects that are otherwise too big for them to manage. Proportion Proportion is an element of design that pertains to the relative size of the components that compose an object. Again, the human body is the standard by which people judge proportion. The golden ratio is a mathematical method for determining proportion. Based on the number pi, this ratio has been the standard for artists and designers since the ancient Egyptians used it in designing the pyramids. Also, the golden ratio is applicable to the natural proportions of the body. When you see a disproportionate object, it catches your attention. Cartoons with large-headed people, for example, catch your eye. Obvious exaggeration may even tickle your funny bone. In Greek mythology, monstrous characters like Medusa had disproportionate traits that set them apart from humans. Instead of hair, Medusa had poisonous snakes growing from her head, as the artist Caravaggio shows below. Giving human figures non-human components makes them disproportionate. Like a cartoon, something disproportionate can make you laugh. Like Medusa, it can inspire fear. In contrast, an artwork in which all of the figures are proportionate can make you feel calm and content. Rather than challenging your emotions, proportion infuses you with a sense of completeness. Even though there are variations of light and lots of activities to look at, the overall effect is serene. Make a Scale Drawing Supplies: Plain, 8 x 10 paper A picture of your favorite cartoon character that is at least 10 inches tall Ruler Scissors Markers, paints or colored pencils 1. Lightly draw a grid with pencil over your cartoon print. Mark 1-inch lines all along the perimeter of the page, and then connect them across the page to make a grid of 1-inch squares. Number the squares on your print, starting at the top left and proceeding from left to right from the top row to the bottom row. Draw a grid on your plain paper. Your scale drawing will be 1: Number the squares on your plain grid the same, duplicating the number of squares and rows of the original. Cut off the extra squares and set aside. Copy the design onto your blank grid, going square by square. Try to match the straight lines and curves within each square on the original to make your smaller scale drawing as similar as you can. Use markers, paints or colored pencils to color in your scale drawing like the original. Use your extra grid to experiment with proportion. For example, make one eye of your cartoon figure twice as large as the other. Make one hand tiny and the other large. What effects do your changes have?

### Chapter 3 : Thinking Problems: Correcting Our Misperceptions | Anxiety Network

*'One can say that three pre-eminent qualities are decisive for the politician: passion, a feeling of responsibility, and a sense of proportion.' 'But affability, like intelligence, can mask a mean and meager spirit as well as the absence of a sense of proportion.'*

Takeaway Anxiety disorders form a category of mental health diagnoses that cause nervousness, fear, apprehension, and worry. These disorders alter how a person processes emotions and behave, also causing physical symptoms. Mild anxiety might be vague and unsettling, while severe anxiety may seriously affect day-to-day living. Anxiety disorders affect 40 million people in the United States. It is the most common group of mental illnesses in the country. Disproportionate reactions of tension and worry characterize anxiety. The American Psychological Association APA defines anxiety as "an emotion characterized by feelings of tension, worried thoughts and physical changes like increased blood pressure. In this article, we look at the differences between anxiety and anxiety disorder, the different types of anxiety, and the available treatment options. When does anxiety need treatment? While anxiety can cause distress, it is not always a medical condition. Anxiety When an individual faces potentially harmful or worrying triggers, feelings of anxiety are not only normal but necessary for survival. Since the earliest days of humanity, the approach of predators and incoming danger sets off alarms in the body and allows evasive action. These alarms become noticeable in the form of a raised heartbeat, sweating, and increased sensitivity to surroundings. This prepares humans to physically confront or flee any potential threats to safety. For many people, running from larger animals and imminent danger is a less pressing concern than it would have been for early humans. It can still be essential to survival – anxiety about being hit by a car when crossing the street, for example, means that a person will instinctively look both ways to avoid danger. Anxiety disorders The duration or severity of an anxious feeling can sometimes be out of proportion to the original trigger, or stressor. Physical symptoms, such as increased blood pressure and nausea, may also develop. These responses move beyond anxiety into an anxiety disorder. The APA describes a person with anxiety disorder as "having recurring intrusive thoughts or concerns. However, the manual now no longer groups these mental health difficulties under anxiety. Anxiety disorders now include the following diagnoses. Generalized anxiety disorder GAD: This is a chronic disorder involving excessive, long-lasting anxiety and worries about nonspecific life events, objects, and situations. GAD is the most common anxiety disorder, and people with the disorder are not always able to identify the cause of their anxiety. Panic disorder is a type of anxiety disorder. Brief or sudden attacks of intense terror and apprehension characterize panic disorder. These attacks can lead to shaking, confusion, dizziness, nausea, and breathing difficulties. Panic attacks tend to occur and escalate rapidly, peaking after 10 minutes. However, a panic attack might last for hours. Panic disorders usually occur after frightening experiences or prolonged stress but may also occur without a trigger. An individual experiencing a panic attack may misinterpret it as a life-threatening illness, and may make drastic changes in behavior to avoid future attacks.

## Chapter 4 : Proportion Basics | Wyzant Resources

*Proportion is the feeling of unity created when all parts (sizes, amounts, or number) relate well with each other. When drawing the human figure, proportion can refer to the size of the head compared to the rest of the body.*

Correcting Our Misperceptions Thinking Problems: Correcting Our Misperceptions by Thomas A. Although some of these "thinking styles" may come very naturally to us, it is always possible to change or restructure thinking so that we can be more rational, allowing life to be more enjoyable and productive. Our emphasis in therapy is always toward the practical: That is, how can I take the information I learn in therapy and apply it to my daily life, so that my life can be calmer and more peaceful, and I can better cope with the difficulties I face in life? Here are some "thinking problems" that many of us share. Emotional reasoning I think and act based on how I feel. When I get into this "vicious cycle" of thinking, it is hard to think realistically and remember all the good and positive things in your life. The negative things we dwell upon are not helpful to us at all. They lead us to think even more negatively and we get stuck in this cycle of "over thinking" and the "racing" thoughts about negative events that have happened and which we think will continue to happen. Learn to put a stop to this negative vicious cycle of thinking and to replace these ANTs thoughts with rational, progressive statements and thoughts that are more realistic. Magnification I blow things all out of proportion. Someone does something or says something to me that I perceive negatively and I make a much bigger deal out of it than I should. This magnification then leads to the vicious cycle of negative ANTs thinking we just discussed. Realize that I am probably making a mountain out of a molehill. Do I need to deal with people who are always putting me down or who are projecting blame at me? Sit back and calmly assess the situation. Labeling yourself All of us have many more positive elements of our personality than we realize. In addition, we have the capacity to strengthen and increase our good qualities. It is very true that anything you learned that is negative and that holds you back from happiness can be unlearned. In fact, with the right information and the right motivation, this is much more than possible, it is almost a certainty. No one has to live by labeling themselves negatively, and limiting what they feel they can do, when the mind and thought patterns can be changed. Thankfully, there are many more healthy and positive solutions to these problems than any of us recognize. Our goal should be to live happy, content, and peaceful lives. This may take some shifting of priorities, changing of thoughts, and some motivation, but it is always possible and always well worth the effort. The truth always conquers the lies if you let it.

### Chapter 5 : ELEMENTS OF DESIGN SCALE AND PROPORTION

*Proportion is so important, and, as with my knitting, I'm paying much more attention to fit, keeping a sharper eye on \*where\* the looseness occurs, so as not to seem to be wearing a burka, baring unnecessary parts or, as you say, muddying my edges.*

For our final post in our blog series, we are going to focus on the elements of design, scale and proportion. In commercial Interior Design, the most important objective for a project is to enhance our everyday experiences within the environments we work, live, and play. Although consideration of all the elements of design is necessary to achieve this goal, scale and in turn, proportion have the largest impact on spatial functionality. In the room pictured above by Design Partners International for Kuper, vertical line has been applied to the ceiling and wall to draw the eye down and add a sense of proportion to the space. Without this consideration for scale and proportion, this room may not be so well balanced simply due to the low horizontal nature of the seating. Scale Without consideration of scale, in particular, human scale, our everyday activities would be more difficult. Scale refers to the relationship between two or more objects, one that has a commonly known size. In most cases, the size of objects is compared to our own human scale. We can find examples of this in our homes and workplaces; for instance, standardized heights have been created for countertops, chairs have been scaled to fit our bodies, the widths of hallways allow for people to comfortably pass one another. You can see that the way we build our environment is based on the commonly known anthropometric data of human scale. The application of contrasting colour and texture on the ceiling, walls, and floor, as well as the incorporation of low horizontal furniture could lead to this room feeling out of scale; however, DAP Studio masterfully counterbalanced this effect by repeating and lowering the horizontal light fixtures. Proportion Proportion is a word often used interchangeably with scale although there is one subtle difference between the two definitions. While the word scale implies the comparison of objects where the actual size of one object is known, proportion relates to the general size of two objects without information regarding their actual sizes or scales. While scale is more absolute, proportion is truly relative and requires the interior designer to understand the interactions between objects within a 3 dimensional space. There is no right or wrong when it comes to this application of proportion. Often interior designers will apply proportion in contrasting ways to emphasize a particular area. This design by LemayMichaud Architecture Design is a great example of this; note how the oversized fixtures really call attention to the bar. In most cases designers aim to achieve proportion within the spaces they design; however, there are times when the design goals call for disproportion. One way to create emphasis in a space is to introduce oversized items in a way that is disproportionate for the space. For instance, large pendant lights over a cash counter or boardroom table could call attention to that area. Although understanding the ideas behind proportion and scale are important, design requires an awareness of every element and principal check back for future blog posts about the various principals of design. It must be said that Interior design is complicated; there are so many interactions between all the elements of design and these interactions, as a whole, have an effect on the feel of a space. Did you miss our post about line? Read about it by clicking [here](#). Did you miss our post about colour? Did you miss our post about texture and pattern? Did you miss our post about light?

Chapter 6 : Feeling Like Hands Are Large | Mental Conditions Forum | Mental Health

*The proportion of freedom to inevitability decreases and increases according to the point of view from which the action is regarded, but their relation is always one of inverse proportion. But the tomato, a berry grown out of its natural proportion by the fiddling of man, at least knew redness was its ultimate goal.*

Printer-friendly version Ultimately we will measure statistics  $e$ . This process, using statistics to make judgments or decisions regarding population parameters is called statistical inference. But how can  $\hat{p}$  be an accurate measure of  $p$ , the population parameter, when another sample of coin flips could produce 53 heads? And for that matter we only did coin flips out of an uncountable possible total! The fact that these samples will vary in repeated random sampling taken at the same time is referred to as sampling variability. The reason sampling variability is acceptable is that if we took many samples of coin flips and calculated the proportion of heads in each sample then constructed a histogram or boxplot of the sample proportions, the resulting shape would look normal. But most people accept that a coin will produce an equal number of heads as tails when flipped many times. The phrase significance test means the same thing as the phrase "hypothesis test. A typical null hypothesis is a statement that two variables are not related. Other examples are statements that there is no difference between two groups or treatments or that there is no difference from an existing standard value. An alternative hypothesis is a statement that there is a relationship between two variables or there is a difference between two groups or there is a difference from a previous or existing standard. The notation  $H_0$  represents a null hypothesis and  $H_a$  represents an alternative hypothesis and  $p_0$  is read as  $p$ -not or  $p$ -zero and represents the null hypothesized value. The other two  $H_a$  are referred to as one-sided tests since they are restricting the conclusion to a specific side of  $p_0$ . Example 3 " This is a test of a proportion: Is this percent lower for college age females? Example 4 " This is a test of a mean: Is there a difference between the mean amount that men and women study per week? Test Statistic and p-value A test statistic is a summary of a sample that is in some way sensitive to differences between the null and alternative hypothesis. A p-value is the probability that the test statistic would "lean" as much or more toward the alternative hypothesis as it does if the real truth is the null hypothesis. That is, the p-value is the probability that the sample statistic would occur under the presumption that the null hypothesis is true. A small p-value favors the alternative hypothesis. A small p-value means the observed data would not be very likely to occur if we believe the null hypothesis is true. So we believe in our data and disbelieve the null hypothesis. Using the p-value to Decide between the Hypotheses The significance level of a test is the border used for deciding between the null and alternative hypotheses. We decide in favor of the alternative hypothesis when a p-value is less than or equal to the significance level. The most commonly used significance level is 0. In general, the smaller the p-value the stronger the evidence is in favor of the alternative hypothesis. Note that this leans toward the alternative hypothesis that the "true" proportion is less than. In computing the Z-test statistic for a proportion we use the hypothesized value  $p_0$  here not the sample proportion  $\hat{p}$  in calculating the standard error! We do this because we "believe" the null hypothesis to be true until evidence says otherwise. The p-value can be found from Standard Normal Table Calculating p-value: The method for finding the p-value is based on the alternative hypothesis: We compare the p-value to  $\alpha$ , which we will let  $\alpha$  be 0.

**Chapter 7 : Hyperalgesia - Wikipedia**

*Proportion Basics. A proportion is a special form of an algebra equation. It is used to compare two ratios or make equivalent fractions.*

In the perspective of the history of art, [9] artistic works have existed for almost as long as humankind: However, there are many other colloquial uses of the word, all with some relation to its etymology. Artistic works may serve practical functions, in addition to their decorative value. Over time, philosophers like Plato , Aristotle , Socrates and Kant , among others, questioned the meaning of art. Socrates says that poetry is inspired by the muses , and is not rational. In *Ion* , Socrates gives no hint of the disapproval of Homer that he expresses in the *Republic*. The forms also differ in their object of imitation. Comedy, for instance, is a dramatic imitation of men worse than average; whereas tragedy imitates men slightly better than average. Lastly, the forms differ in their manner of imitation—through narrative or character, through change or no change, and through drama or no drama. Within this latter sense, the word art may refer to several things: The creative arts as discipline are a collection of disciplines which produce artworks as objects that are compelled by a personal drive as activity and convey a message, mood, or symbolism for the perceiver to interpret art as experience. Works of art can be explicitly made for this purpose or interpreted on the basis of images or objects. For some scholars, such as Kant , the sciences and the arts could be distinguished by taking science as representing the domain of knowledge and the arts as representing the domain of the freedom of artistic expression. Likewise, if the skill is being used in a commercial or industrial way, it may be considered commercial art instead of fine art. On the other hand, crafts and design are sometimes considered applied art. Some art followers have argued that the difference between fine art and applied art has more to do with value judgments made about the art than any clear definitional difference. The purpose of works of art may be to communicate ideas, such as in politically, spiritually, or philosophically motivated art; to create a sense of beauty see aesthetics ; to explore the nature of perception; for pleasure; or to generate strong emotions. The purpose may also be seemingly nonexistent. The nature of art has been described by philosopher Richard Wollheim as "one of the most elusive of the traditional problems of human culture". Art as mimesis has deep roots in the philosophy of Aristotle. Collingwood advanced the idealist view that art expresses emotions, and that the work of art therefore essentially exists in the mind of the creator. More recently, thinkers influenced by Martin Heidegger have interpreted art as the means by which a community develops for itself a medium for self-expression and interpretation. Art as we have generally understood it is a European invention barely two hundred years old. During the Romantic period , art came to be seen as "a special faculty of the human mind to be classified with religion and science". Sculptures, cave paintings , rock paintings and petroglyphs from the Upper Paleolithic dating to roughly 40,000 years ago have been found, [29] but the precise meaning of such art is often disputed because so little is known about the cultures that produced them. The oldest art objects in the world—a series of tiny, drilled snail shells about 75,000 years old—were discovered in a South African cave. Each of these centers of early civilization developed a unique and characteristic style in its art. Because of the size and duration of these civilizations, more of their art works have survived and more of their influence has been transmitted to other cultures and later times. Some also have provided the first records of how artists worked. For example, this period of Greek art saw a veneration of the human physical form and the development of equivalent skills to show musculature, poise, beauty, and anatomically correct proportions. Nevertheless, a classical realist tradition persisted in small Byzantine works, and realism steadily grew in the art of Catholic Europe. It reads "Mahmud Khan son of Abdulhamid is forever victorious". The Great Mosque of Kairouan in Tunisia, also called the Mosque of Uqba, is one of the finest, most significant and best preserved artistic and architectural examples of early great mosques. Dated in its present state from the 9th century, it is the ancestor and model of all the mosques in the western Islamic lands. India and Tibet saw emphasis on painted sculptures and dance, while religious painting borrowed many conventions from sculpture and tended to bright contrasting colors with emphasis on outlines. China saw the flourishing of many art forms: Chinese styles vary greatly from era to era and each one is traditionally named after the ruling

dynasty. So, for example, Tang dynasty paintings are monochromatic and sparse, emphasizing idealized landscapes, but Ming dynasty paintings are busy and colorful, and focus on telling stories via setting and composition. Woodblock printing became important in Japan after the 17th century. This led to Romantic rejections of this in favor of pictures of the emotional side and individuality of humans, exemplified in the novels of Goethe. The late 19th century then saw a host of artistic movements, such as academic art , Symbolism , impressionism and fauvism among others. Thus the parameters of impressionism , Expressionism , Fauvism , Cubism , Dadaism , Surrealism , etc. Increasing global interaction during this time saw an equivalent influence of other cultures into Western art. Thus, Japanese woodblock prints themselves influenced by Western Renaissance draftsmanship had an immense influence on impressionism and subsequent development. Later, African sculptures were taken up by Picasso and to some extent by Matisse. Similarly, in the 19th and 20th centuries the West has had huge impacts on Eastern art with originally western ideas like Communism and Post-Modernism exerting a powerful influence. Adorno said in , "It is now taken for granted that nothing which concerns art can be taken for granted any more: Furthermore, the separation of cultures is increasingly blurred and some argue it is now more appropriate to think in terms of a global culture, rather than of regional ones. He argues that art is not only a way of expressing the element of truth in a culture, but the means of creating it and providing a springboard from which "that which is" can be revealed. Each time a new artwork is added to any culture, the meaning of what it is to exist is inherently changed. Forms, genres, media, and styles

**Main article: The arts** The creative arts are often divided into more specific categories, typically along perceptually distinguishable categories such as media , genre, styles , and form. It covers the methods adopted by the artist and the physical composition of the artwork, primarily non-semantic aspects of the work i. Form may also include visual design principles , such as arrangement, balance , contrast , emphasis , harmony , proportion , proximity , and rhythm. Philosophers almost universally reject this view and hold that the properties and aesthetics of art extend beyond materials, techniques, and form. Some authors refer to subject matter and content " i. Its restrictive interpretation is "socially unhealthy, philosophically unreal, and politically unwise". However, in other cases historical and material conditions may predominate, such as religious and philosophical convictions, sociopolitical and economic structures, or even climate and geography. Art criticism continues to grow and develop alongside art. Art can also simply refer to the developed and efficient use of a language to convey meaning with immediacy and or depth. Art can be defined as an act of expressing feelings, thoughts, and observations. A common view is that the epithet "art", particular in its elevated sense, requires a certain level of creative expertise by the artist, whether this be a demonstration of technical ability, an originality in stylistic approach, or a combination of these two. Traditionally skill of execution was viewed as a quality inseparable from art and thus necessary for its success; for Leonardo da Vinci , art, neither more nor less than his other endeavors, was a manifestation of skill. Emin slept and engaged in other activities in her bed before placing the result in a gallery as work of art. Hirst came up with the conceptual design for the artwork but has left most of the eventual creation of many works to employed artisans. However, there are many modernist and contemporary artists who continue to excel in the skills of drawing and painting and in creating hands-on works of art. Spain, late 10th century Art has had a great number of different functions throughout its history, making its purpose difficult to abstract or quantify to any single concept. This does not imply that the purpose of Art is "vague", but that it has had many unique, different reasons for being created. Some of these functions of Art are provided in the following outline. In this sense, Art, as creativity, is something humans must do by their very nature i. Art at this level is not an action or an object, but an internal appreciation of balance and harmony beauty , and therefore an aspect of being human beyond utility. Imitation, then, is one instinct of our nature. Persons, therefore, starting with this natural gift developed by degrees their special aptitudes, till their rude improvisations gave birth to Poetry. This experience may often come unmotivated, as one appreciates art, music or poetry. The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and science. Art provides a means to express the imagination in non-grammatical ways that are not tied to the formality of spoken or written language. Unlike words, which come in sequences and each of which have a definite meaning, art provides a range of forms, symbols and ideas with meanings that are malleable. They furnish an aesthetic idea, which

serves the above rational idea as a substitute for logical presentation, but with the proper function, however, of animating the mind by opening out for it a prospect into a field of kindred representations stretching beyond its ken. In many cultures, art is used in rituals, performances and dances as a decoration or symbol. While these often have no specific utilitarian motivated purpose, anthropologists know that they often serve a purpose at the level of meaning within a particular culture. This meaning is not furnished by any one individual, but is often the result of many generations of change, and of a cosmological relationship within the culture. These may be to bring about political change, to comment on an aspect of society, to convey a specific emotion or mood, to address personal psychology, to illustrate another discipline, to with commercial arts sell a product, or simply as a form of communication. Art, at its simplest, is a form of communication. As most forms of communication have an intent or goal directed toward another individual, this is a motivated purpose. Illustrative arts, such as scientific illustration, are a form of art as communication. Maps are another example. However, the content need not be scientific. Emotions, moods and feelings are also communicated through art. Art may seek to bring about a particular emotion or mood, for the purpose of relaxing or entertaining the viewer. This is often the function of the art industries of Motion Pictures and Video Games. Art for political change. One of the defining functions of early twentieth-century art has been to use visual images to bring about political change. Art movements that had this goalâ€” Dadaism , Surrealism , Russian constructivism , and Abstract Expressionism , among othersâ€”are collectively referred to as the avante-garde arts. By contrast, the realistic attitude, inspired by positivism, from Saint Thomas Aquinas to Anatole France, clearly seems to me to be hostile to any intellectual or moral advancement. I loathe it, for it is made up of mediocrity, hate, and dull conceit. It is this attitude which today gives birth to these ridiculous books, these insulting plays. Unlike the avant-garde movements, which wanted to erase cultural differences in order to produce new universal values, contemporary art has enhanced its tolerance towards cultural differences as well as its critical and liberating functions social inquiry, activism, subversion, deconstruction While similar to art for political change, subversive or deconstructivist art may seek to question aspects of society without any specific political goal.

## Chapter 8 : - Hypothesis Testing for a Proportion | STAT

*As it can alter the way our spaces look and feel, getting proportion "right" all depends on the intent of the designer. Often interior designers will apply proportion in contrasting ways to emphasize a particular area.*

**GO Proportion Basics** A proportion is a special form of an algebra equation. It is used to compare two ratios or make equivalent fractions. A ratio is a comparison between two values. Such as the following: It means for every apple there are 3 oranges. A proportion will help you solve problems like the one below. Jane has a box of apples and oranges in the ratio of 2: If she has six apples, how many oranges does she have? Before we begin to set up proportions for a word problem, we will concentrate on solving proportions. Remember, a proportion is a comparison between two ratios. The proportion shown below compares two ratios which are in the fraction form. Reading from left-to-right and top-to-bottom, the extremes are the very first number, and the very last number. This can be remembered because they are at the extreme beginning and the extreme end. Reading from left-to-right and top-to-bottom, the means are the second and third numbers. Remembering that "mean" is a type of average may help you remember that the means of a proportion are "in the middle" when reading left-to-right, top-to-bottom. Both the means and the extremes are illustrated below. Solving a Proportion The illustration of the means and extremes is shown again for your reference. Algebra properties tell us that the products of the means is equal to the product of the extremes. You should know that the fraction one-half is equal to two-fourths. This is shown as a proportion below. This property is extremely useful when one of the means or one of the extremes is unknown It is unknown if it is blank or contains a variable such as  $x$ . The proportion below shows a proportion with an unknown mean. Then solve the equation for  $x$ . Make an equation with the multiplication of the means on the left and the multiplication of the extremes on the right. Then solve it like we did below. Or you can replace the question mark or blank space with a variable such as  $x$ . See the example below.

## Chapter 9 : sense of proportion | Definition of sense of proportion in English by Oxford Dictionaries

*Proportion can be defined as «a part considered in relation to the whole». When designing a room, it's important to look at the proportional relationships between the furniture, the arrangement of the furniture, and the furniture and the space that contains it.*

Private spaces cocoon and comfort us. But large spaces do offer fabulous opportunities to play with colour and scale in a more dramatic way. In a nutshell, think big. Dramatic colours and large patterns can be used on the walls and floor, and even the ceilings. Large-scale items of furniture, artworks, and lights will help to balance and fill the space. Sweeping spaces feel free and encourage a flow of activity, from cooking and eating to relaxing. Living rooms Furniture needs to be arranged to be conducive to talking. A circle or U-shape arrangement of furniture, or two sofas facing each other, allows a cavernous space to feel connected and comfortable. A good arrangement of furniture, particularly in an open-plan living area, will protect the conversation zone by directing the flow of traffic around the seating and talking areas. Remember, in a massive space you may not need mirrors. Save these for when you want to create a sense of space just be aware of what will be reflected is it worth multiplying? Living rooms are difficult to get exactly right, particularly in open-plan spaces. There are lots of elements to consider. Is the TV too big for the room? Is the entertainment unit balanced with the size of the TV, and the whole room? A common mistake is having a small entertainment unit with a large TV; it should be the other way around. A large sofa and a small rug also look unbalanced. Also, consider whether the sofa is the correct distance from the TV to achieve perfect viewing comfort. The TV should be about 2. The centre of the TV should be about 1m to 1. Is it the right height for the sofa? Odd-shaped spaces L-shaped rooms or spaces with curved walls present their own challenges. To make the most of an odd-shaped room, clarify what the room needs to be used for. Most odd-shaped rooms call for zoning. That is, divide up sections of the space for different uses. An L-shaped dining and living room is a very common layout, but all too often neither section has quite enough space. One area of the room will need to take priority over the other, in terms of actual space allocated, and size and scale of furniture. Kitchen proportions Kitchen cabinets need to be well proportioned for the space they sit in. The kitchen is usually the hub of the home. The spaces are no longer separate entities, which is great for living, but makes design and decoration more challenging! No matter how tall you are, my new standard benchtop height of 95cm instead of 90cm is a really comfortable height to work at. A single, bold run of cabinets with large island bench creates a pleasing vertical and horizontal balance, and gives a level of control over what is concealed or revealed in the kitchen. A standard height for a dining table is about 75cm, so a chair needs to be about 25cm to 30cm lower for comfortable seating. Balance the furniture size and scale in the room. If there is a large focal point, such as a fireplace with a mirror or artwork above it, balance the other side of the room with a sideboard, a chest of drawers or a bookshelf of a similar weight and scale. Keep moving items around until they feel right. Think of the floorplan and a 3D plan a sweeping, graduating arrangement of elements will achieve a harmonious and balanced space. Bedroom proportions The bedroom is a room that can withstand more than a little drama. If the room is small, consider limiting the amount of furniture used this will allow you space to play with the scale of the furniture. In a standard-to-small room, one large feature bed with fabulous bedhead or artwork with bedside tables and little else will still give you the right balance. Make sure the bedside table is at least the same height as the bed, or taller. Bedside lamps need to be the right size to sit on the bedside table without taking up too much, or too little, space. The height of the lamp should relate to the bedhead too, or the bedhead space. Low ceilings Use lowline furniture to make the walls seem taller. Strong vertical lines will also enhance the feeling of height and space. Lowline sofas and coffee tables help achieve balance, as well as create vertical design lines or focal points within the space. Match the scale of your furniture to your room, or to the use of the room. We can manipulate the space to make it feel larger, taller or wider by the use of furniture in an appropriate scale. A lowline sofa with a large artwork hung high above it will make the height of the room feel more generous. Together with the lowline sofa, floor-to-ceiling curtains will add height, as will hanging artworks high and in groups. Even a floor-to-ceiling bookshelf or armoire will

create the feeling of more height. Keep colours lighter on the walls and darker on the floor this will help the floor to recede. Or, use a photography-inspired cyclorama effect a circular picture of a scene viewed from the inside by painting everything white, or one colour, with no perceptible beginning or end. This blurs the boundaries and makes the space feel larger. If you can, include full height, or at least taller-than-standard doors in your home. This is a simple but clever illusion that immediately and dramatically adds centimetres to the low ceiling height. The sofa and dining table should inform the look and feel of the rooms they sit in, so make these items the starting point. Then check the proportions of all other items against these pieces. To see the floor creates an illusion of more space in the same way a floating cabinet like an entertainment unit or bathroom vanity makes a space feel larger. For large rooms, deep, wide, circular, patterned, and even textural sofas will all work to enhance the volume. Stripping a room will allow you to study the true architectural nature of the space without distractions that influence your perceptions. An activity for a rainy day who knows what you may find! So love your space and it will love you back, again and again! Interior designer Jacinta Preston can be contacted on or visit [Jacintapreston](#). Check out our craft projects section. You Might Also be Interested In: