_____ 1. The primary voltage of a transformer is directly proportional to the number of turns in the primary, directly proportional to the secondary voltage, and inversely proportional to the number of secondary turns.

_____ 2. The efficiency of a transformer is directly proportional to the secondary current, directly proportional to the secondary voltage, inversely proportional to the primary current, and inversely proportional to the primary voltage.

_____ 3. The primary current of a transformer is directly proportional to the primary power and inversely proportional to the primary voltage.

_____ 4. The primary current of a transformer is directly proportional to both the number of turns in the secondary and the secondary current, and inversely proportional to the number of turns in the primary, and inversely proportional to the efficiency.

_____ 5. The power of the primary of a transformer is directly proportional to the power of the secondary and inversely proportional to the efficiency.

_____ 6. The power of the primary of a transformer is directly proportional to both the primary voltage and the primary amperage.

_____ 7. The number of primary turns in a transformer is directly proportional to both the voltage of the primary and the number of turns in the secondary, but inversely proportional to the voltage of the secondary.

_____ 8. The current on the primary of a transformer is directly proportional to the secondary current and the secondary voltage, but inversely proportional to the primary voltage and efficiency.

_____ 9. The voltage of the secondary of a transformer is directly proportional to the primary current, directly proportional to the primary voltage and the efficiency, but inversely proportional to the current of the secondary.

_____10. The voltage on the primary side of a transformer is directly proportional to the primary wattage and inversely proportional to the primary current.

_____11. The number of turns in the secondary of a transformer are directly proportional to the number of turns in the primary, directly proportional to the secondary voltage, and inversely proportional to the primary voltage.

_____12. The primary voltage of a transformer is directly proportional to the secondary current, directly proportional to the secondary voltage, inversely proportional to the efficiency and inversely proportional to the primary current.

Remember: When a factor is directly proportional to another factor, it will be in the numerator.

When a factor is inversely proportional to another factor, it will be in the denominator.