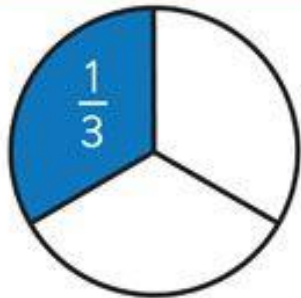




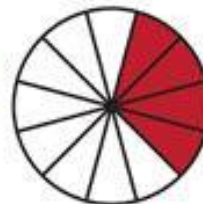
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Observe:



is the same as...

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{5}{15} = \frac{6}{18}$$

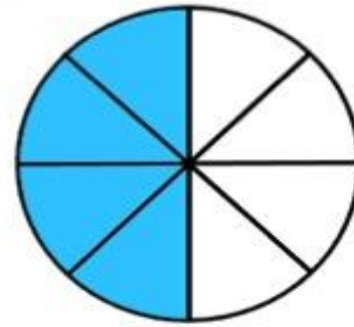
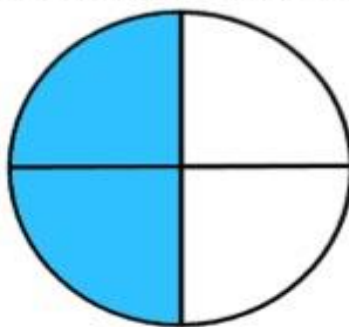
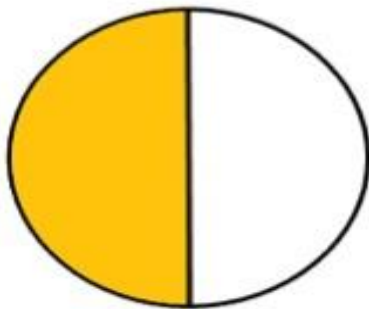


What is an equivalent fraction?

Equivalent Fraction

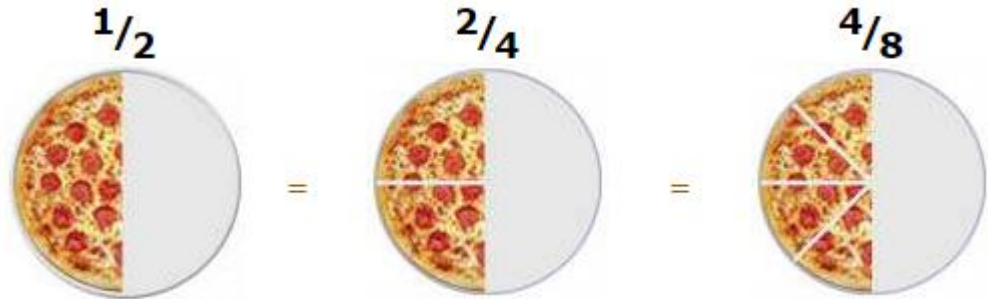
Equivalent Fractions have the same value, even though they may look different. They are fractions that name the same amount or part.

For example: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are all equivalent fractions



► **Equivalent Fractions** have the same value, even though they may look different.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$$



► **Why are they the same?** Because when you multiply or divide **both** the top and bottom by the same number, the fraction keeps its value.

Rule:

Multiply or divide the numerator and denominator **by the same number**, so the **value is the same**, bigger or smaller but the same.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

The diagram illustrates the process of multiplying the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 to get $\frac{2}{4}$, and then multiplying $\frac{2}{4}$ by 2 to get $\frac{4}{8}$. Red curved arrows indicate the multiplication steps, with "x 2" written above and below each arrow.

So,

How to make Fractions Equivalent by Multiplying...

$$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\times 2} \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{2}{4} \xrightarrow[\times 2]{\times 2} \frac{4}{8}$$



Rule #1:
Whatever
you multiply
the top by...



...you must
multiply the
bottom by
too!

And... Dividing or reducing

How to make Fractions Equivalent by Dividing...

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & \xrightarrow{\div 2} & 2 \\ \hline 8 & = & 4 \\ & \xrightarrow{\div 2} & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\div 2} & 1 \\ & = & 2 \\ & \xrightarrow{\div 2} & \end{array}$$



Only divide when the top and bottom would still be whole numbers

Rule #1:
Whatever you divide the top by...



...you must divide the bottom by too!

Remember: When you divide fractions , you are REDUCING

Reduce

means to make something smaller and with fractions, this means by dividing

$$\frac{2}{4} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \frac{4}{8}$$





Simplest Form



To *simplify* a fraction, divide the top and bottom by the highest number that can divide into both numbers exactly (this is called the **Greatest Common Factor**)

10 and 20 have
2, 5 and 10 in
common.

$$\frac{10}{20}$$

→
The **GREATEST**
number is 10

→
SO, divide **BOTH**
the top and bottom
by 10 and you get...

$$\begin{array}{l} \div 10 \\ = \\ \div 10 \end{array} \frac{1}{2}$$

If you divided by just 5 then you would not be in simplest form ...

$$\frac{10 \div 5}{20 \div 5} = \frac{2}{4} \text{ This can still be reduced!}$$

Practice:



Name: _____

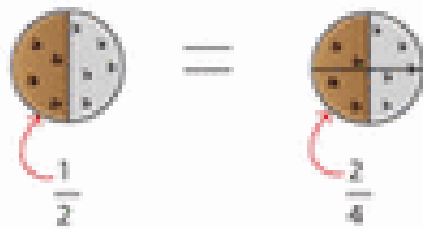
Serving up Equivalent Fractions

Make the fractions equivalent by finding the pattern and either multiplying or dividing.

1) $\frac{12}{24} = \frac{\square}{12}$	2) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$
3) $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\square}{3}$	4) $\frac{\square}{25} = \frac{1}{5}$
5) $\frac{\square}{21} = \frac{1}{3}$	6) $\frac{6}{18} = \frac{12}{\square}$
7) $\frac{12}{24} = \frac{\square}{2}$	8) $\frac{50}{100} = \frac{5}{\square}$
9) $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\square}{12}$	10) $\frac{8}{14} = \frac{\square}{7}$
11) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{27}$	12) $\frac{\square}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$
13) $\frac{3}{11} = \frac{\square}{33}$	14) $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{12}$
15) $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{12}$	16) $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$



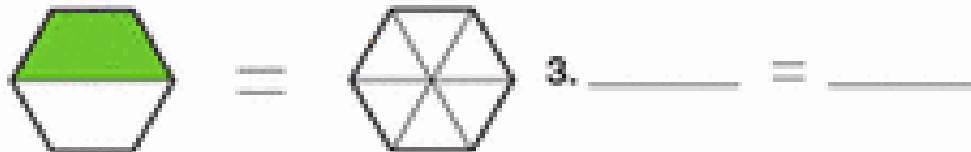
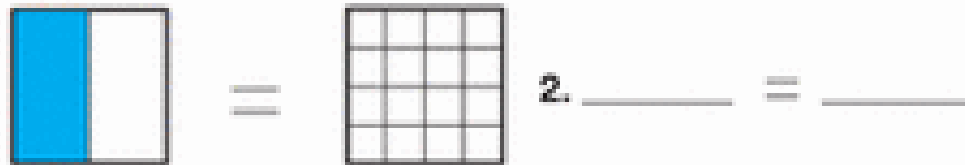
Fractions Practice: Equivalent Fractions



Color the cookie to show the equivalent fraction.
Write out the fraction each picture shows.



Color each shape to show an equivalent fraction.
Write the fraction each shape shows.



EQUAL FRACTIONS

Observe the first fraction
and circle the other
equivalent fraction.

Color the figures to have
equivalent fractions.

