Lecture Notes

<u>Notes</u>

- Equivalent fractions represent the same *value*, although they look different.
- The four fractions below have the same shaded area, one-half of the circle. The difference is that the "slices" have different sizes.



- Sometimes we must multiply or divide the numerator or the denominator of a fraction.
 - When we do, we must multiply or divide the *same number* in the numerator and the denominator.
 - Using the same number allows us to maintain the same *ratio* of the fraction.
 - A ratio shows the relative size of two values: numerator with respect to denominator.

Reference

• Equivalent Fractions, by The Learning Portal.

Write each fraction in lowest terms. Then state whether the fractions are equivalent or not equivalent.
$\frac{12}{15}$ and $\frac{16}{20}$
$\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{5}$
Are $\frac{12}{15}$ and $\frac{16}{20}$ equivalent or not equivalent?
 The two fractions are not equivalent.
The two fractions are equivalent.

- To determine if two fractions are equivalent, start by reducing both fractions to their lowest terms.
 - Use either method: **Reduce by Dividing** or **Reduce by Prime Factorization.**
- Compare the value of the two fractions.
 - If the value is the same, the fractions are equivalent.
 - If the value is not the same, the fractions are not equivalent.
- Here, both fractions reduce to $\frac{4}{5}$ so they are equivalent.



- The fractions are equivalent.
- The fractions are not equivalent.
 - Sometimes the denominator divides evenly into the numerator.
 - If that happens, the reduced number will be a whole number.



Are $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ equivalent or not equivalent?

- The two fractions are equivalent.
- The two fractions are not equivalent.

Write the fraction as an equivalent fraction with the given denominator
$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{5}{2} = \frac{10}{4}$

- We have to find the missing number for the blank numerator on the right fraction.
- Start by placing a multiplication **dot** '•' in front of the *left* denominator:
- Then look at both denominators and ask yourself, "What number times the 2 (left denominator) equals the 4 (right denominator)?"
 - That factor is 2.
 - Therefore, multiply *both* the numerator *and* denominator of left fraction by 2: $\frac{2 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 2}$
- Multiplying the numerator of left fraction (5) by 2 results in 10.
- Thus, replace the blank numerator of right fraction with 10: $\frac{10}{4}$
- <u>Notes</u>:
 - We multiplied by $\frac{2}{2}$ which is the same as 1.
 - Whichever number you multiply the numerator by must be the *same* number you use to multiply the denominator, and vice versa.
 - You have to multiply by a '1' to maintain the *ratio* of the fraction.
 - Not multiplying by '1' changes the overall value of the fracton to some other number.
 - Here, we are "building up" the fraction to make it bigger, the opposite of reducing.
 - This skill will be helpful when we add and subtract fractions with different denominators.

Rewrite the rational expression with the given denominator.
$\frac{8}{7} = \frac{?}{28}$
$\frac{8}{7} = \frac{32}{28}$

Write the fraction as an equivalent fraction with the indicated denominator. $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{?}{64}$ $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{8}{64}$

Find the missing numerator so that the fractions will be equal. $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{?}{42}$ $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{30}{42}$