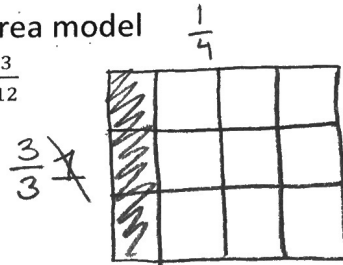


## Unit 4 Review Sheet

### Equivalent Fractions Review

- \*to generate an equivalent fraction, multiply or divide the fraction by a form of 1
  - \*multiplying or dividing by 1 doesn't change the value of the fraction
  - \*forms of 1 are  $\frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{3}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ , etc
- \*there are a number of ways to prove that two fractions are equivalent:
  - \*multiply/divide by forms of 1
  - \*draw a model, including an area model
  - \*this area model shows  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{12}$



### Comparing Fractions Review

- \*use the symbols  $>$ ,  $<$ , and  $=$  to show the relationship between two fractions
- \*there are many strategies that can be used to compare fractions – choose the one that will most efficiently get you to an accurate answer
  - \*if the numerators are the same, compare the denominators (the smaller number means larger pieces & is the larger fraction)
  - \*if the denominators are the same, compare the numerators (the larger number means more pieces & is the larger fraction)
  - \*use a benchmark fraction
    - \* $\frac{1}{2}$  can be used if one fraction is clearly smaller than  $\frac{1}{2}$  and one fraction is clearly larger than  $\frac{1}{2}$
    - \*1 can be used if the fractions are the same number of pieces away from 1 ... think about which pieces are smaller, that's the larger fraction
  - \*create a common numerator or denominator, then use the reasoning above for when the numerators or denominators are the same
    - \*find a common multiple to use, then use equivalent fractions

Example:  $\frac{3}{4}$      $\frac{2}{3}$     common numerators:  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{8}$      $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$

common denominators:  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{9}{12}$      $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{12}$