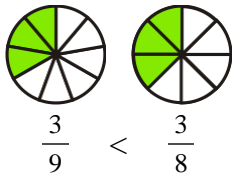
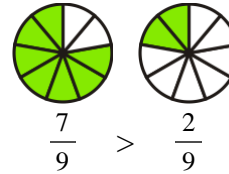


Comparing Fractions 1

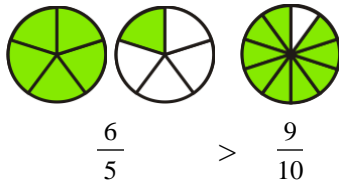
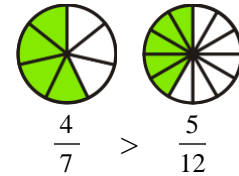
Sometimes it is easy to know which fraction is greater.

With like fractions, all you have to do is to check which fraction has more “slices,” and that fraction is greater.

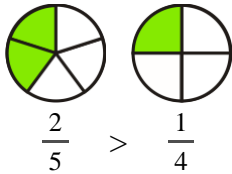


If both fractions have the same number of pieces, then the one with bigger pieces is greater.

Sometimes you can see that one fraction is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ and the other is more than $\frac{1}{2}$. Here, $\frac{4}{7}$ is clearly more than $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{5}{12}$ is clearly less than $\frac{1}{2}$.



Any fraction that is bigger than one must also be bigger than any fraction that is less than one. Here, $\frac{6}{5}$ is more than 1, and $\frac{9}{10}$ is less than 1.



If you can imagine the pie pictures in your mind, then you can “see” which fraction is bigger. For example, it’s easy to see that $\frac{2}{5}$ is more than $\frac{1}{4}$.

1. These are like fractions. Compare them, and write $>$ or $<$.

a. $\frac{8}{11}$ $\frac{4}{11}$

b. $\frac{21}{16}$ $\frac{25}{16}$

c. $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{2}{20}$

d. $\frac{49}{100}$ $\frac{61}{100}$

2. These fractions have the same number of pieces. Compare them, and write $>$ or $<$.

<p>a. $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{10}$</p>	<p>b. $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{3}{7}$</p>	<p>c. $\frac{2}{11}$ $\frac{2}{5}$</p>	<p>e. $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{7}{6}$</p>
		<p>d. $\frac{5}{14}$ $\frac{5}{9}$</p>	<p>f. $\frac{1}{20}$ $\frac{1}{8}$</p>