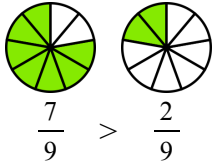
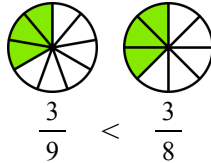


Comparing Fractions

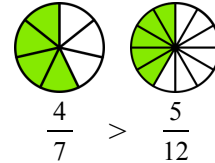
Sometimes it is easy to know which fraction is the greater of the two. Study the examples below!



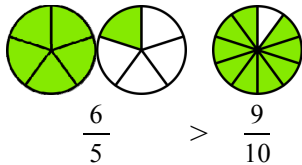
With **like fractions**, all you need to do is to check which fraction has more “slices,” and that fraction is greater.



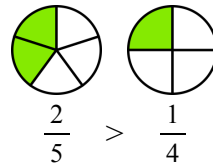
If both fractions have the **same number of pieces**, then the one with bigger pieces is greater.



Sometimes you can **compare to 1/2**. Here, 4/7 is clearly more than 1/2, and 5/12 is clearly less than 1/2.



Any fraction that is bigger than one must also be bigger than any fraction that is less than one. Here, 6/5 is more than 1, and 9/10 is less than 1.



If you can imagine the pie pictures in your mind, you can sometimes “see” which fraction is bigger. For example, it is easy to see that 2/5 is more than 1/4.

1. Compare the fractions, and write $>$, $<$, or $=$.

<p>a. $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{10}$</p>	<p>b. $\frac{4}{9}$ $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>c. $\frac{6}{10}$ $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>d. $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{3}{7}$</p>
<p>e. $\frac{8}{11}$ $\frac{4}{11}$</p>	<p>f. $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{7}{6}$</p>	<p>g. $\frac{5}{14}$ $\frac{5}{9}$</p>	<p>h. $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{2}{20}$</p>
<p>i. $\frac{2}{11}$ $\frac{2}{5}$</p>	<p>j. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$</p>	<p>k. $\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>l. $\frac{1}{20}$ $\frac{1}{8}$</p>
<p>m. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>n. $\frac{8}{7}$ $\frac{3}{3}$</p>	<p>o. $\frac{49}{100}$ $\frac{61}{100}$</p>	<p>p. $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{8}{7}$</p>
<p>q. $\frac{9}{10}$ $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>r. $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p>s. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{9}{11}$</p>	<p>t. $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{9}$</p>