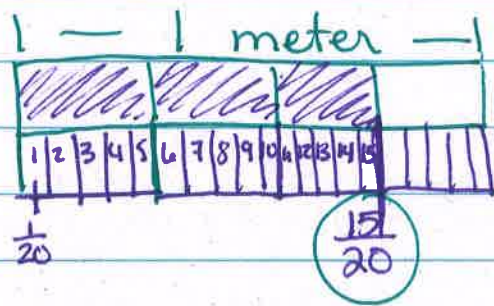


## M3.L2 · Equivalent Fractions w/ Addition

AP

Mr. Hopkins bent the wire at  $\frac{3}{4}$  m, which is equal to  $\frac{15}{20}$  m.

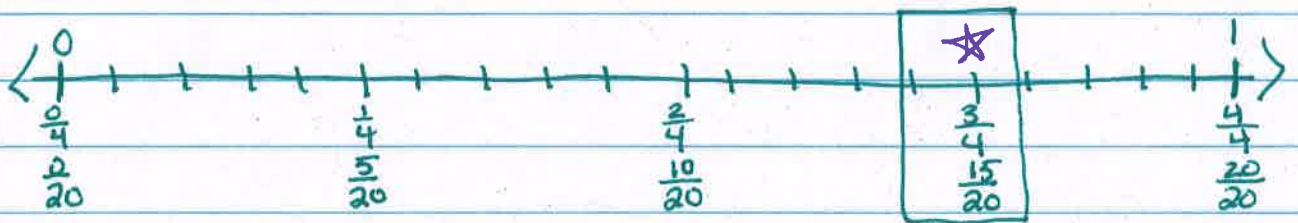


$$5 \text{ units} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$5 \text{ units} \times 3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$15 \text{ units} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$$

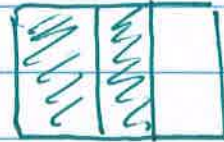


Equivalent Fractions = fractions that are equal

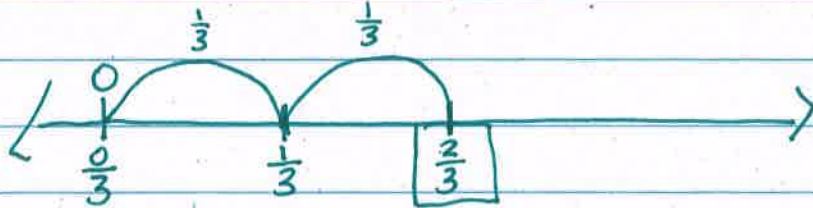
Improper Fraction = numerator (top number) is greater than the denominator (bottom number)

Mixed Number - has both a whole number and a fraction.

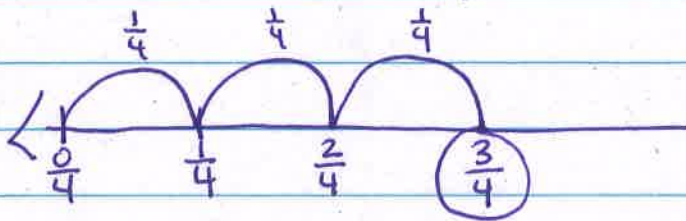
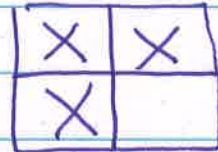
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$



1 third + 1 third = 2 thirds



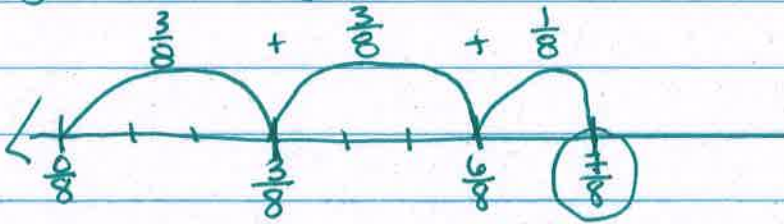
$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$



$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$3 \times \frac{1}{4}$$

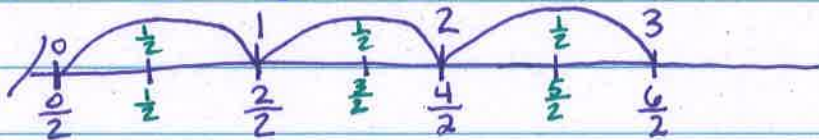
$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$



$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$(2 \times \frac{3}{8}) + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2}$$



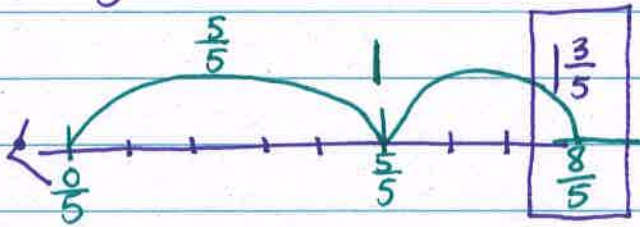
$$\frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$3 \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$3 \times 1$$

$$3 = \frac{6}{2}$$

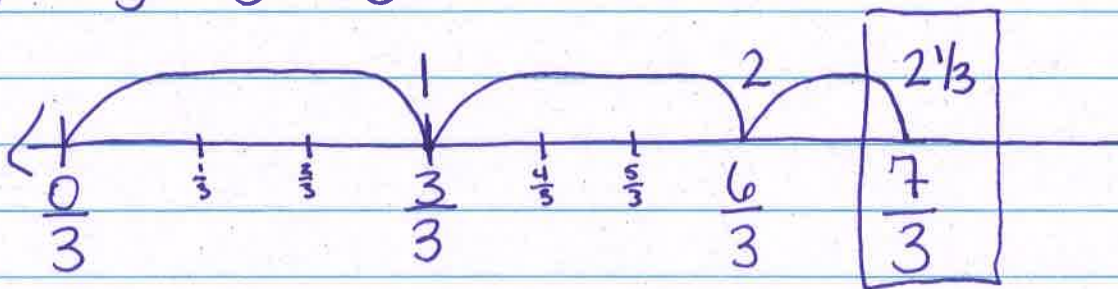
$$\frac{8}{5} = \frac{5}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$$



$$\frac{5}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{5} = 1\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{7}{3} = \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \left(2 \times \frac{3}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \left(2 \times 1\right) + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$