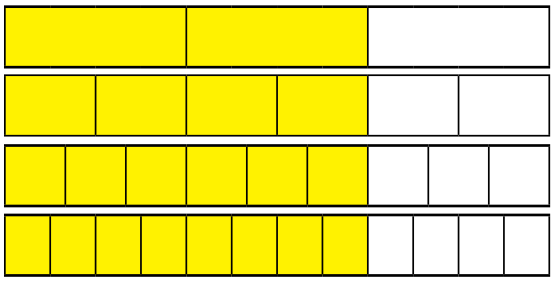
Making Equivalent Fractions 1

Fractions can be the same size (the same part of the whole) but have different names.
These fractions are called **equivalent fractions**. They can be shown by drawing fraction strips.



$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{8}{12}$$

There is a quicker way of finding equivalent fractions.

> Multiply the numerator and the denominator by the **same** number.

$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$ (×2 top, ×2 bottom) $\quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$ (×3 top, ×3 bottom) $\quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$ (×4 top, ×4 bottom)

Find the equivalent fractions.

1). $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×6 top, ×6 bottom)

2). $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×4 top, ×4 bottom)

3). $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×3 top, ×3 bottom)

4). $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×7 top, ×7 bottom)

5). $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×9 top, ×9 bottom)

6). $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×5 top, ×5 bottom)

7). $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×3 top, ×3 bottom)

8). $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×2 top, ×2 bottom)

9). $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×4 top, ×4 bottom)

10). $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×6 top, ×6 bottom)

11). $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×8 top, ×8 bottom)

12). $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×6 top, ×6 bottom)

13). $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×3 top, ×3 bottom)

14). $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×5 top, ×5 bottom)

15). $\frac{6}{11} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×4 top, ×4 bottom)

16). $\frac{4}{13} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×3 top, ×3 bottom)

17). $\frac{5}{12} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×5 top, ×5 bottom)

18). $\frac{7}{15} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×4 top, ×4 bottom)

19). $\frac{11}{20} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×6 top, ×6 bottom)

20). $\frac{13}{18} = \frac{\square}{\square}$ (×2 top, ×2 bottom)