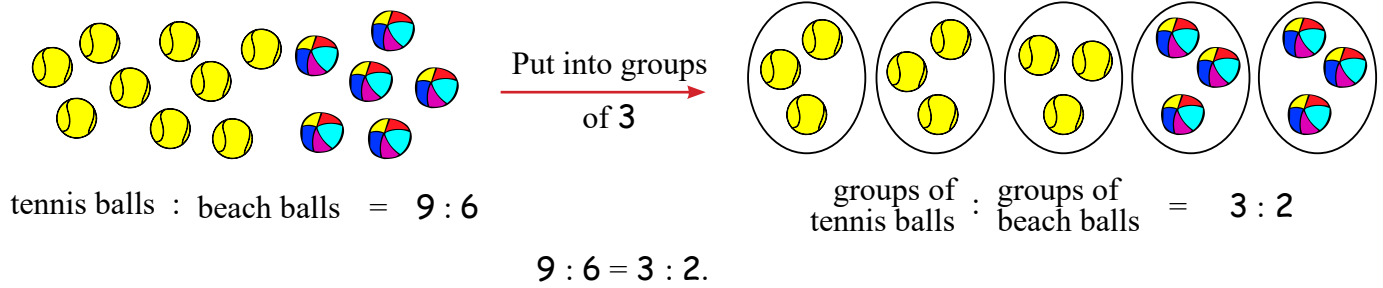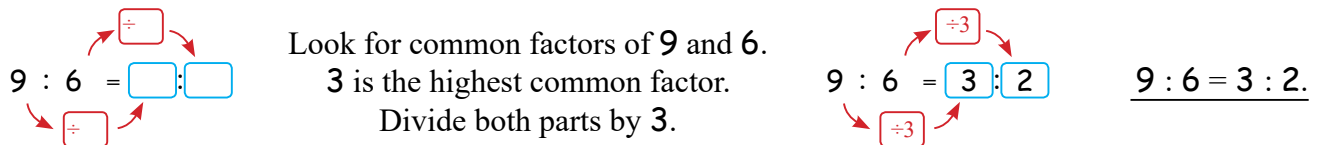# Ratios in their Simplest Form 1

Every ratio has an infinite number of **equivalent** ratios.
It makes sense to leave a ratio in its **simplest form**.
To find a ratio's simplest form we look for common factors of each part.
We divide each part by these common factors.

Method 1. What is the ratio **9 : 6** in its simplest form?

Put into groups of **3**

tennis balls : beach balls = **9 : 6**

groups of tennis balls : groups of beach balls = **3 : 2**

$$9 : 6 = 3 : 2.$$

Method 2. What is the ratio **9 : 6** in its simplest form?

$9 : 6 = \boxed{} : \boxed{}$ (÷)

Look for common factors of **9** and **6**.
3 is the highest common factor.
Divide both parts by **3**.

$9 : 6 = \boxed{3} : \boxed{2}$ (÷3)

$$9 : 6 = 3 : 2.$$

Find the following ratios in their simplest form.

1).

$8 : 4 = \boxed{} : \boxed{}$

2).

$6 : 15 = \boxed{ : }$

3).

$8 : 10 = \boxed{}$

4).

$25 : 20 = \boxed{} : \boxed{}$

5).

$6 : 21 = \boxed{} : \boxed{}$

6).

$12 : 32 = \boxed{} : \boxed{}$

7).

$21 : 14 = \boxed{} : \boxed{}$

8).

$42 : 12 = \boxed{ : }$

9).

$120 : 70 = \boxed{ : }$

10).

$40 : 72 = \boxed{ : }$

11).

$121 : 33 = \boxed{ : }$

12).

$36 : 63 = \boxed{}$

13).

$35 : 91 = \boxed{}$

14).

$140 : 136 = \boxed{}$

15).

$175 : 250 = \boxed{}$