

Equivalent Fractions

Equivalent Fraction

Making higher equivalent fractions is exactly the opposite of what we do in reducing fractions. If reducing is done by division, making higher equivalent fractions are done by multiplication.

Example: $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \times 2}{3 \times 2} = \frac{2}{6}$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \times 2}{5 \times 2} = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$\frac{3}{7} = \frac{3 \times 2}{7 \times 2} = \frac{6}{14}; \text{ the next higher equivalent fraction will be } \frac{3 \times 3}{7 \times 3} = \frac{9}{21} \text{ and so on.}$$

Complete the equivalent fraction sequence.

1. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\boxed{}}{10} = \frac{6}{\boxed{}} = \frac{8}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{25} = \frac{\boxed{}}{30} = \frac{14}{\boxed{}}$

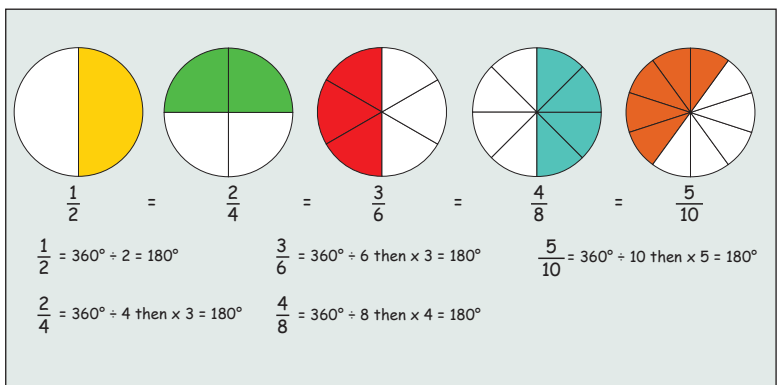
2. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{\boxed{}} = \frac{12}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{20} = \frac{\boxed{}}{25} = \frac{\boxed{}}{30} = \frac{\boxed{}}{35}$

3. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\boxed{}} = \frac{3}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{8} = \frac{\boxed{}}{10} = \frac{\boxed{}}{12} = \frac{\boxed{}}{14}$

4. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{8} = \frac{9}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{16} = \frac{15}{\boxed{}} = \frac{18}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{28}$

5. $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\boxed{}}{12} = \frac{15}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{24} = \frac{25}{\boxed{}} = \frac{30}{\boxed{}} = \frac{35}{\boxed{}}$

6. $\frac{11}{13} = \frac{22}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{39} = \frac{\boxed{}}{52} = \frac{66}{\boxed{}} = \frac{77}{\boxed{}} = \frac{\boxed{}}{104}$



Complete it as shown above:

