

Equivalent Fractions

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

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

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

Complete the equivalent fraction sequence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10}$
 $\frac{1}{2} = 360^\circ \div 2 = 180^\circ$ $\frac{3}{6} = 360^\circ \div 6$ then $\times 3 = 180^\circ$ $\frac{5}{10} = 360^\circ \div 10$ then $\times 5 = 180^\circ$
 $\frac{2}{4} = 360^\circ \div 4$ then $\times 3 = 180^\circ$ $\frac{4}{8} = 360^\circ \div 8$ then $\times 4 = 180^\circ$

Complete it as shown above:

