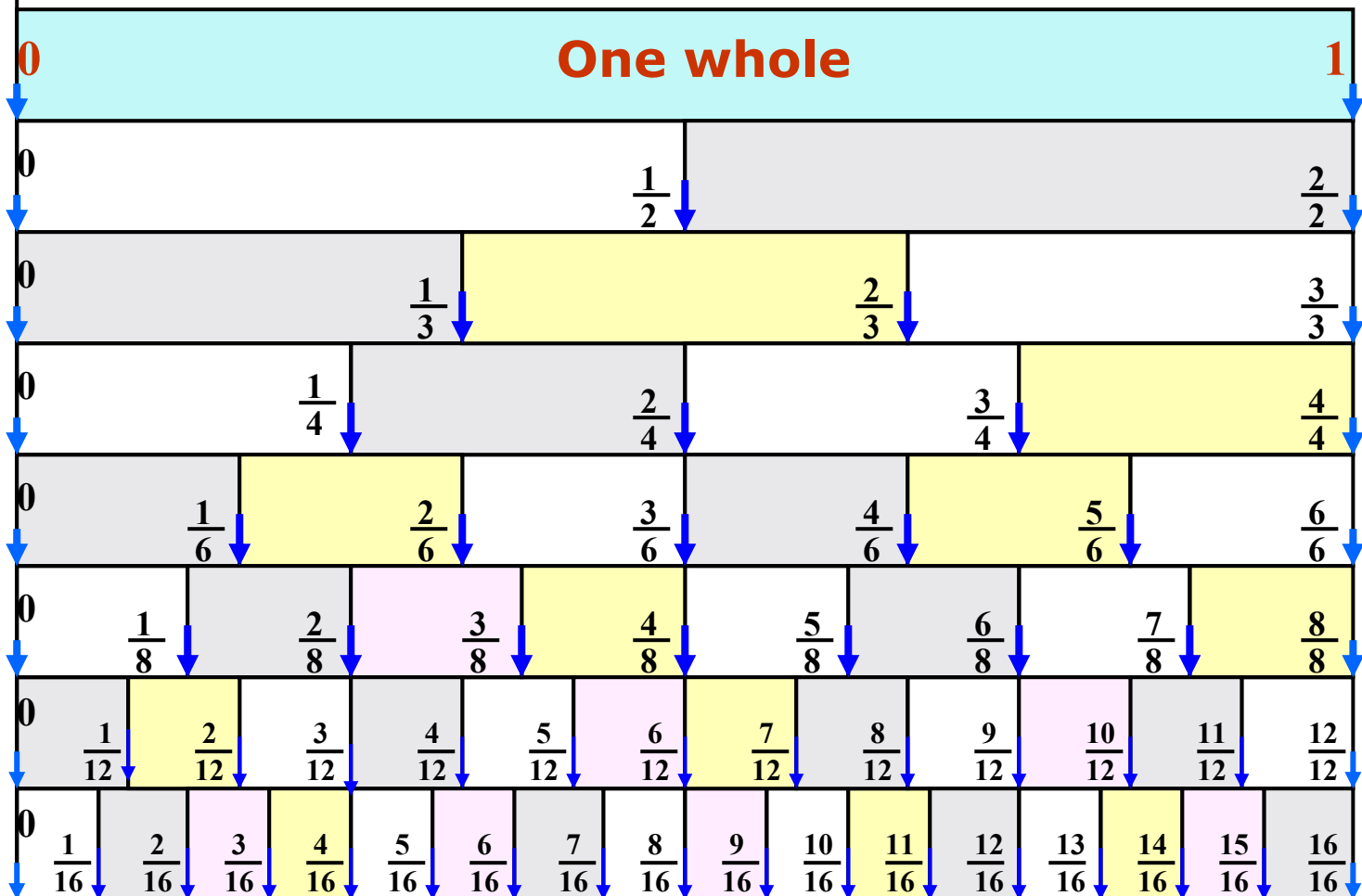


Let's do the following activity to understand the equivalent fractions further  
[Equivalent Fractions Worksheets](#)



First of all, look underneath 1. Notice that 1 is same as  $\frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{3}$ ,  $\frac{4}{4}$ ,  $\frac{6}{6}$  and so on. This proves that any number divided by itself is equal to 1. In other words 1 can be written as any number divided by itself. For example, 1 can be written as  $\frac{5}{5}$  at some place or it can be  $\frac{11}{11}$  at some other place; which means, we can change 1 into many forms as required by a problem.

Further look underneath  $\frac{1}{2}$ . You'll find  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{6}$ ,  $\frac{4}{8}$  and so on, which are the equivalent fractions to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Notice that all of these equivalent fractions to  $\frac{1}{2}$  are obtained by multiplying 1 (the numerator) and 2 (the denominator) by 2, 3, 4 and so on.

Finally, look above the  $\frac{8}{16}$ , you'll find  $\frac{6}{12}$ ,  $\frac{4}{8}$  and so on till you get back to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . As you move up from  $\frac{8}{16}$  all these fraction can be convert into  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; by dividing their numerators and denominators by 8,6,4 and so respectively. Therefore equivalent fractions can also be obtained by dividing the numerator and denominator of a fraction by same number.

Now you explore equivalent fractions using the fraction strips on the previous page. You can try to find equivalent fractions to  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{9}{12}$  and  $\frac{14}{16}$