

3.3 (H)

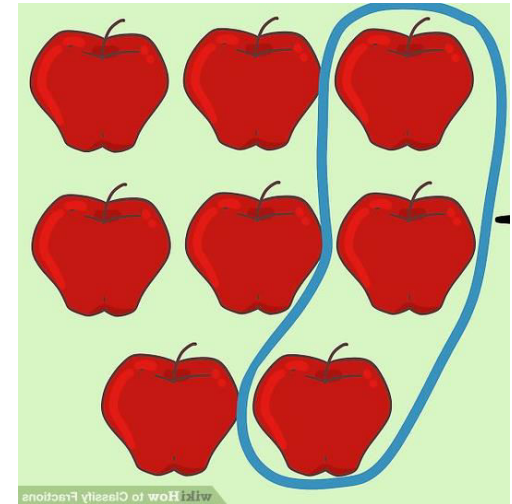
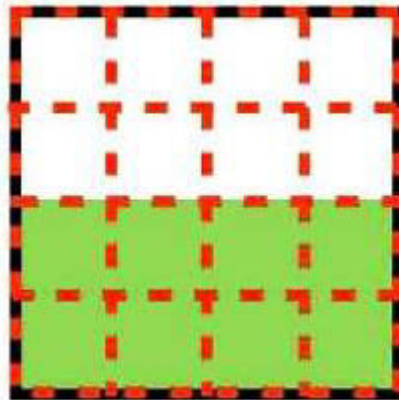
Compare two fractions having the same numerator or denominator in problems by reasoning about their sizes and justifying the conclusion using symbols, words, objects, and pictorial models

INTERVENE

<1 min

Fluency Practice

- Identify the fractions represented by each figure



2 min

Problem Solving Strategies

Step 1: Show what you know

- If there's a vocabulary word you know, write or draw something to show you know it.

Step 2: Solve and Check

- Add to check your subtraction, etc

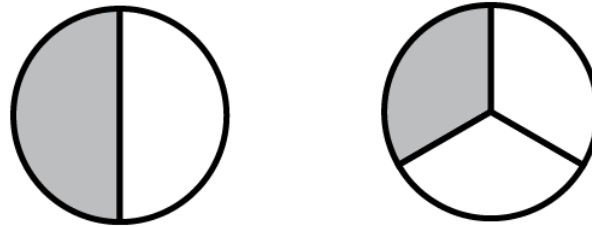
Step 3: Eliminate and Justify

- Don't just cross answers out and pick your favorite choice.
- SHOW why a choice is wrong.

<3 min

Lesson

- When comparing fractions look at the sizes of the parts of the figures.



$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$$

- If you don't have a picture draw one

1 min

Example

- Compare $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{12}$



- $\frac{3}{8} < \frac{6}{12}$

Denominator and Numerator

1. The denominator is the number of equal pieces in each (or just 1) whole. The denominator is 8 here because there are 8 equal pieces in 1 whole.



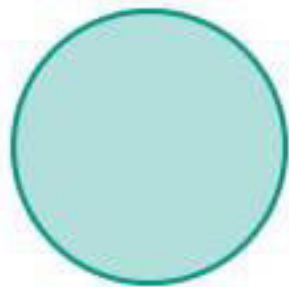
2. The numerator is the number of shaded parts. The numerator in the above example is 3

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 3 & \longrightarrow \text{numerator} \\ & \hline \text{denominator} & \longleftarrow 8 & \end{array}$$

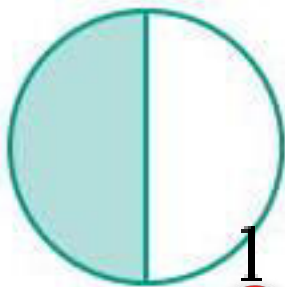
Look at this pattern

- Imagine you're eating a pizza. It's just you and your best friend. Each of you will get $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pizza!
- You're about to take your first bite, but then another friend comes knocking on the door. They want pizza too! So now...you only get $\frac{1}{3}$ of the pizza.
- What if yet another friend comes knocking on the door? You'd only have $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pizza to yourself.
- If we keep cutting the whole into more equal pieces (denominator gets bigger), the pieces actually get smaller.

Denominator gets bigger, each piece gets smaller!

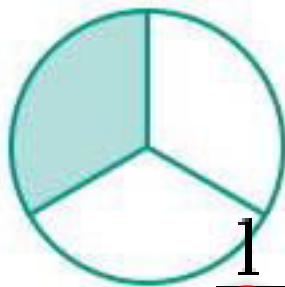


one whole



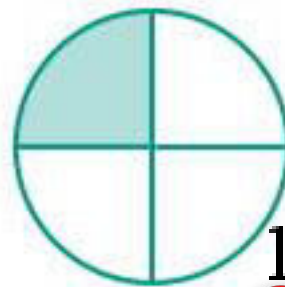
one half

$$\frac{1}{2}$$



one third

$$\frac{1}{3}$$



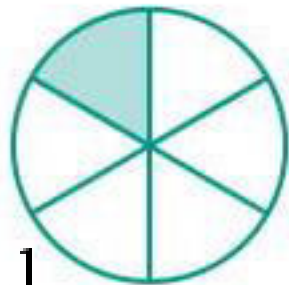
one fourth

$$\frac{1}{4}$$



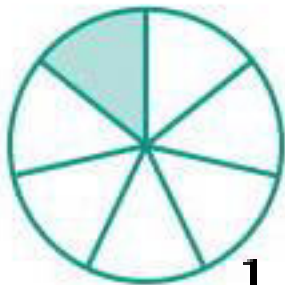
one fifth

$$\frac{1}{5}$$



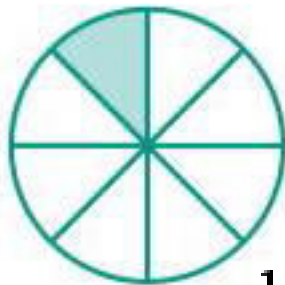
one sixth

$$\frac{1}{6}$$



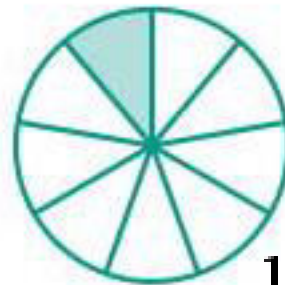
one seventh

$$\frac{1}{7}$$



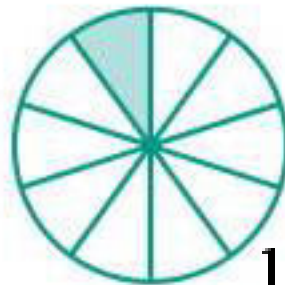
one eighth

$$\frac{1}{8}$$



one ninth

$$\frac{1}{9}$$



one tenth

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

Here's a trick

Cross multiply to see which fraction is bigger

Use it to CHECK your work!

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$>$

$6 \times 3 = 18$

$\frac{5}{6}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

Here's what we'll practice today

- Compare fractions to see which is shaded more or further from 0 (number line)
- If there's no picture, **draw one**
- if there is a picture but it's not labeled with what the fraction is, then **label it**
- If there's a number line, label each part with the fraction
- **Check** by cross multiplying

I Do

When you see fractions, try to draw them out

Bailey and Dylan each had pies that were the same size. Bailey ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of his pie.

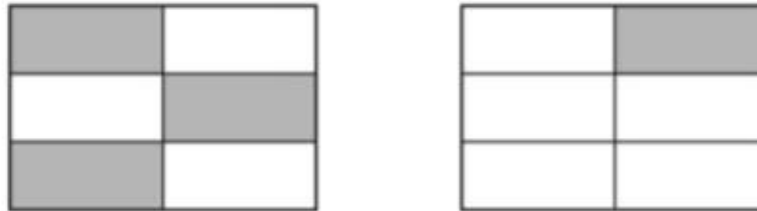
Dylan ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of his pie. Which statement is true?

- F** The boys ate the same amount of pie, because both fractions have a numerator of 1.
- G** Bailey ate more pie, because each slice of a pie cut into 3 equal parts is larger than each slice of a pie cut into 4 equal parts.
- H** Dylan ate more pie, because a denominator of 4 is larger than a denominator of 3.
- J** There is not enough information to determine who ate more pie.

<5 min

We do - Question 1

Lily is painting two identical walls. The models are shaded to represent the fraction of each wall that is painted purple.



Which comparison of these fractions is true?

A $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

B $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{1}{6}$

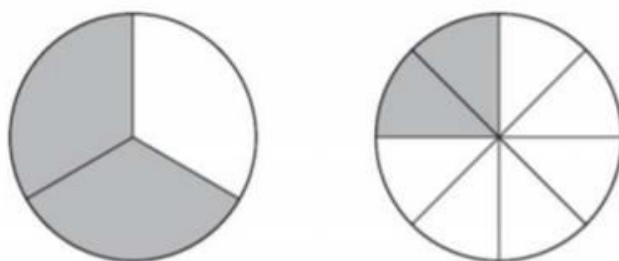
C $\frac{3}{6} > \frac{5}{6}$

D $\frac{3}{6} < \frac{1}{6}$

<5 min

We Do – Question 2

The models shown are the same size and are each divided into equal parts. The models are shaded to show two fractions.



Based on the models, which statement is true?

- A** $\frac{1}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{6}{8}$, because thirds are larger than eighths
- B** $\frac{2}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{2}{8}$, because 2 shaded parts out of 3 parts is greater than 2 shaded parts out of 8 parts
- C** $\frac{1}{3}$ is less than $\frac{2}{8}$, because 1 shaded part out of 3 parts is less than 2 shaded parts out of 8 parts
- D** $\frac{2}{3}$ is less than $\frac{2}{8}$, because thirds are smaller than eighths

<5 min

We do - Question 3

Daniel shaded these two number lines to model two different fractions.



Based on the number lines, which comparison is true?

A $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$

B $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$

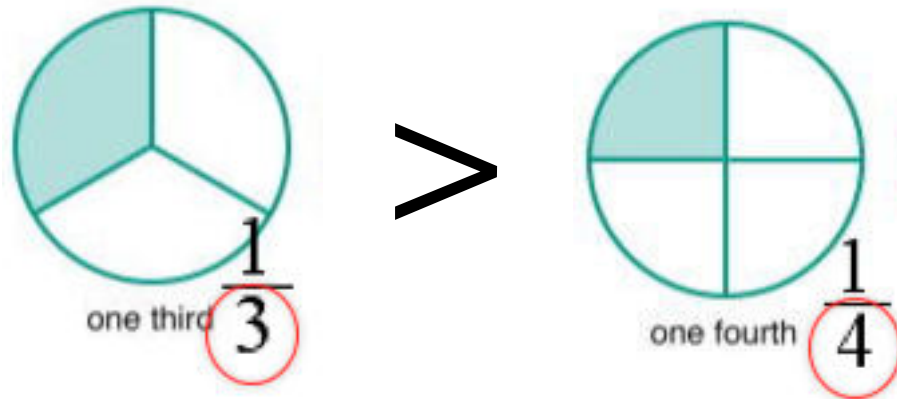
C $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$

D $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{1}{2}$

<5 min

Debrief

- If the denominator increases, that means each piece is actually getting smaller



1 min

You Do

- Go back to Intervene to take your quiz!