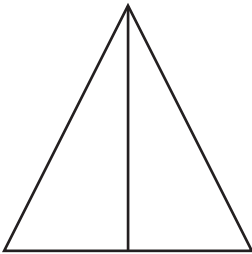# Unit 9 : Fractions

Friendly Notes

Halves, Fourths, and Thirds

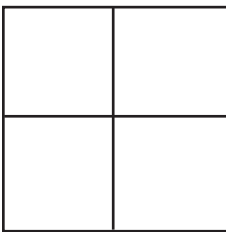When we divide a whole into 2 equal parts, each part is one-half.
When we divide a whole into 4 equal parts, each part is one-quarter.
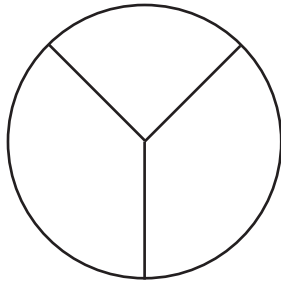One-quarter is the same as one-fourth.
When we divide a whole into 3 equal parts, each part is one-third.

The triangle is divided into 2 equal parts.
Each part is a half.
2 halves make 1 whole.

The square is divided into 4 equal parts.
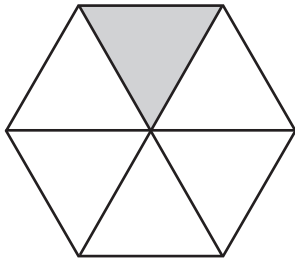Each part is a fourth.
4 fourths make 1 whole.

The circle is divided into 3 equal parts.

Each part is a third.

3 thirds make 1 whole.

Writing Fractions

1 out of 6 equal parts is shaded.

$\dfrac{1}{6}$ of the shape is shaded.

5 out of 6 equal parts is not shaded.
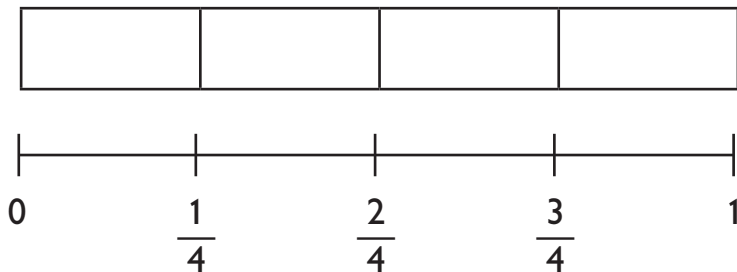
$\dfrac{5}{6}$ of the shape is not shaded.

$\dfrac{1}{6}$ and $\dfrac{5}{6}$ make one whole.

We can use number lines to show fractions.

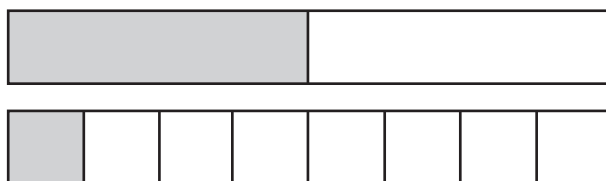0 to 1 on a number line represents 1 whole.

The number line is divided into four equal parts.

Each part is $\frac{1}{4}$.

The fraction of each equal part of a whole gets smaller as the number of equal parts in a whole increases.

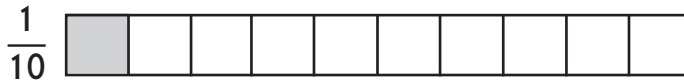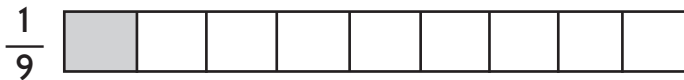1. Which is greater, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$?

Compare the size of the shaded parts.

$\frac{1}{2}$ is greater.

Primary Mathematics (Common Core Edition) Extra Practice 2

2. Arrange the fractions in order.
   Begin with the greatest.

   $$\frac{1}{9}, \quad \frac{1}{6}, \quad \frac{1}{10}$$

   $\frac{1}{6}$

   $\frac{1}{9}$

   $\frac{1}{10}$

   Compare the size of the shaded parts.

   $\frac{1}{6}$ is the greatest.

   $\frac{1}{10}$ is the smallest.

   Arranging the fractions in order beginning with

   the greatest, we have $\frac{1}{6}, \quad \frac{1}{9}, \quad \frac{1}{10}$.