

5.5 Ordering Fractions

LCM is used in order
to do this

Fraction has two parts

Numerator
Denominator ←

LCD (Least Common Denominator)

In order to compare
fractions we have to
the same denominator

We use the LCD (LCM)

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{5}$$

If both numbers are prime
or relatively prime (GCF=1)
then the LCD is the product
of the denominators

$$\frac{1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} \quad \frac{5}{10} \quad \frac{4 \times 2}{10 \times 2}$$

In comparing, If the
denominators are the
same, then we compare
the numerators

$$\frac{3 \times 2}{8 \times 2} \quad \frac{6}{16} < \frac{7}{16} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{4 \times 1}{8 \times 2}$$

Ordering Least to greatest

$$\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{LCD } 30$$

$$\frac{2 \times 6}{5 \times 6} \quad \frac{12}{30} \quad \frac{1 \times 5}{6 \times 5} \quad \frac{5}{30} \quad \frac{1 \times 2}{15 \times 2} \quad \frac{2}{30}$$

$$\frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{5}$$

Inbetween

$$\frac{5 \times 2}{8 \times 2} \quad \frac{6 \times 2}{8 \times 2}$$

$$\frac{10}{16} \quad \frac{11}{16} \quad \frac{12}{16}$$

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