Reducing Fractions

Equivalent Fractions have the same _____, even though they may look different.

These fractions are really the same:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

To reduce a fraction to the lowest terms, you can _____ both the numerator and denominator by their _____.

What you do to the top of the fraction, you must do to the bottom of the fraction!

What is GCF?

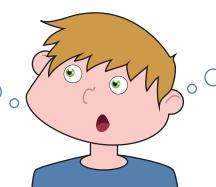The Greatest Common Factor is the _____ number that two numbers can be divded by with no remainders.

Example:

12 -

15 -

When you find the GCF of the numerator and denominator, simpily divide both numbers by the GCF.

$$\frac{4}{8} = — \qquad \frac{5}{10} = — \qquad \frac{12}{18} = — \qquad \frac{14}{21} = —$$

The factors of 4 are:
1,2,4

The factors of 8 are:
1,2,4,8

The greatest common factor is 4!

Reducing Fractions

Equivalent Fractions have the same _____value_____, even though they may look different.

These fractions are really the same:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

To reduce a fraction to the lowest terms, you can _____divide_____ both the numerator and denominator by their _____greatest common factor_____.

What you do to the top of the fraction, you must do to the bottom of the fraction!

What is GCF?

The Greatest Common Factor is the _____highest_____ number that two numbers can be divded by with no remainders.

Example:

12 - 1 , 2 , ③ , 4 , 6 , 12
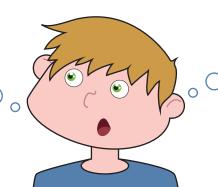
15 - 1 , ③ , 5 , 15

When you find the GCF of the numerator and denominator, simpily divide both numbers by the GCF.

$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{12}{18} = \frac{2}{3} \qquad \frac{14}{21} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The factors of 4 are: 1,2,4

The factors of 8 are: 1,2,4,8

The greatest common factor is 4!

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