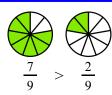
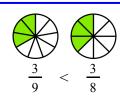
Comparing Fractions

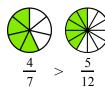
Sometimes it is easy to know which fraction is the greater of the two. Study the examples below!



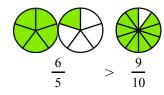
With **like fractions**, all you need to do is to check which fraction has more "slices," and that fraction is greater.



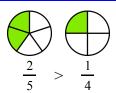
If both fractions have the same number of pieces, then the one with bigger pieces is greater.



Sometimes you can **compare to 1/2**. Here, 4/7 is clearly more than 1/2, and 5/12 is clearly less than 1/2.



Any fraction that is bigger than one must also be bigger than any fraction that is less than one. Here, 6/5 is more than 1, and 9/10 is less than 1.



If you can imagine the pie pictures in your mind, you can sometimes "see" which fraction is bigger. For example, it is easy to see that 2/5 is more than 1/4.

1. Compare the fractions, and write >, <, or =.

a.	1/8	1 10	b.	<u>4</u> 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	c.	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	d.	$\frac{3}{9}$	<u>3</u> 7
e.	8 11	<u>4</u> 11	f.	$\frac{7}{4}$	$\frac{7}{6}$	g.	<u>5</u> 14	<u>5</u> 9	h.	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{2}{20}$
i.	<u>2</u> 11	<u>2</u> 5	j.	1/2	<u>5</u> 8	k.	$\frac{3}{6}$	1 2	l.	$\frac{1}{20}$	1/8
m.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	n.	<u>8</u> 7	$\frac{3}{3}$	0.	49 100	61 100	p.	7 8	<u>8</u> 7
q.	9 10	<u>3</u>	r.	<u>6</u> 5	<u>3</u>	s.	4/4	<u>9</u> 11	t.	<u>1</u> 3	$\frac{3}{9}$