Lesson 5-1 Comparing and
Ordering Fractions
Quick Review (5 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade)
1
Multiple
<ul><li>Def: A multiple of a number is the product of</li></ul>
that number and any nonzero whole number  4:
<b>5</b> :
<ul> <li>All these multiples are common multiples</li> </ul>
1
More Examples:
<ul> <li>List the first four multiple of 6 and 8.</li> </ul>
• 6:
- U:
<b>■</b> 8:
• What was the smallest multiple?
,

LCM
<ul> <li>Least common multiple: (the smallest common multiple of any set of numbers)</li> <li>Find the LCM of 3 and 4</li> </ul>
<b>-</b> 3:
<ul><li>4:</li><li>The LCM of 3 and 4 is:</li></ul>

# Finding the LCM using Prime Factorization

• Write the Prime factorization of 12 and 40

**1**2 40

## Finding the LCM using Prime Factorization continued

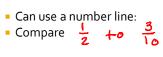
- Steps:
- 1.) Write the prime factorization
  - **1**2:
  - **1**4:
- 2.) use the greatest power of each factor and multiply

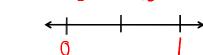
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### LCM Examples (3)

- LCM of 6 and 16:
- LCM of 9 and 15:
- LCM of 12, 15 and 18:

### **Comparing Fractions**





## Comparing fractions with different denominator

- 1.) find the LCD (Least Common Denomifnator) by finding the LCM of all the denominators involved
- 2.) Write equivalent fractions using the same denominator

#### Using the LCD find fractions which you can easily compare

• What two fractions did you compare?

## Order these fractions least to

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{5}$ 

### In Class / Homework

- PB 5-1
- MOVE ON TO LESSON 5-2 because it's SO EASY!!!