

# Rules for Finding Equivalent Fractions

## Multiplication Rule

To find an equivalent fraction, multiply both the numerator and the denominator of the fraction by a number greater than zero .

| Models for $\frac{1}{3}$             | Models for $\frac{3}{4}$              | Models for $\frac{4}{5}$              |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1 * 2}{3 * 2} = \frac{2}{6}$  | $\frac{3 * 2}{4 * 2} = \frac{6}{8}$   | $\frac{4 * 2}{5 * 2} = \frac{8}{10}$  |
| $\frac{1 * 3}{3 * 3} = \frac{3}{9}$  | $\frac{3 * 3}{4 * 3} = \frac{9}{12}$  | $\frac{4 * 3}{5 * 3} = \frac{12}{15}$ |
| $\frac{1 * 4}{3 * 4} = \frac{4}{12}$ | $\frac{3 * 4}{4 * 4} = \frac{12}{16}$ | $\frac{4 * 4}{5 * 4} = \frac{16}{20}$ |

## Division Rule

To find an equivalent fraction, divide the numerator and the denominator of the fraction by the same number.

$$\frac{3 \div 3}{9 \div 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{6 \div 2}{8 \div 2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{16 \div 4}{20 \div 4} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{16 \div 2}{20 \div 2} = \frac{8}{10}$$