

# FRACCIONES PROPIAS E IMPROPIAS

## FRACCIONES PROPIAS

El numerador es menor que el denominador, por lo tanto la fracción es menor que un entero.

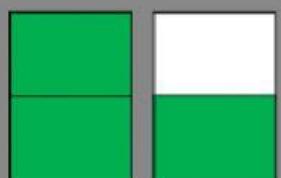
$$\frac{1}{3} =$$



## FRACCIONES IMPROPIAS

El numerador es mayor que el denominador, por lo tanto la fracción es mayor que un entero.

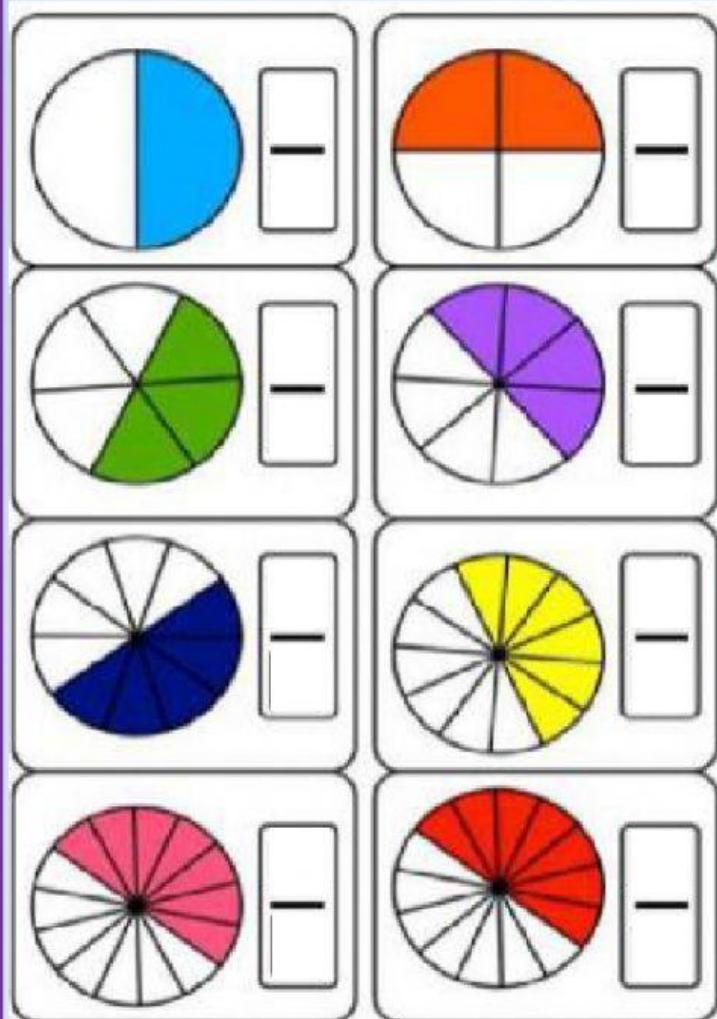
$$\frac{3}{2} =$$



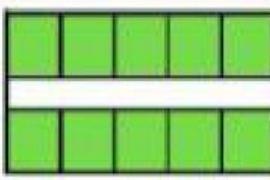
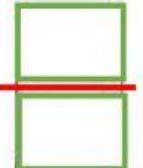
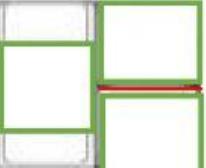
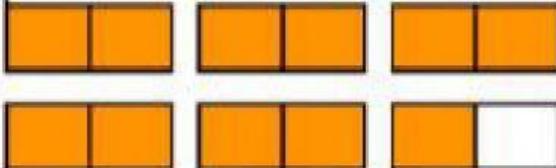
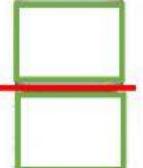
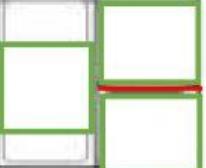
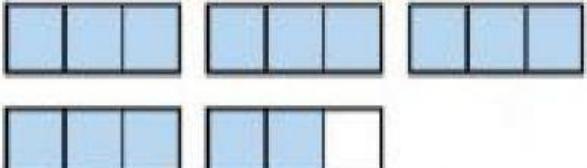
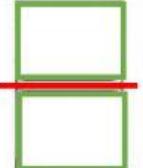
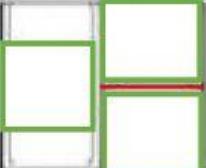
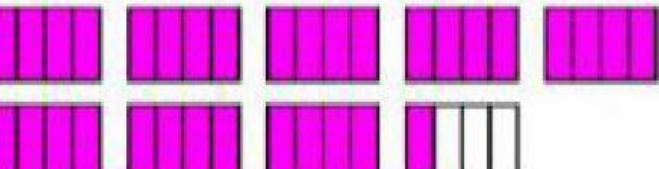
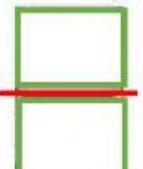
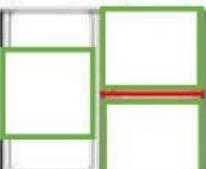
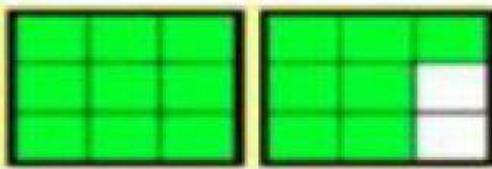
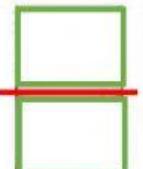
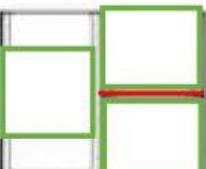
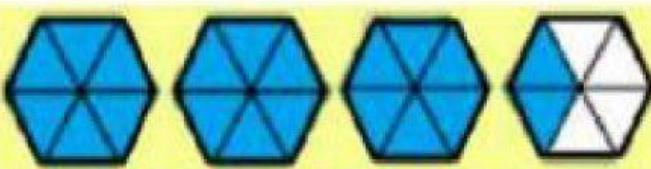
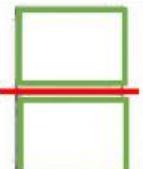
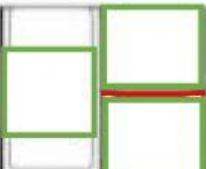
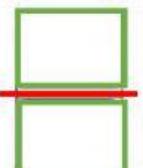
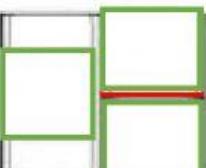
Unir con una línea la fracción, con su representación gráfica y como se lee. Como en el ejemplo.

	$\frac{5}{8}$	Cinco octavos
	$\frac{8}{10}$	Ocho décimos
	$\frac{1}{3}$	Tres novenos
	$\frac{6}{9}$	Seis décimos
	$\frac{10}{12}$	Diez catorceavos
	$\frac{9}{14}$	Nueve doceavos
	$\frac{4}{7}$	
	$\frac{5}{11}$	
	$\frac{12}{15}$	
	$\frac{14}{17}$	

Escribe la fracción según corresponde.



Escribe la fracción impropia y el número mixto que corresponde con cada representación.

Representación gráfica	Fracción Impropia	Número Mixto
		
		
		
		
		
		
		



Observa los gráficos, luego selecciona que tipo de fracción corresponde; y escribe como se lee.

