



1. ARRASTRA LAS PARTES DE UNA FRACCIÓN

DENOMINADOR

NUMERADOR

$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{5}{8}$

Una fracción propia es sólo una fracción donde el numerador (el número de arriba) es más pequeño que el denominador (el número de abajo). Aquí tienes algunos ejemplos de fracciones propias:



Fracción impropia

$\frac{6}{4}$

Otros ejemplos:

$\frac{11}{8}$

$\frac{9}{4}$

$\frac{10}{6}$

PROPIAS

IMPROPIAS

$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{8}{4}$	$\frac{9}{5}$	$\frac{7}{9}$
$\frac{6}{3}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{9}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Un quinto	Diez segundos	Siete octavos	Ocho quintos	Diez novenos	Siete segundos	Diez tercios	Diez segundos	Diez segundos

A collection of 15 mathematical representations of the fraction $\frac{1}{5}$. The top row shows fractions: $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ (with a blue arrow pointing to it), $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{8}{14}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{6}{9}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$. The bottom row shows visual models: a circle with 2 blue halves, a square with 1 blue fifth, a circle with 1 pink fifth, a rectangle with 1 blue fifth, a circle with 1 blue fifth, a rectangle with 1 red fifth, a circle with 1 red fifth, a rectangle with 1 green fifth, a hexagon with 1 purple fifth, and a circle with 1 yellow fifth.

$\frac{1}{3}$	UN TERCIO	$\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{7}{9}$
$\frac{5}{4}$		$\frac{8}{12}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{6}{7}$		$\frac{9}{20}$	$\frac{8}{8}$

$\frac{2}{3}$ Ejemplo
 $\frac{5}{5}$

$\frac{5}{7}$

$\frac{4}{7}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{5}{6}$

Ejemplos de suma de fracciones

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{7} &= \frac{4}{7} \\ \frac{\cancel{1}}{5} + \frac{\cancel{1}}{6} &= \frac{6+5}{30} = \frac{11}{30} \\ \frac{4}{6} + \frac{7}{6} &= \frac{11}{6} \\ \frac{\cancel{9}}{2} + \frac{\cancel{4}}{3} &= \frac{27+8}{6} = \end{aligned}$$

Red: $\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 2 \\ 5 \end{array}$ → $9 + 10 = 19$
 $\begin{array}{r} 1 \times 2 \\ 5 \end{array}$ → $25 = 15$

Blue: $\begin{array}{r} 1 \times 2 \\ 5 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Yellow: $\begin{array}{r} 6 \times 1 \\ 4 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Green: $\begin{array}{r} 12 \div 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Purple: $\begin{array}{r} 3 \div 1 \\ 6 \times 5 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Light Green: $\begin{array}{r} 7 \div 1 \\ 10 \div 5 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Orange: $\begin{array}{r} 4 \div 5 \\ 5 \div 8 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Pink: $\begin{array}{r} 7 \div 2 \\ 8 \div 3 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Light Orange: $\begin{array}{r} 4 \div 5 \\ 5 \div 6 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Light Blue: $\begin{array}{r} 2 \div 7 \\ 5 \times 8 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Light Yellow: $\begin{array}{r} 4 \div 5 \\ 10 \div 6 \end{array}$ → $\quad = \quad$

Homogêneas		Heterogêneas	
$\frac{5}{9} + \frac{3}{9} =$		$\frac{7}{2} + \frac{9}{6} =$	
$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} =$		$\frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$	
$\frac{5}{24} + \frac{3}{24} =$		$\frac{7}{2} - \frac{9}{6} =$	
$\frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{10} =$			

Fracciones Equivalentes



Completa las siguientes fracciones equivalentes.

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$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{1}}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{12}$
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{8}$	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{12}$	$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{12}$
$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{2}$	$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{\boxed{1}}{3}$
$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{2}$	$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\boxed{1}}{2}$	$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{\boxed{1}}{3}$