Comparing Ratios for Size

Which Ratio is Larger?

Fraction Method

$7 : 9 = 3 : 4$

Change Ratios to Fractions

$\frac{7}{9} = \frac{3}{4}$

Multiply by Opposite Denominators

$\frac{7\times4}{9\times4} = \frac{3\times9}{4\times9}$

Denominators are now identical

$\frac{28}{36} = \frac{27}{36}$

The Highest Numerator Shows the Larger Ratio

Second Term Method

$3 : 7 = 4 : 9$

Focus on the Second Terms

$3 : 7 = 4 : 9$

Multiply Second Term by Opposite Ratios

$3\times9 : 7\times9 = 4\times7 : 9\times7$

$27 : 63 = 28 : 63$

Second Terms are now identical

The Ratio with Highest First Term is Larger

Subtraction Method

$9 : 11 = 5 : 6$

Change Ratios to Fractions and Subtract

$\frac{9}{11} - \frac{5}{6}$

Positive Values (First Ratio > Second Ratio)

Negative Values (First Ratio < Second Ratio)

Zero Values (First Ratio = Second Ratio)

$= \frac{54-55}{36}$

$= -\frac{1}{36}$

The Second Ratio is Larger

Drag the Larger Ratio into the Oval Shape

1. $2 : 3 = 4 : 5$
2. $2 : 3 = 3 : 4$
3. $3 : 8 = 1 : 5$
4. $3 : 4 = 2 : 3$
5. $3 : 8 = 5 : 11$
6. $5 : 8 = 4 : 7$
7. $9 : 11 = 7 : 9$
8. $5 : 8 = 6 : 11$
9. $3 : 7 = 1 : 2$
10. $1 : 3 = 2 : 5$
11. $4 : 9 = 5 : 11$
12. $8 : 11 = 3 : 4$