



Rectangle Fractions

Let's compare fractions and rectangles.

6.1 Finding Equivalent Fractions

1. Use this rectangle to answer the questions. Suppose this rectangle is 9 units by 4 units.



- In the rectangle, draw a line segment that decomposes the rectangle into a new rectangle and a square that is as large as possible. Continue until your original rectangle has been entirely decomposed into squares.
- How many squares of each size are there?
- What are the side lengths of the last square you drew?
- Write $\frac{9}{4}$ as a mixed number.



2. Use this rectangle to answer the questions. Suppose this rectangle is 27 units by 12 units.



- In the rectangle, draw a line segment that decomposes the rectangle into a new rectangle and a square that is as large as possible. Continue until your original rectangle has been entirely decomposed into squares.
 - How many squares of each size are there?
 - What are the side lengths of the last square you drew?
 - Write $\frac{27}{12}$ as a mixed number.
 - Compare the diagram you drew for this problem and the one for the earlier problem. How are they the same? How are they different?
3. What is the greatest common factor of 9 and 4? What is the greatest common factor of 27 and 12? What does this have to do with your diagrams of decomposed rectangles?



The diagram illustrates a geometric construction. A large rectangle is labeled with vertices J (top-left), S (top-middle), U (top-right), and W (top-furthest-right). The bottom edge is labeled with K (bottom-left), T (bottom-middle), V (bottom-right), P (bottom-furthest-right), and X (bottom-furthest-right). A vertical line segment connects S and T . To the right of the ST line, there is a series of nested rectangles. The outermost of these is GHI , with G on the top edge UW and H on the right edge W . Inside GHI is rectangle IL , with I on the top edge UW and L on the right edge W . Inside IL is rectangle MNO , with M on the top edge UW and N on the right edge W . The innermost rectangle is PQR , with P on the top edge UW and R on the right edge W . The bottom edge of the nested rectangles is labeled V , P , and X from left to right.

If you think it is possible, find an example that works. If you think it is not possible, explain why it is not possible.



6.2 It's All about Fractions

1. Draw a 37-by-16 rectangle. (Use graph paper, if possible.)
 - a. In your rectangle, draw a line segment that decomposes the rectangle into a new rectangle and a square that is as large as possible. Continue until your original rectangle has been entirely decomposed into squares.
 - b. How many squares of each size are there?
 - c. What are the dimensions of the last square you drew?
 - d. How does your decomposition relate to $2 + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{5}}$?



2. Draw a 52-by-15 rectangle.

a. In your rectangle, draw a line segment that decomposes the rectangle into a new rectangle and a square that is as large as possible. Continue until your original rectangle has been entirely decomposed into squares.

b. Write a fraction equal to this expression: $3 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{7}}$.

c. What are some connections between the rectangle and the fraction?

d. What is the greatest common factor of 52 and 15?



3. Draw a 98-by-21 rectangle.

a. In your rectangle, draw a line segment that decomposes the rectangle into a new rectangle and a square that is as large as possible. Continue until your original rectangle has been entirely decomposed into squares.

b. Write a fraction equal to this expression: $4 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{7}{14}}$.

c. What are some connections between the rectangle and the fraction?

d. What is the greatest common factor of 98 and 21

