



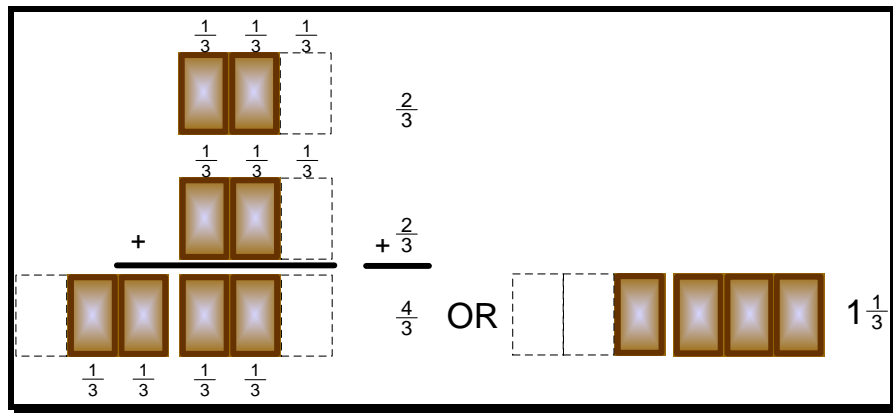
e-Notebook

Handout 2, page 1 "Three Ways to Double Fractions"

When we double a measurement, we end up with twice as much.

The First Way: Draw a representation, and always be sure to identify the "whole," by drawing it.

For example, to double $\frac{2}{3}$ of a candy bar:



1) Double $\frac{3}{4}$ of a candy bar, using the First Way.

2) Double $\frac{4}{5}$ of a candy bar, using the First Way.

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Second Way: Add together the same amount twice. For example:

$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{5}{7}$	<p>Keep in mind:</p> <p>a) the denominator tells the size of the parts (in this case, the “whole” is divided into seven equal parts).</p> <p>b) the numerator tells how many of those parts that you have (to begin with, you have 5 of those 1/7th-sized parts).</p>
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$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{5}{7} = \frac{10}{7}$ <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> $\frac{10}{7} = \frac{7}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = 1\frac{3}{7}$	<p>Note: You have 10/7, NOT 10/14, because you are adding the number of parts of the same size (1/7). The size of the parts does not change.</p>
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1) Double 9/10, by adding it twice (Second Way).

2) Double 7/9, by adding it twice (Second Way).

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Third Way: Double, by multiplying by 2. For example:

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3}$$

You multiply by $\frac{2}{1}$, which is equal to 2, because as you learned in the Second Way, you are doubling the number of parts you have, NOT the size of each part.

1) Double $\frac{4}{5}$, by multiplying by 2 (Third Way).

2) Double $\frac{8}{11}$, by multiplying by 2 (Third Way).