Dear Family,

During the next few weeks, our math class will be learning about fractions, mixed numbers, and adding and subtracting mixed numbers and decimals.

When you see work that provides practice writing equivalent fractions, you may wish to use this sample as a guide.

Knowing about fractions will help students solve problems that include fractional numbers.

Sincerely,

Your Child’s Teacher

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**Writing Equivalent Fractions**

You can use multiplication or division to write equivalent fractions.

- To write equivalent fractions for \(\frac{3}{5}\), you can multiply the denominator and the numerator by the same number.

\[
\begin{align*}
3 \times 2 &= 6 \\
5 \times 2 &= 10 \\
3 \times 4 &= 12 \\
5 \times 4 &= 20 \\
3 \times 10 &= 30 \\
5 \times 10 &= 50 \\
\end{align*}
\]

The fractions \(\frac{6}{10}\), \(\frac{12}{20}\), and \(\frac{30}{50}\) are equivalent to \(\frac{3}{5}\).

- To write equivalent fractions for \(\frac{36}{54}\), you can divide the denominator and the numerator by the same number. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
36 \div 3 &= 12 \\
54 \div 3 &= 18 \\
36 \div 6 &= 6 \\
54 \div 6 &= 9 \\
36 \div 9 &= 4 \\
54 \div 9 &= 6 \\
\end{align*}
\]

The fractions \(\frac{12}{18}\), \(\frac{6}{9}\), and \(\frac{4}{6}\) are equivalent to \(\frac{36}{54}\).

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**Vocabulary**

- **Equivalent fractions**: Fractions that show different numbers with the same value.
- **Simplest form of a fraction**: A fraction whose numerator and denominator have the number 1 as the only factor.
- **Improper fraction**: A fraction that is greater than or equal to 1. The numerator in an improper fraction is greater than or equal to the denominator.

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**Technology**

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