Fraction Cover-Up 3

- **1.** Complete Table 3. For each row A–E:
 - Find the number of pieces of each color it takes to cover the shape in the top row exactly.
 - In each column, record the fraction of the number of yellow pieces to the number of pieces of the second color. Write an "x" if one of the shapes could not be covered exactly.

Follow the examples.

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A. Number of Purple Number of Green	<u>2</u> 1	×					
B. Number of Purple Number of Yellow	×	<u>5</u> 2					
C. Number of Purple Number of Orange							
D. Number of Purple Number of Pink							
E. Number of Purple Number of Red							

TABLE 3

Discuss Questions 2–3 with a partner.

2. Which boxes could you not write a fraction for? Why not?

Name	

- **3.** Decimal fractions also represent fractional parts. Use the red circle as the unit whole.
 - **A.** Work with your partner to show the following decimal fractions with a combination of purple, green, yellow, orange, or pink pieces.

.5 1.2 .8

B. Write a common fraction next to the decimal fraction.



Use your data in Table 3 and your fraction circle pieces to find the fractions and ratios in Questions 4–12. The red circle is the unit whole, and decimal fractions represent fractional parts.

- **4.** It takes ______ purple pieces to cover one red piece.
- 5. A. One purple piece covers what fraction of the red circle?
 - B. Write a decimal fraction for one purple piece.



9. Write the simplest ratio of purple pieces to red pieces to cover the same area.



Name _		Date
11.	A. What is the ratio of a red piece to 1 purp	le piece?
	B. Write this ratio as a common fraction.	
	C. Write this ratio using a decimal fraction.	
12.	A. What is the ratio of a red piece to 3 purp	le pieces?
	B. Write this ratio as a common fraction.	
	C. Write this ratio using a decimal fraction.	