



# Reasoning With Fractions: Representing and Explaining the How and Why

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April 4, 2019

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Elementary Mathematics

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engagement.**

**Boost student  
achievement.**

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## HCPSS Strategic Call to Action



# Learning and Leading with Equity

## *The Fierce Urgency of Now*

### Vision

Every student and staff member embraces diversity and possesses the skills, knowledge and confidence to positively influence the larger community.



### Mission

HCPSS ensures academic success and social-emotional well-being for each student in an inclusive and nurturing environment that closes opportunity gaps.





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## Four Overarching Commitments

### VALUE

Every HCPSS stakeholder feels happy and rewarded in their roles and takes pride in cultivating the learning community.

### ACHIEVE

An individualized focus supports every person in reaching milestones for success.

### CONNECT

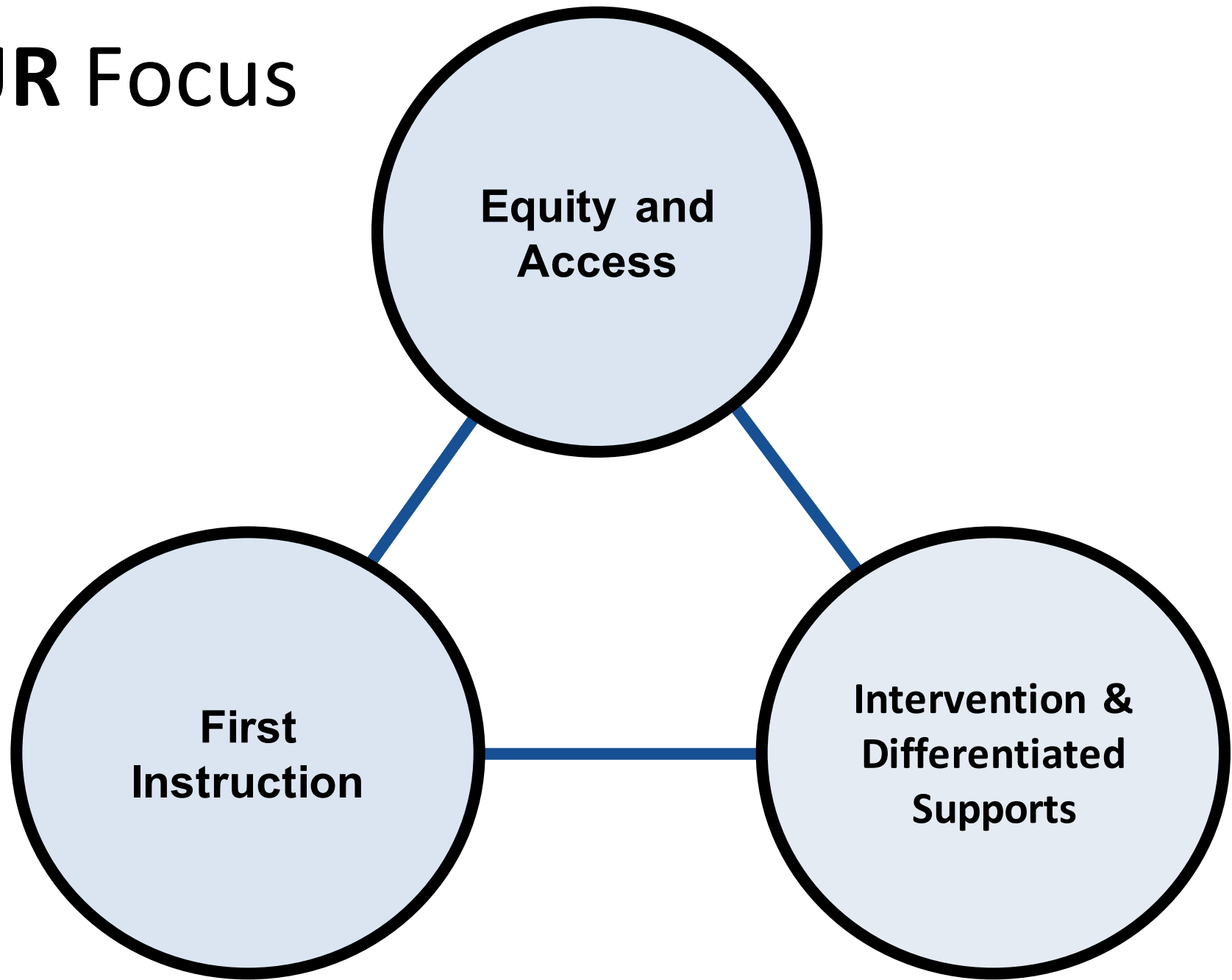
Students and staff thrive in a safe, nurturing and inclusive culture that embraces diversity.

### EMPOWER

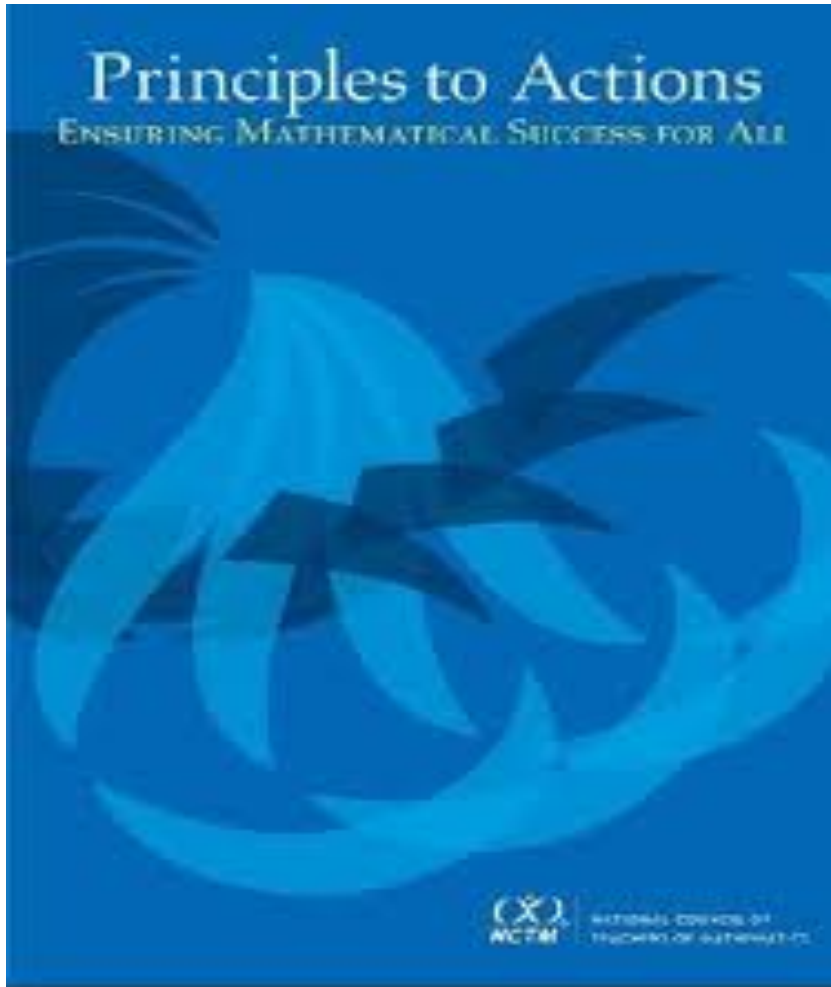
Schools, families and the community are mutually invested in student achievement and well-being.



# OUR Focus



# OUR Work is Research-informed



NCTM (2014)

# Standards for Mathematical Practice

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1. Make sense of **problems** and persevere in solving them.
2. **Reason** abstractly and quantitatively.
3. Construct viable **arguments** and critique the reasoning of others.
4. **Model** with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate **tools** strategically.
6. Attend to **precision**.
7. Look for and make use of **structure**.
8. Look for and express **regularity** in repeated reasoning.



# Session Outcomes

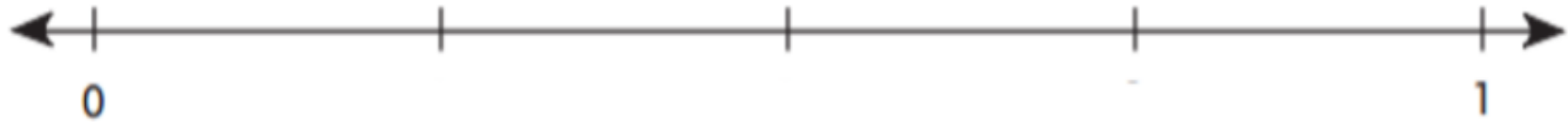
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Participants will be able to:

- Represent fractional concepts on a number line.
- Represent fractional concepts with Cuisenaire rods.
- Explain different fractional concepts based on a visual models.
- Reflect on current instructional practices and how we can improve them.

# Place the Fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ on the Number Line

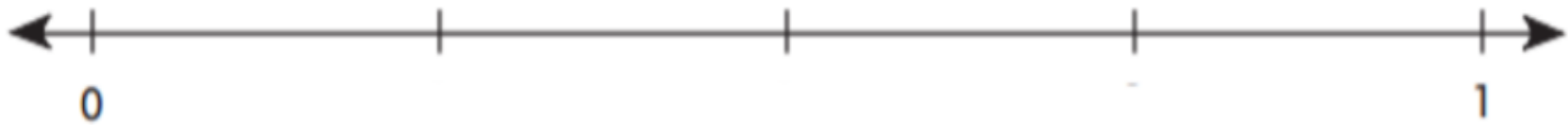
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# Place the Fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ on the Number Line

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How could we make this problem more rigorous?

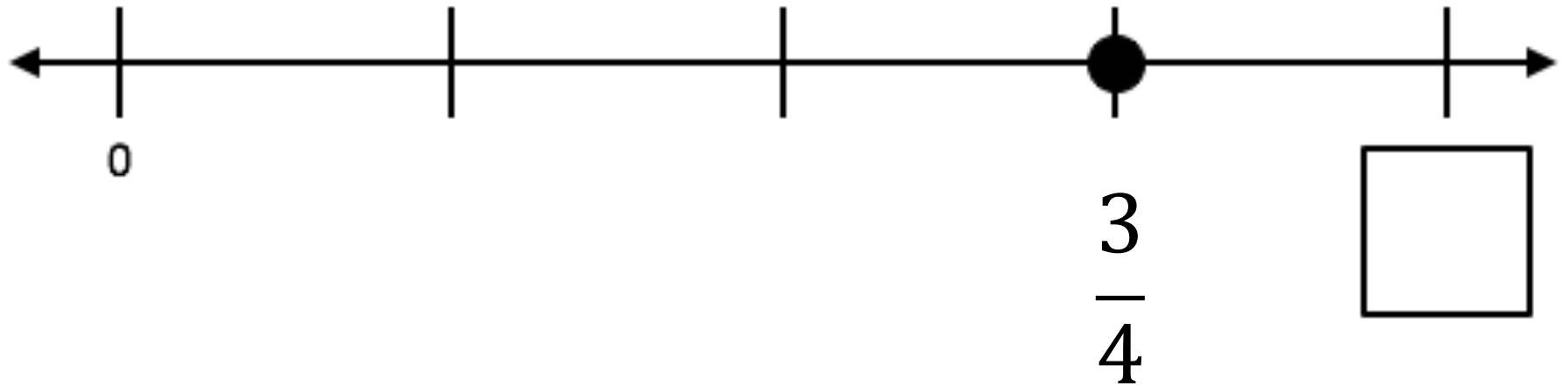






# What is the Endpoint ?

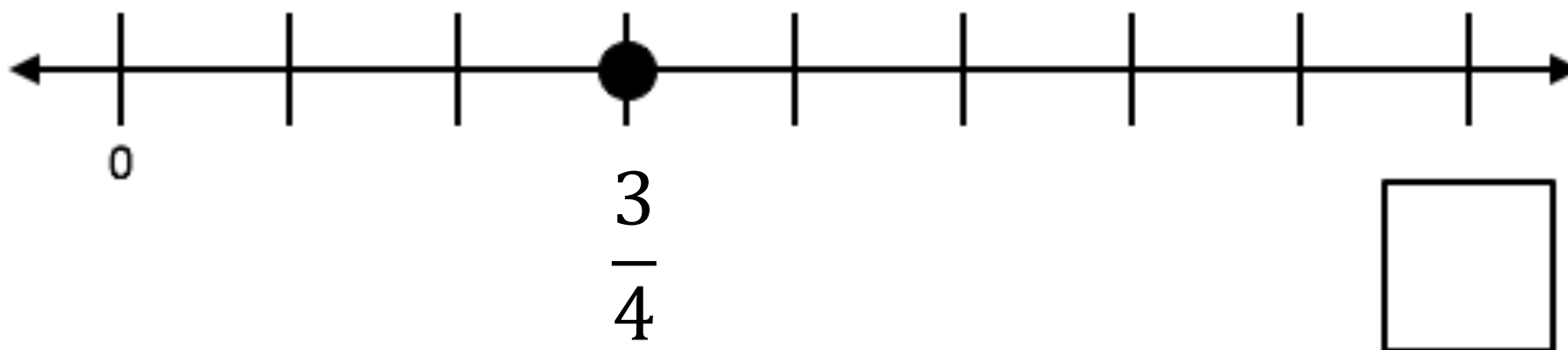
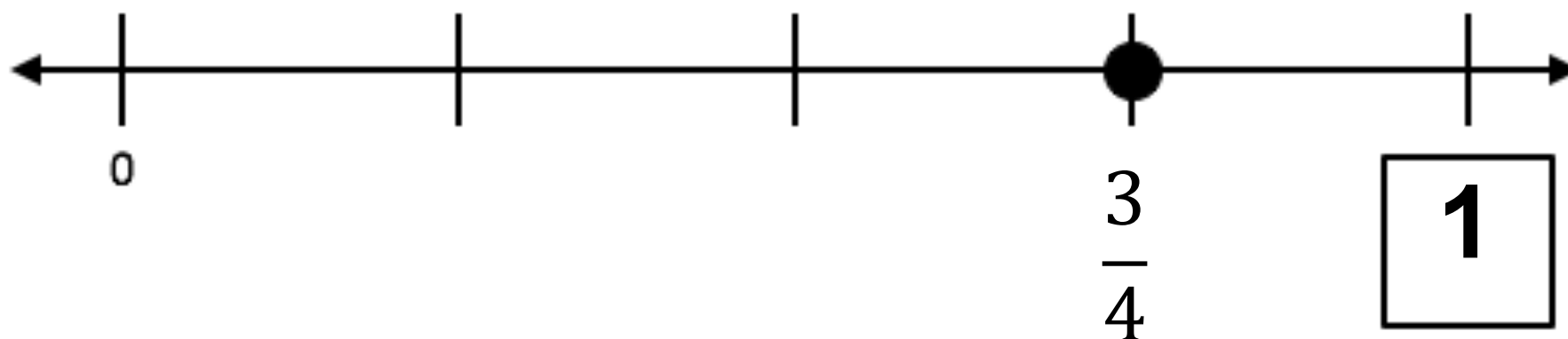
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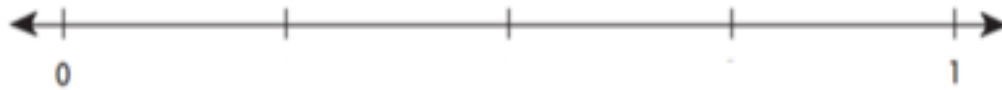
# What is the Endpoint?

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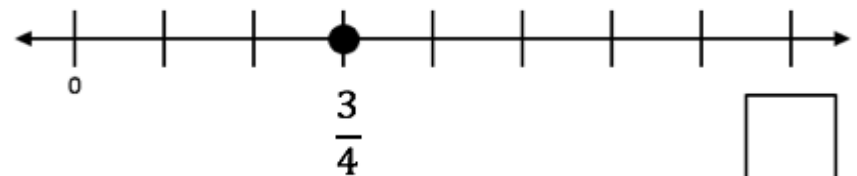
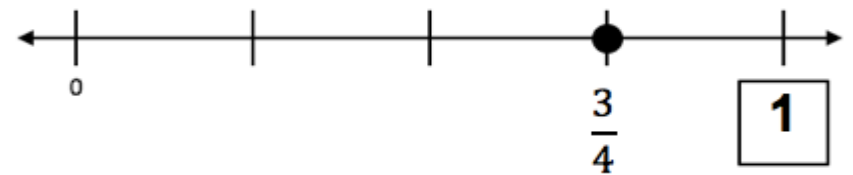
# Level of Rigor

Place the Fraction  $\frac{3}{4}$  on the Number Line



Which question is the most rigorous?

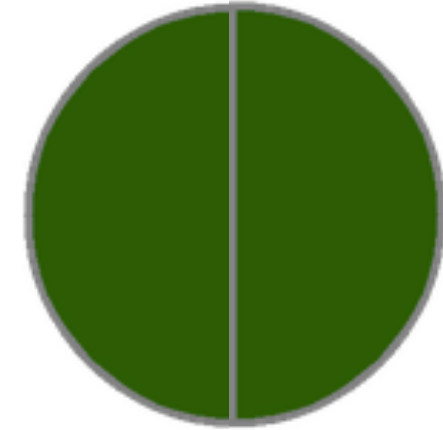
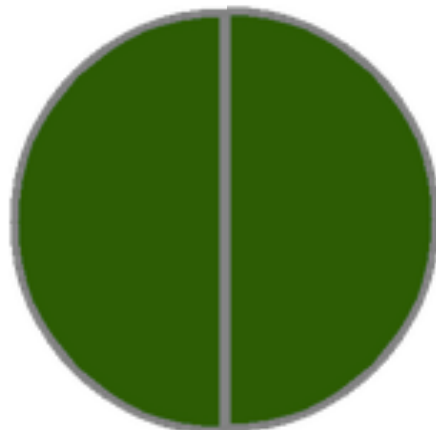
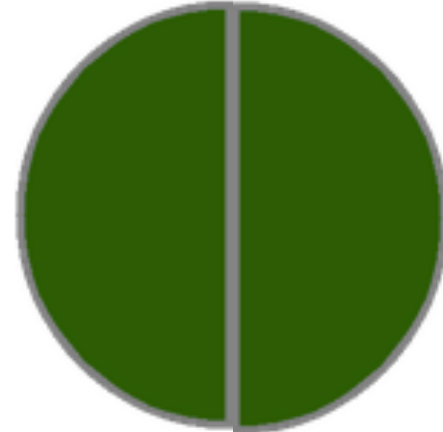
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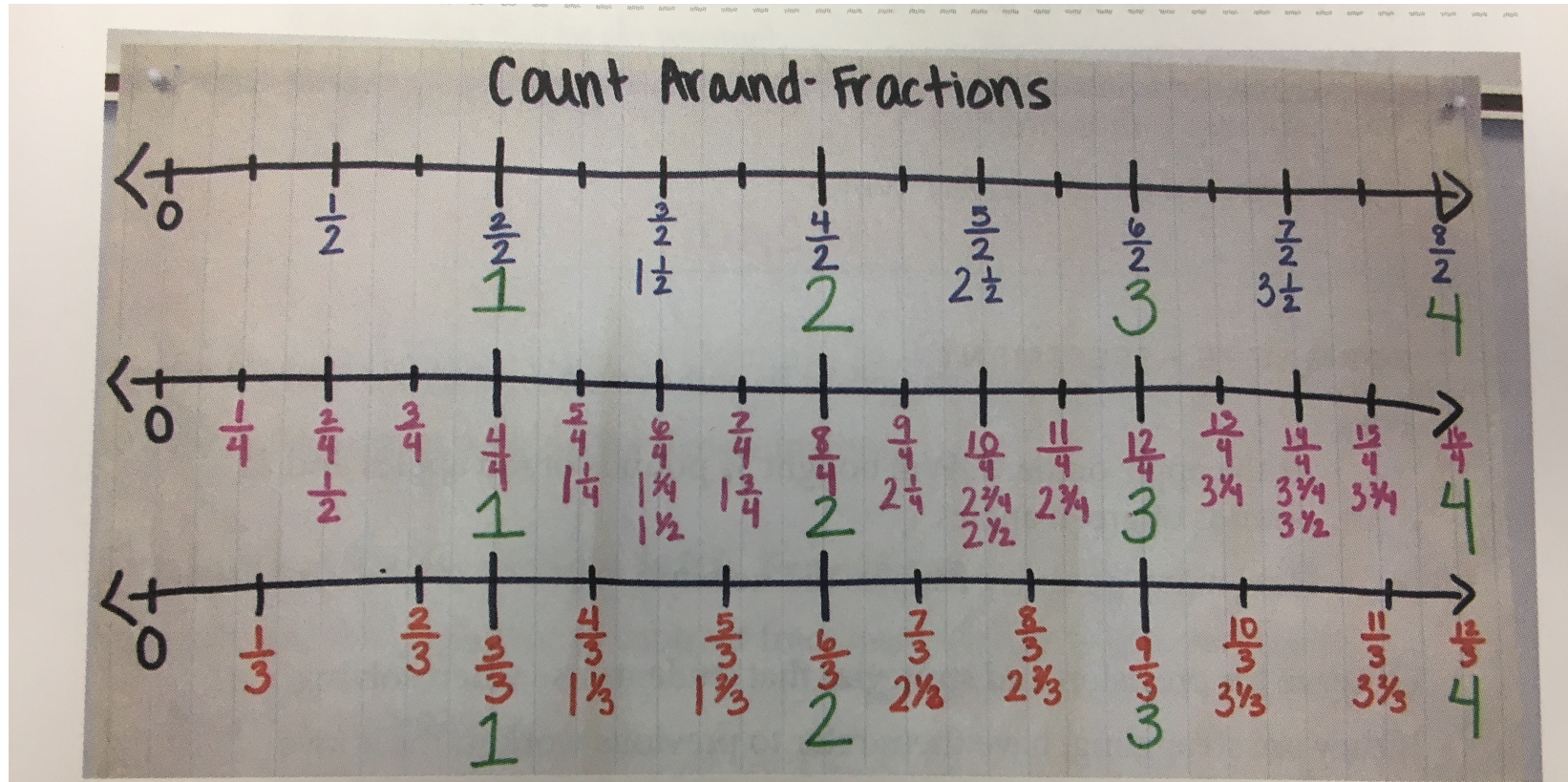


# Count Around the Circle

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# Count Around the Circle



Picture taken from "Math In Practice"

# Fractions...Where to Start?

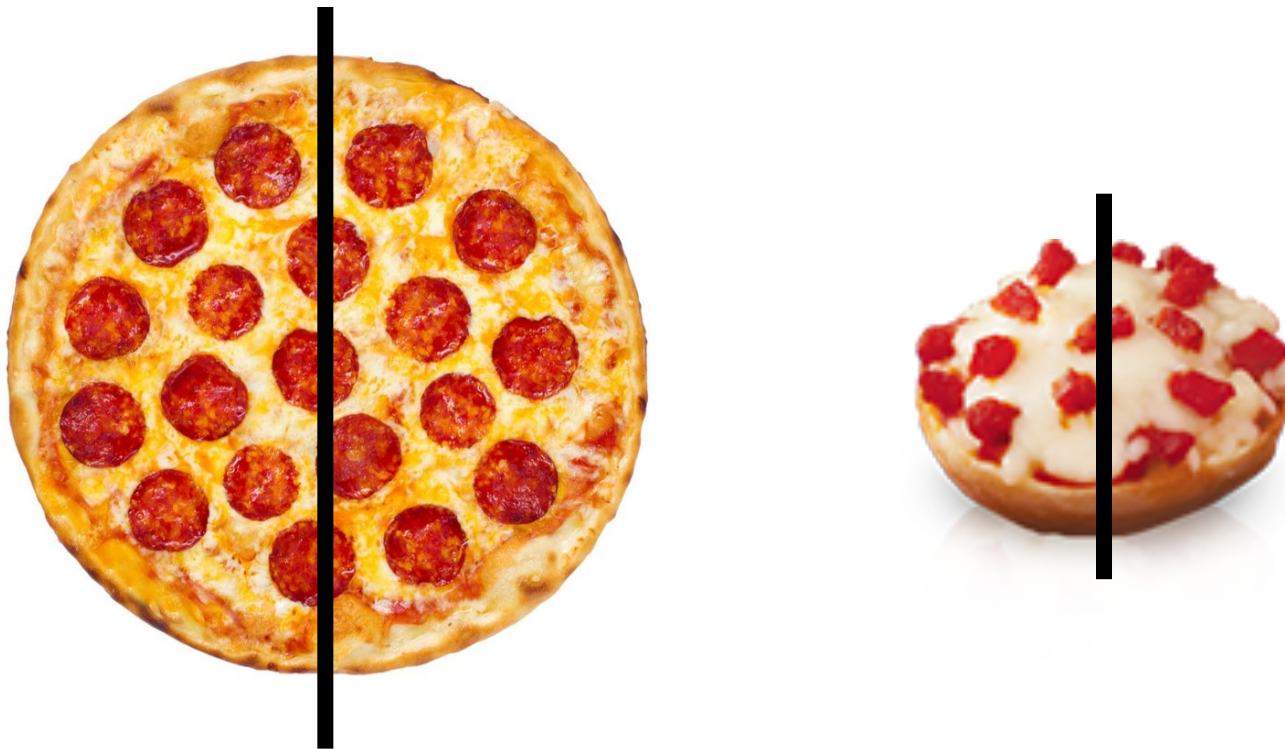
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# Fractions...Where to Start?

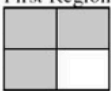


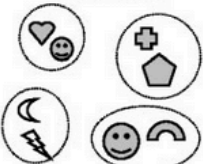


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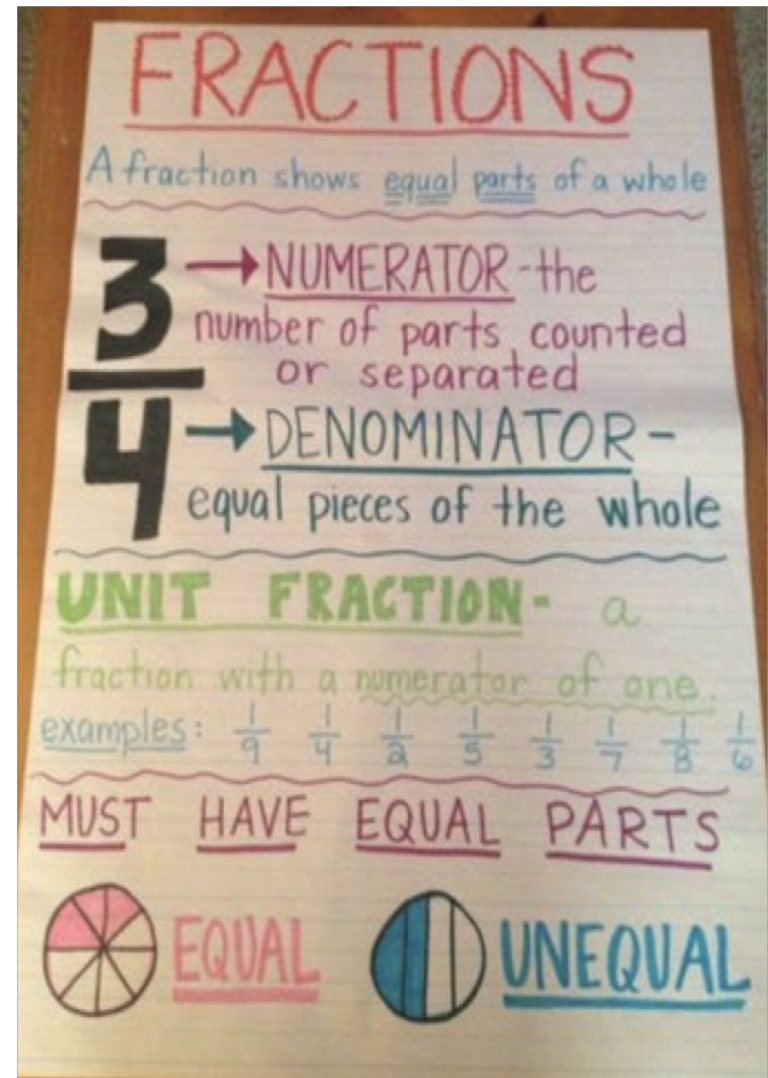
- Understanding that the size of the whole matters.  
Ex: A half is not always equal to a half.



# Fractions...Where to Start?

## Basic Vocabulary

Definition	Characteristics
A proper fraction is a number that represents part of a whole region, set or length.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part of a region, set or length</li><li>• the numerator counts the parts</li><li>• the denominator shows what is counted</li><li>• the denominator divides the whole into equal parts</li><li>• equal parts of a region have the same size but not necessarily the same shape</li><li>• equal parts of a set have the same number of objects</li></ul>
Fraction	
Examples of $\frac{3}{4}$ shaded:  First Region   Second Region   First Set   Second Set 	Nonexamples of $\frac{3}{4}$ shaded:  Region   Set 



# Partitioning

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- Why don't they just get it?!
- We often times introduce this with folding paper.
  - Fold the paper in half
  - Now fourths
  - Now eighths
- This seems to be easy. When does it get hard?

# Partitioning with Odd Numbers

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- Instead of folding, what if we partitioned with moveable lines?
- Take your sentence strip and partition it into fourths using the popsicle sticks.
  - What technique did you use?
- Now partition your sentence strip into fifths.
  - How does partitioning these two fractions differ?
- What representation does this lead perfectly to?

# Using Multiple Colors

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- With your popsicle sticks, break the sentence strip into fourths.
- Using a different color, break the same sentence strip into eighths.
- What did you notice?
- What idea does this lead students to understand?

# Partitioning on a Number line

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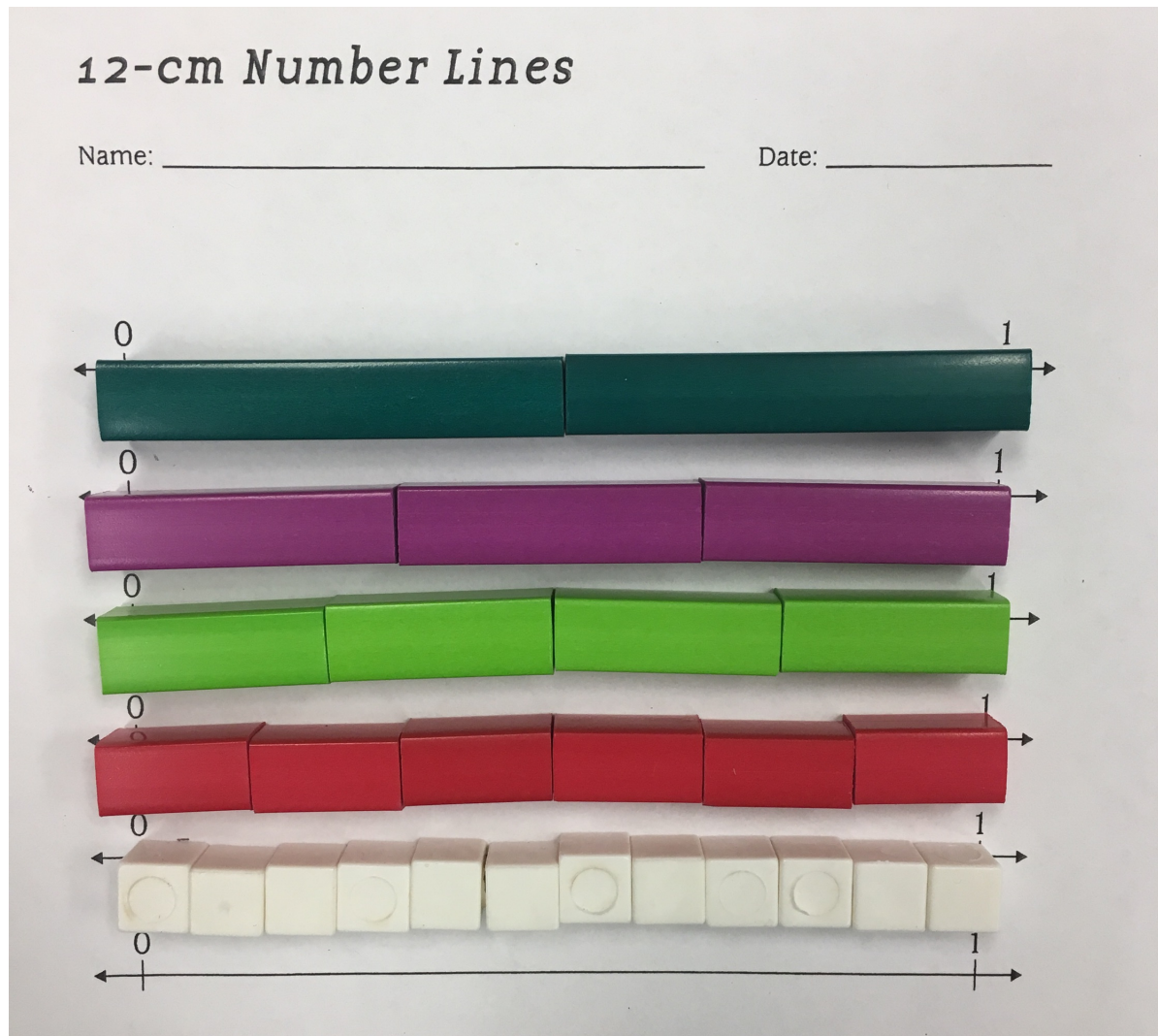


# How can we use the number line to show equivalence?

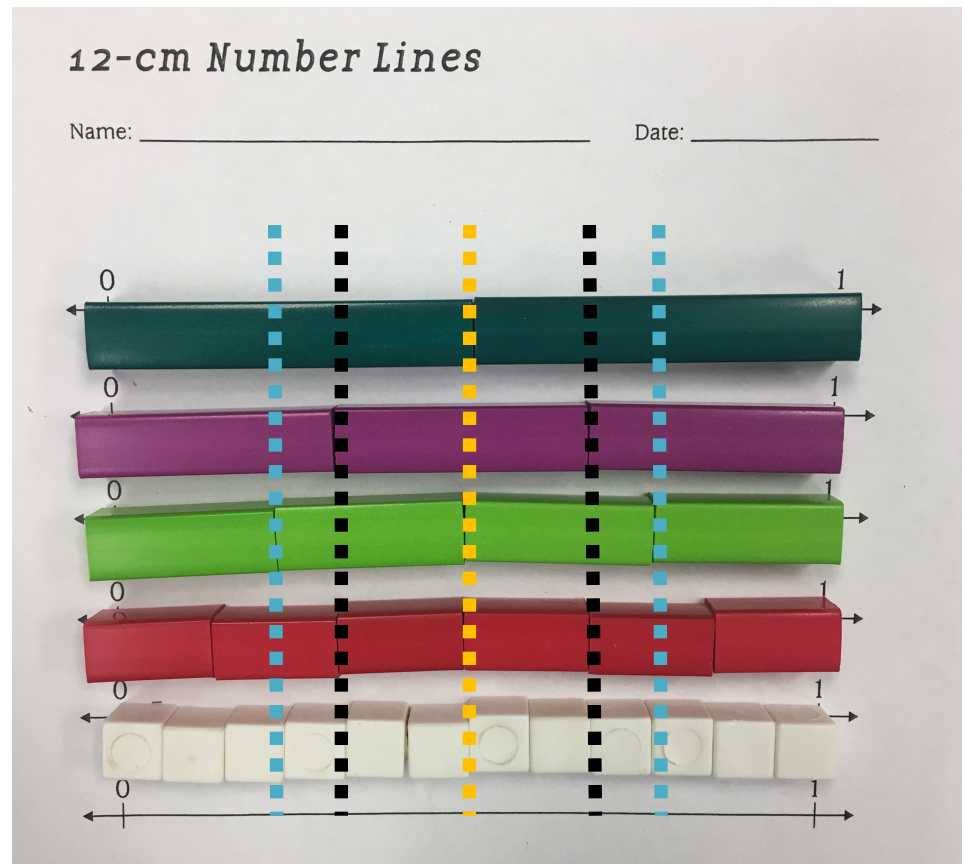
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# Fraction Equivalence on a Number Line



# Fraction Equivalence on a Number Line





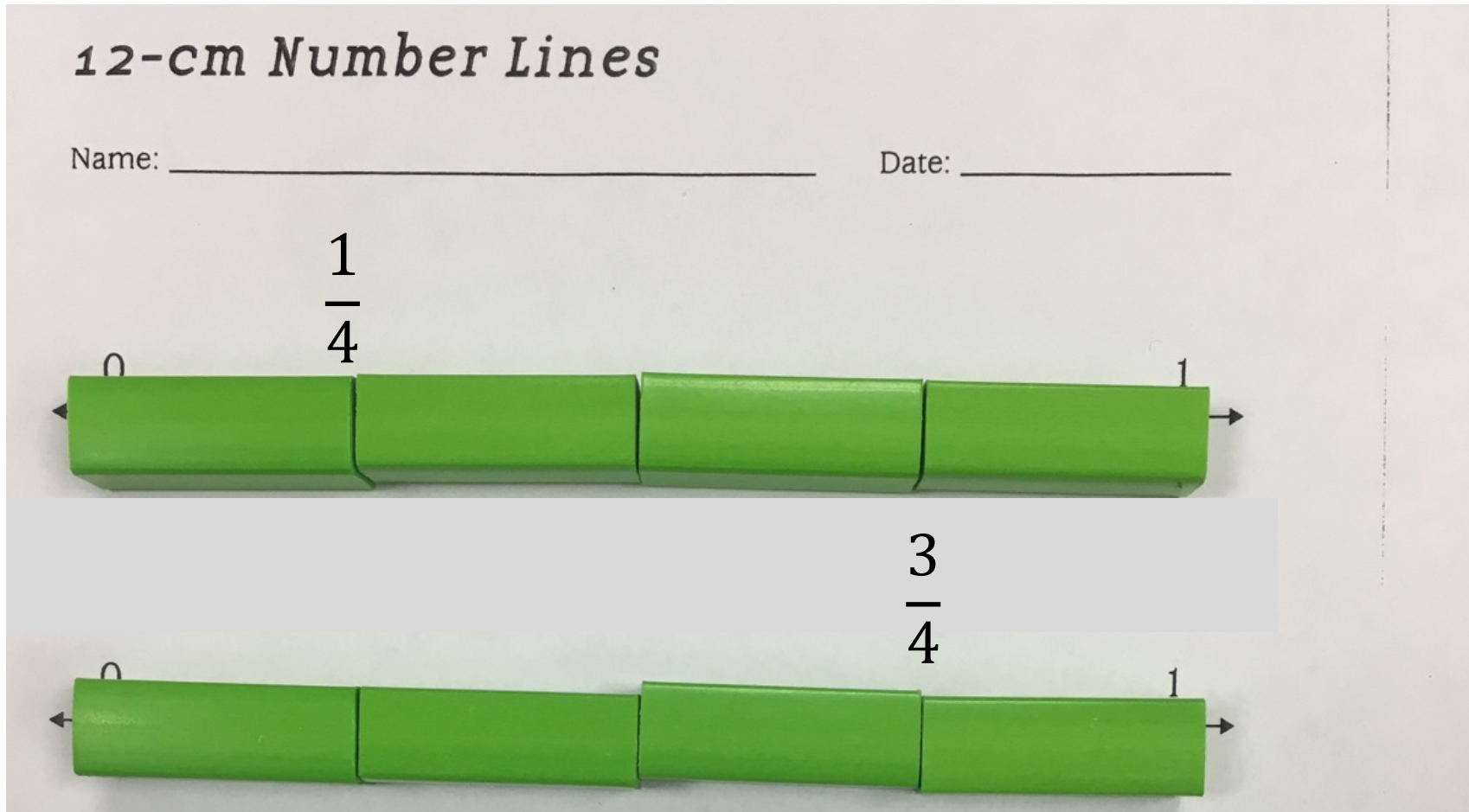
# Comparing Fractions

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- What are some strategies for comparing fractions?
  - Denominators the same, compare the numerators.
  - Numerators the same, compare the denominators.
  - Use benchmark of  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- How can we model these on the number line and use Cuisenaire rods to show understanding?

Compare  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$

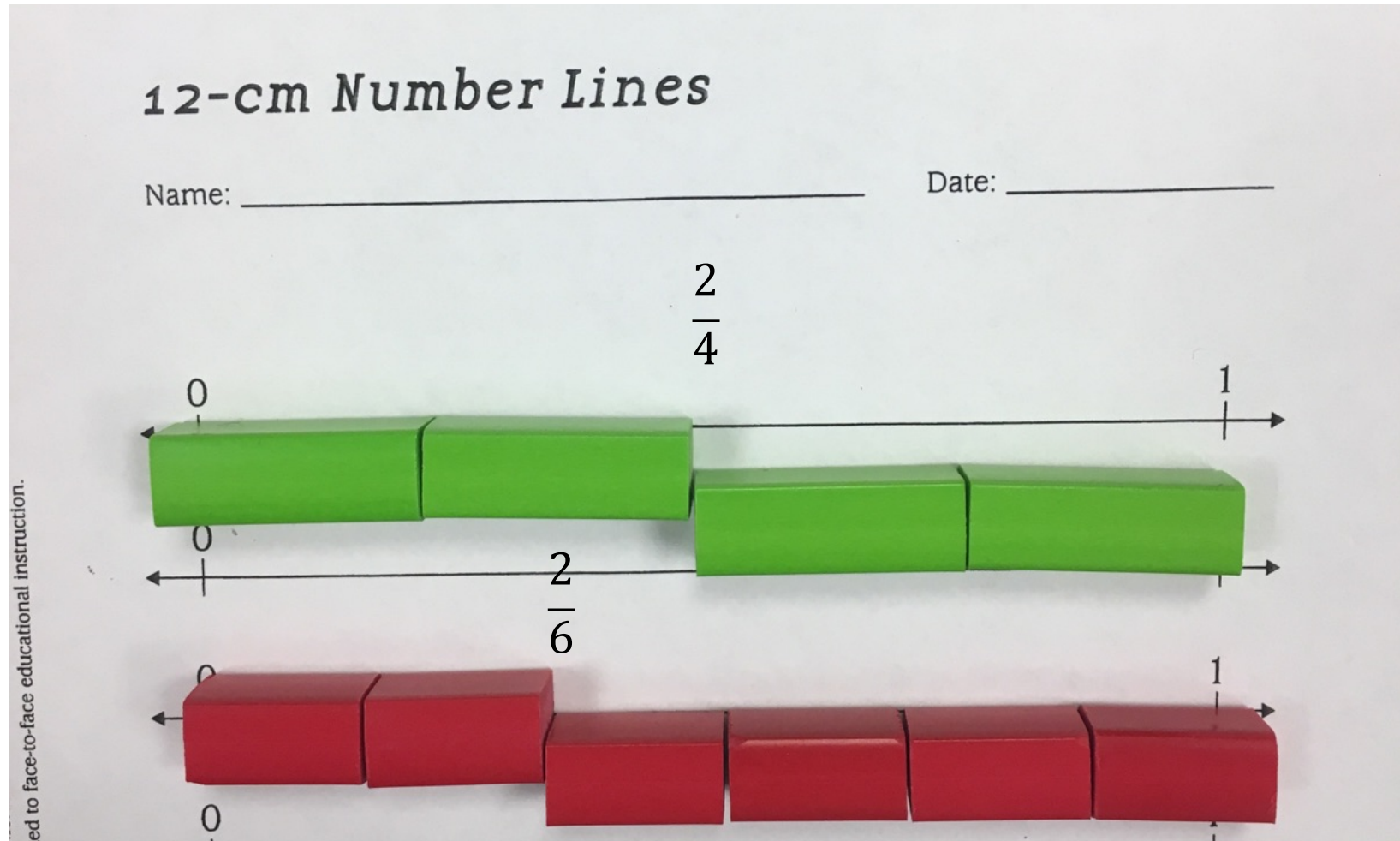
# Denominators are the same, compare the numerators



Compare  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{6}$



# Numerators are the same, compare the denominators.



# COMPARING FRACTIONS

\* If the **Denominators** are the same:

$$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{4}$$

look at the numerator!

\* Find the fraction with **MORE** pieces!

\* If the **numerators** are the same:

$$\frac{3}{4} > \frac{3}{8}$$

look at the denominators!

\* Find the **smaller** denominator.

Small denominator equals **big** piece.  
Big denominator equals **small** piece.

\* Missing piece: only need 1 piece to make a whole

$$\frac{7}{8} > \frac{2}{3}$$

missing  $\frac{1}{8}$  (less)

\* If there is **more** missing, there is **less** taken up.

Missing  $\frac{1}{3}$  (more)



Compare  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$

# Look for the benchmark of $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## 12-cm Number Lines

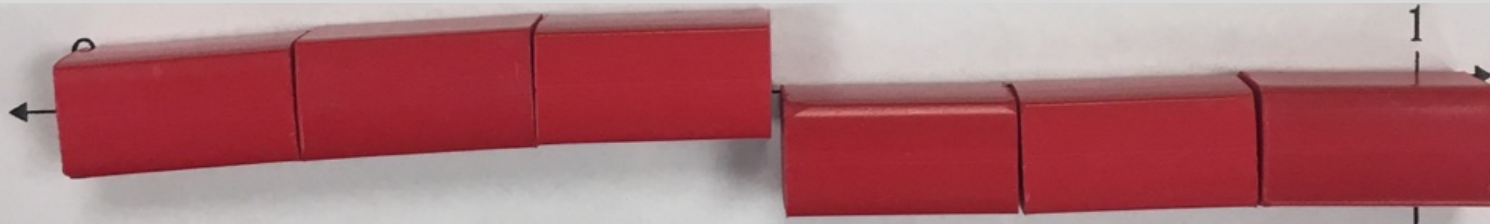
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{2}$

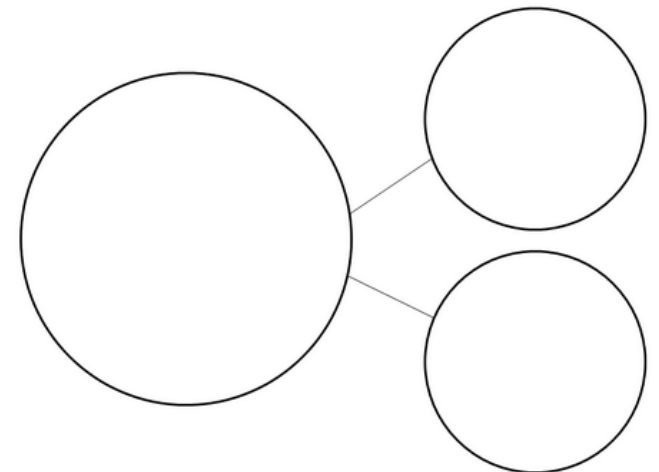


# Decomposing

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- Number Bonds:

- If the orange rod is your whole, what color is fifths?
- How could we break apart our whole into different fifths?
- How does this representation prove we are correct?



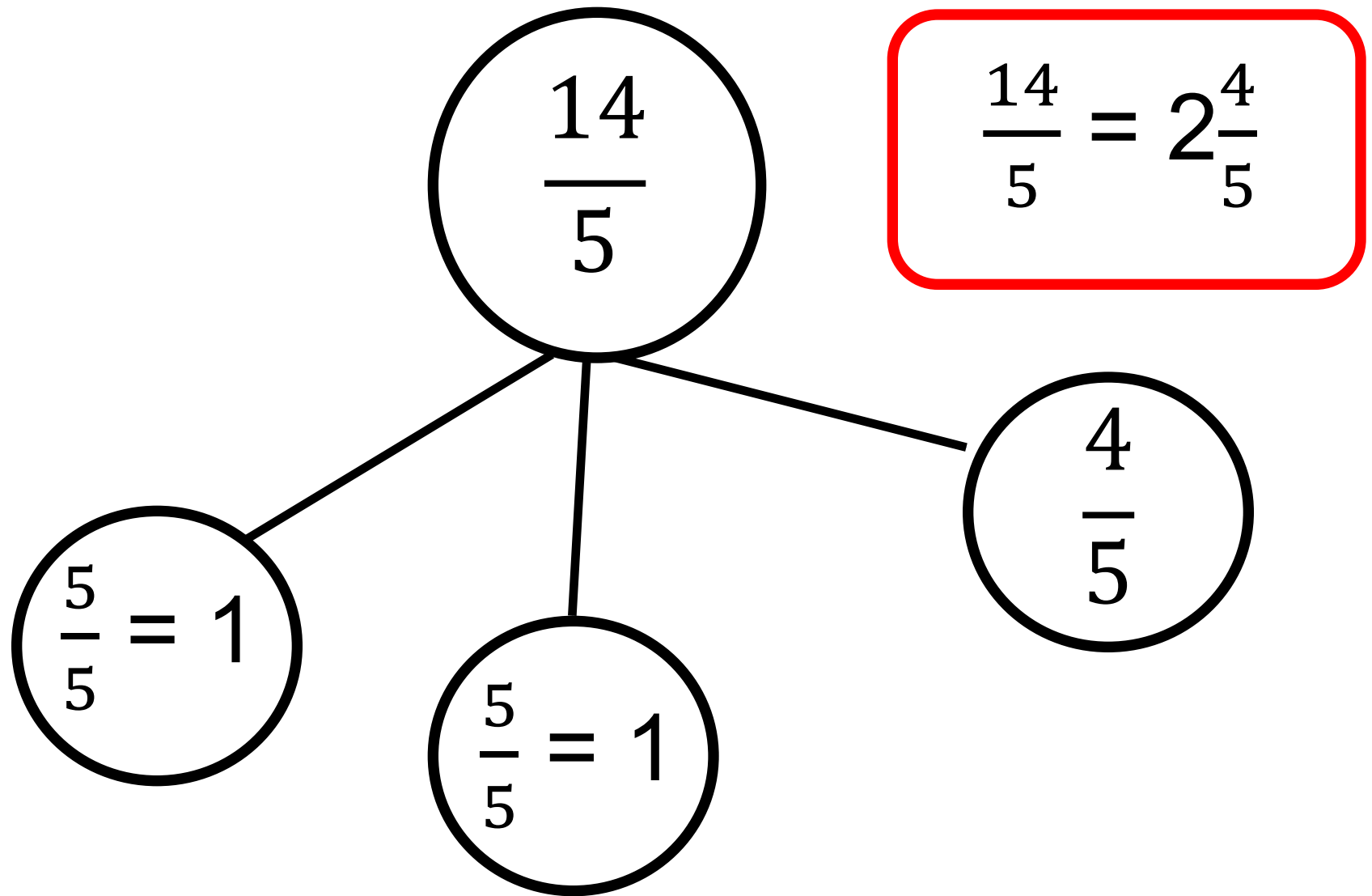
# Decomposing

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- Complete the Whole
  - If the brown is my whole, what color is half?
  - How could I complete the whole?
  - Is this the only way?
- How do the rods prove we are correct?
- How could this transfer over to the number line?

# Decomposing Fractions

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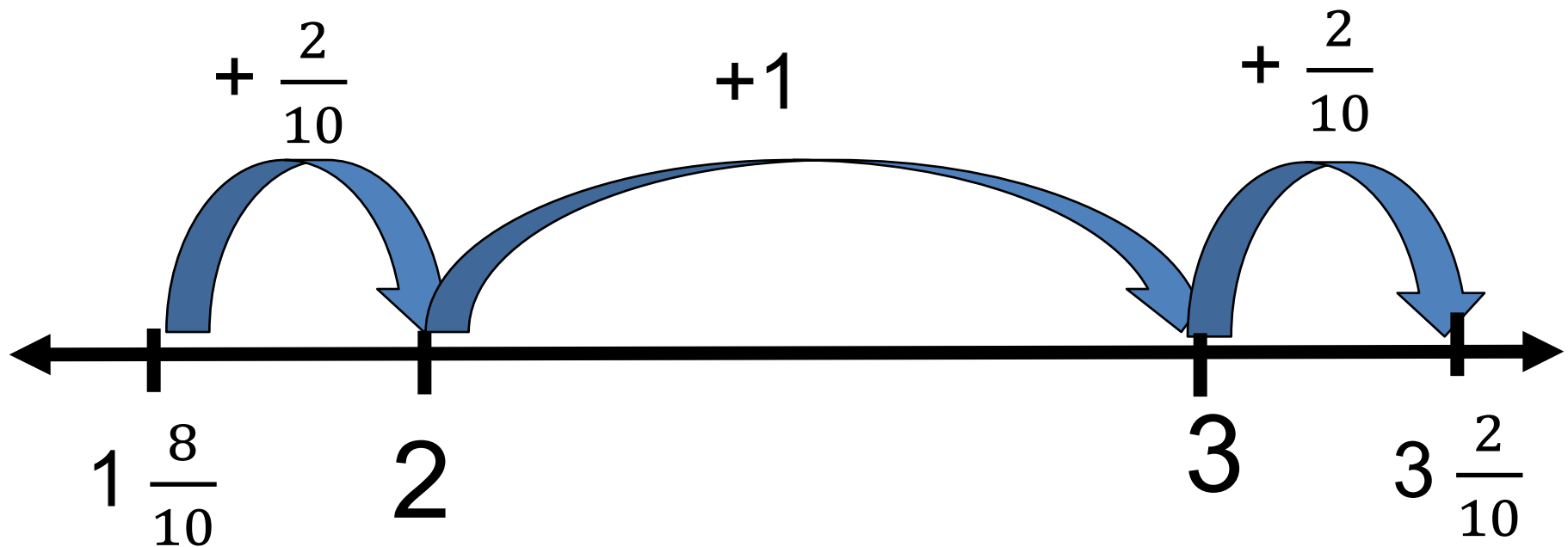
# Adding and Subtracting Fractions

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Students can use their prior experience of adding whole numbers and apply it to fractions.

# Adding Up on an Open Number Line

$$3\frac{2}{10} - 1\frac{8}{10} = ?$$



# Constant Difference

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$$3 \frac{2}{10} - 1 \frac{8}{10} = ?$$

We can add the same amount to the subtrahend and minuend and the difference will remain the same..



# Constant Difference

$$3 \frac{2}{10} - 1 \frac{8}{10} = ?$$

What could we add to each fraction to make it simpler to solve?

$$\left( 3 \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} \right) - \left( 1 \frac{8}{10} + \frac{2}{10} \right) = ?$$

$$3 \frac{4}{10} - 2 = 1 \frac{4}{10}$$

# Same or Different?



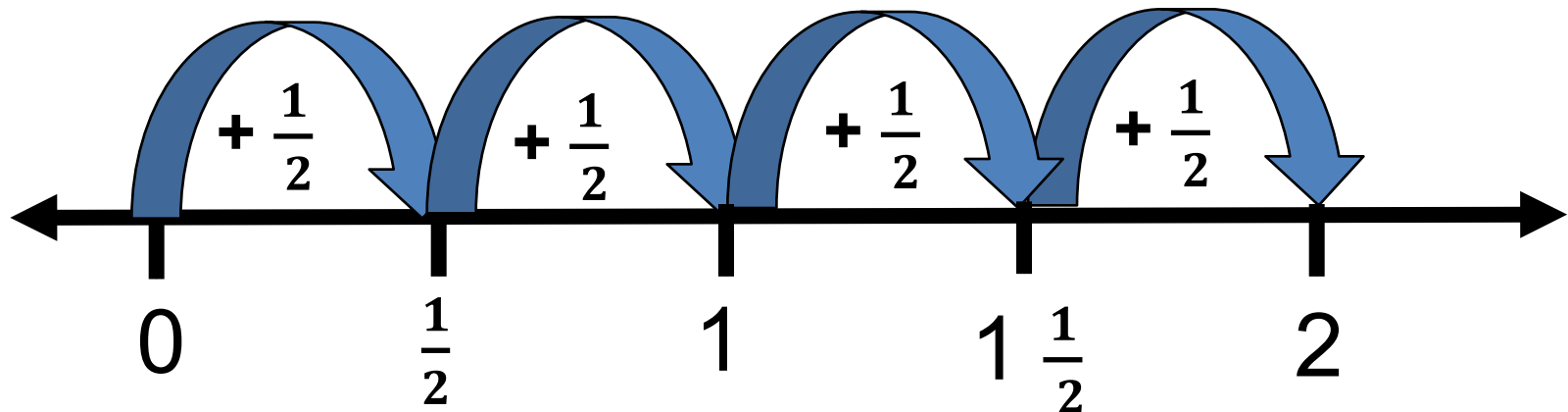
$$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$$

# Multiplying Fractions

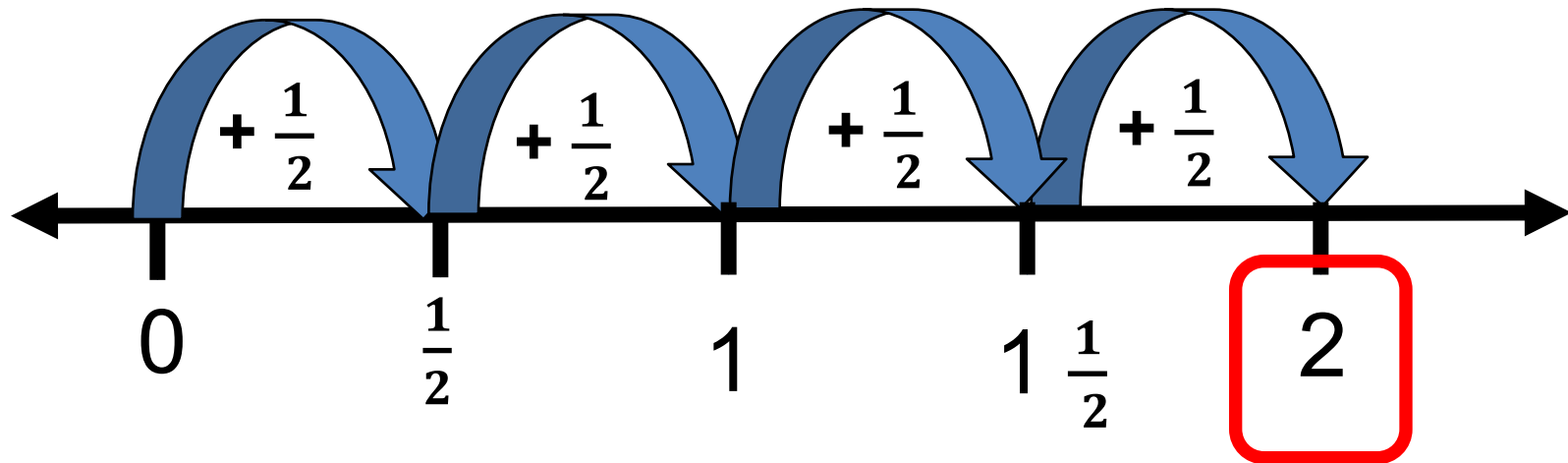
- Students need to use multiple representations and understand that while the product remains the same, the representations look very different.

$4 \times \frac{1}{2}$  means 4 groups of  $\frac{1}{2}$



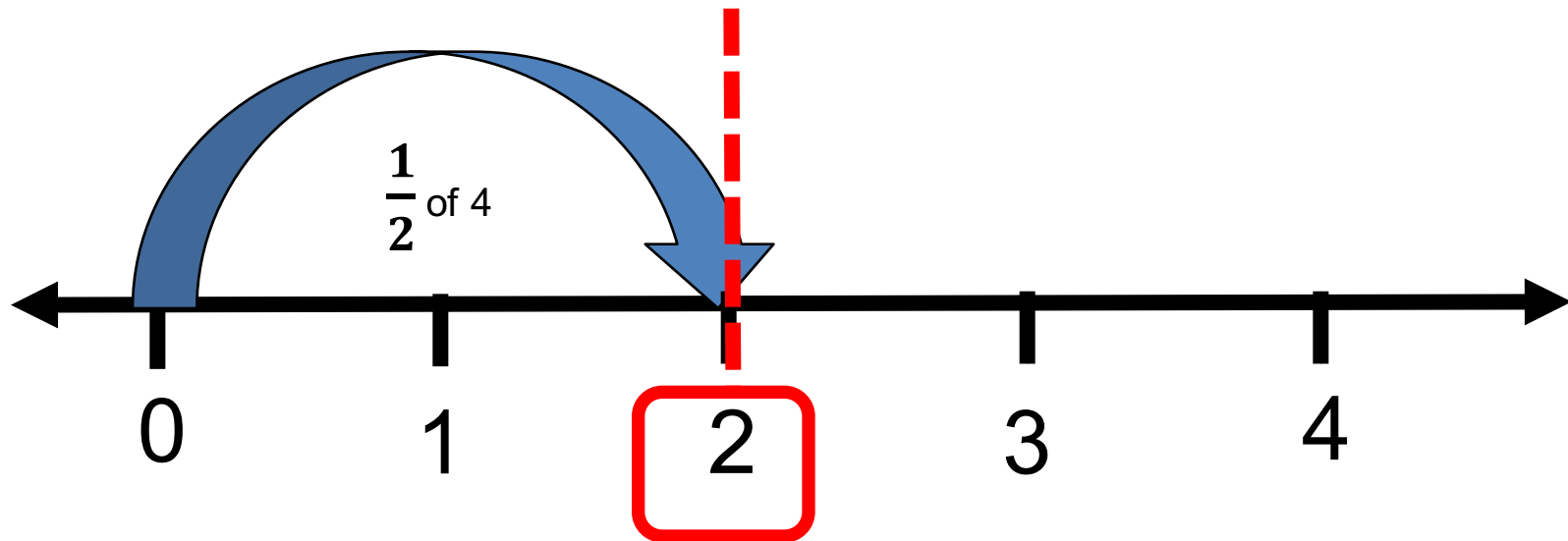
# Multiplying Fractions

4 days after work, Jessica ran  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. What was the total amount of miles she ran?



# Multiplying Fractions

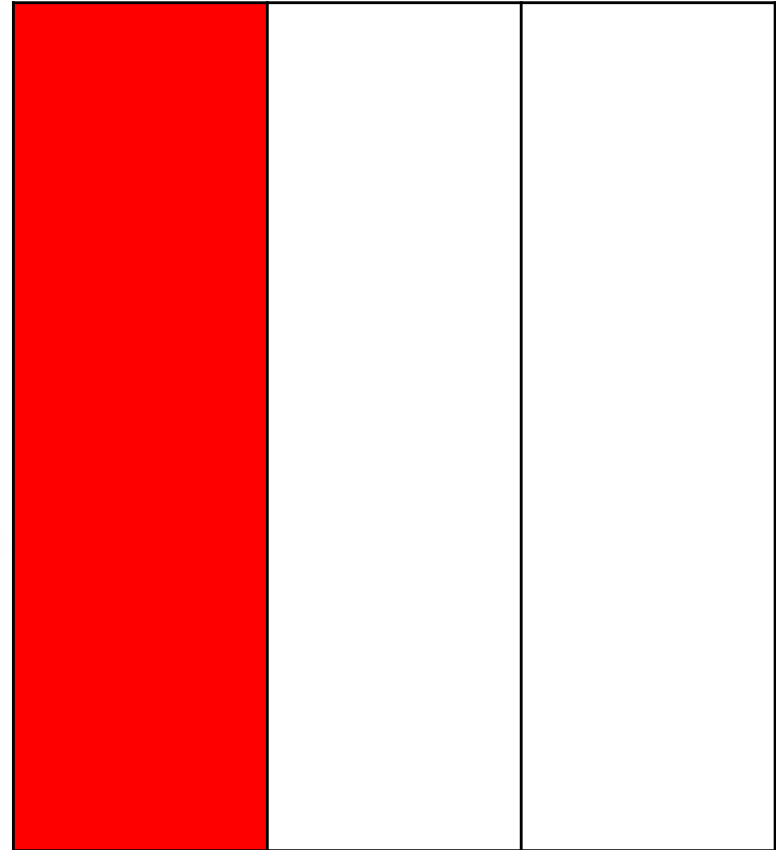
Jessica ran in a 4 mile race. She stopped exactly halfway through the race to get some water. How many miles had she run before she stopped?



# Multiplying Fractions

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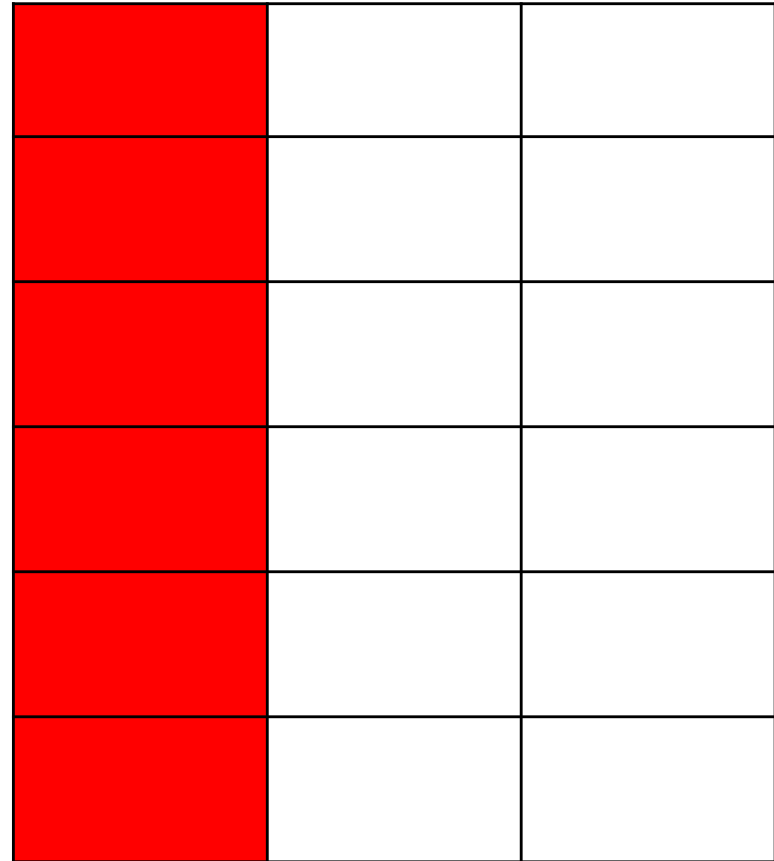
$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3}$$



# Multiplying Fractions

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$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3}$$



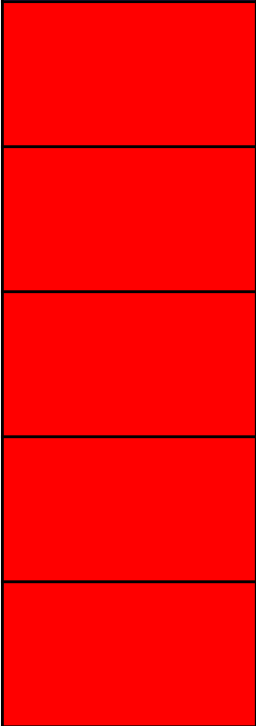
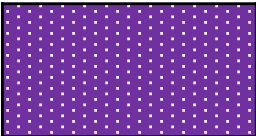
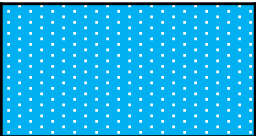
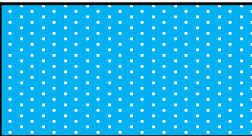


# Multiplying Fractions

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$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

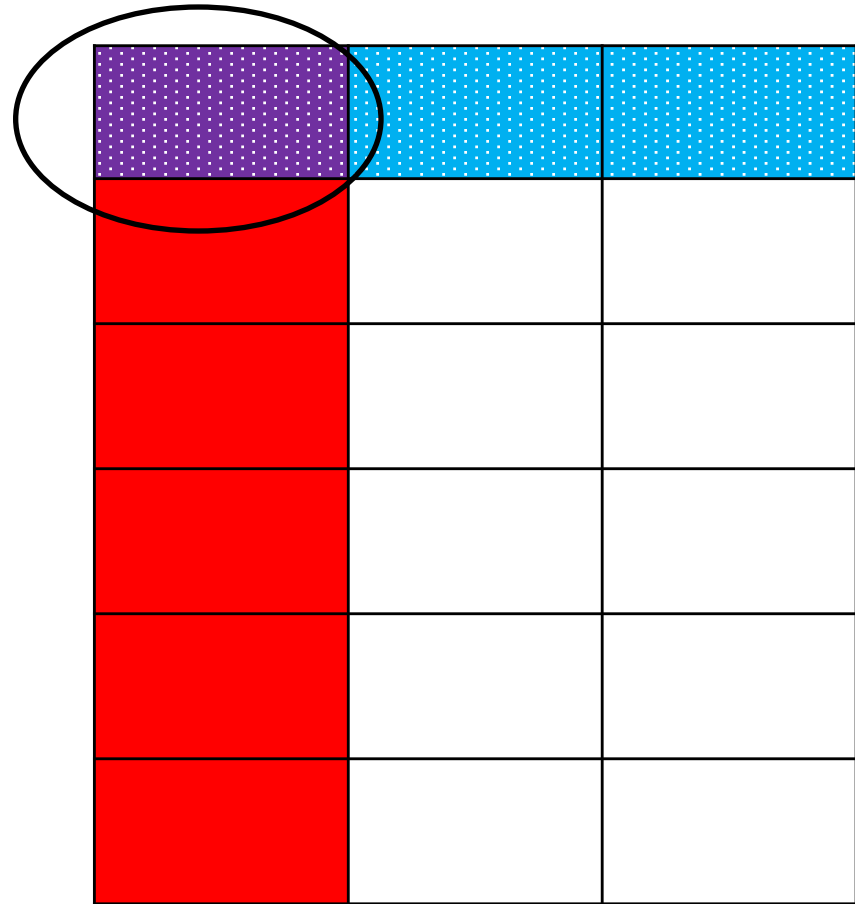


# Multiplying Fractions

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$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3}$$



# Dividing with Fractions

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How can we show  $9 \div \frac{1}{3}$  on a number line?

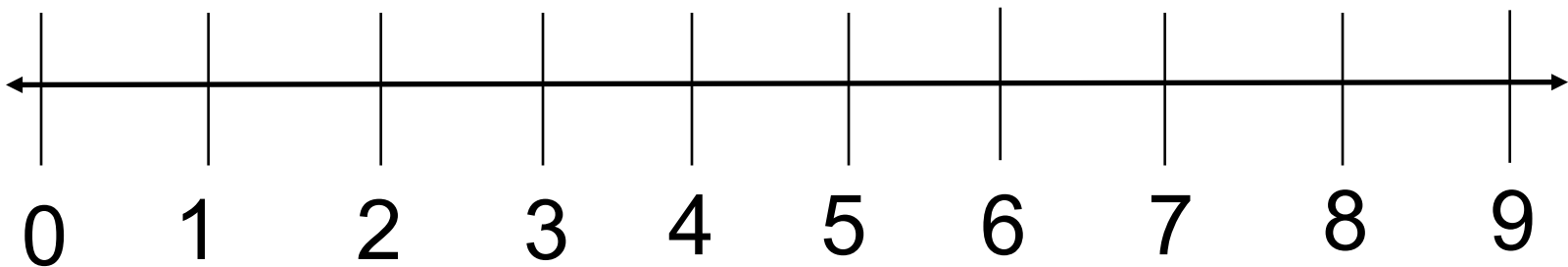
*Think: How many one-thirds are in 9?*

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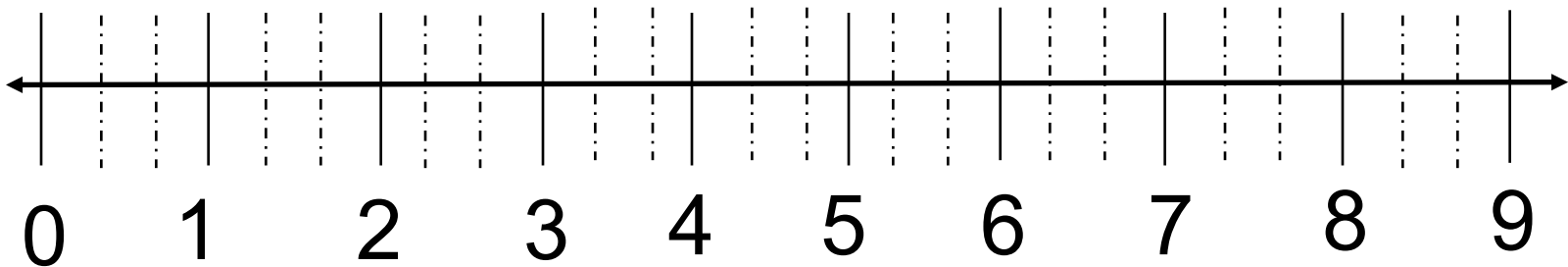


# Dividing with Fractions

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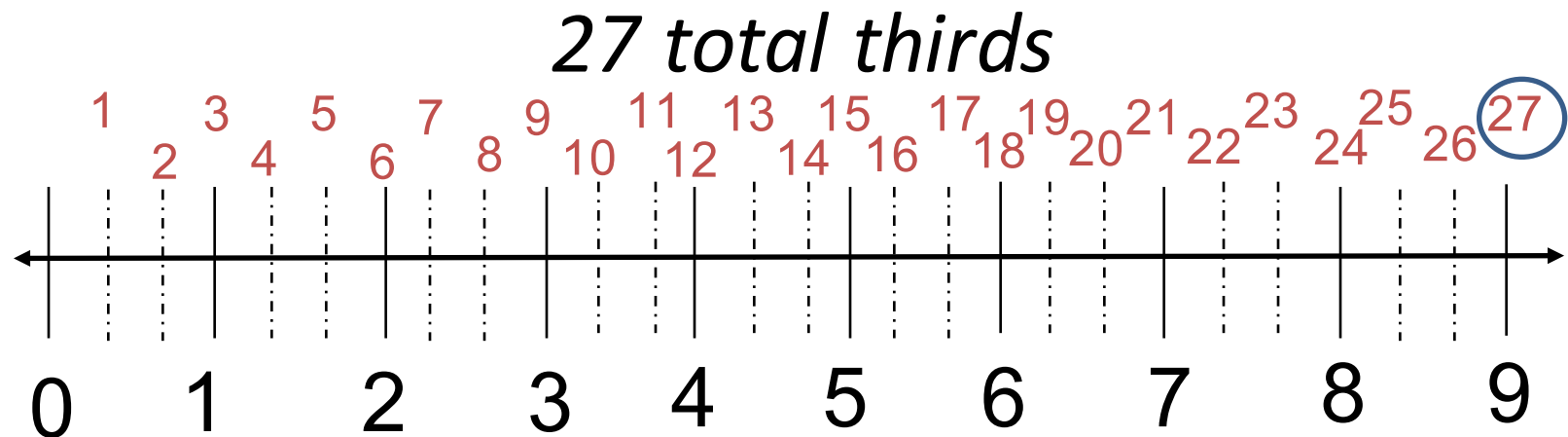
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*Think: How many one-thirds are in 9?*



# Dividing with Fractions

How can we show  $9 \div \frac{1}{3}$  on a number line?



# Dividing with Fractions

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How can we show  $\frac{1}{3} \div 9$  on a number line?

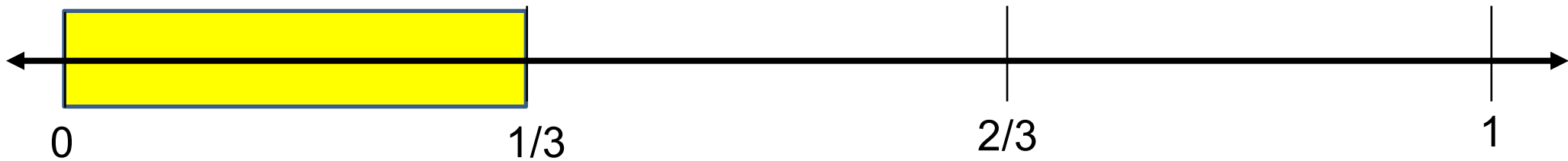
*Think: If I were to break  $\frac{1}{3}$  into 9 groups, how much would be in each group?*

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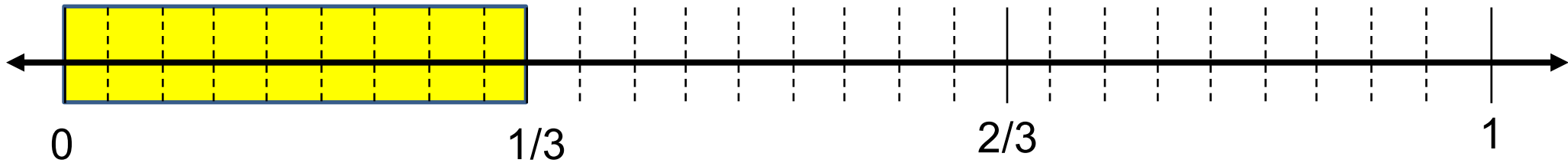


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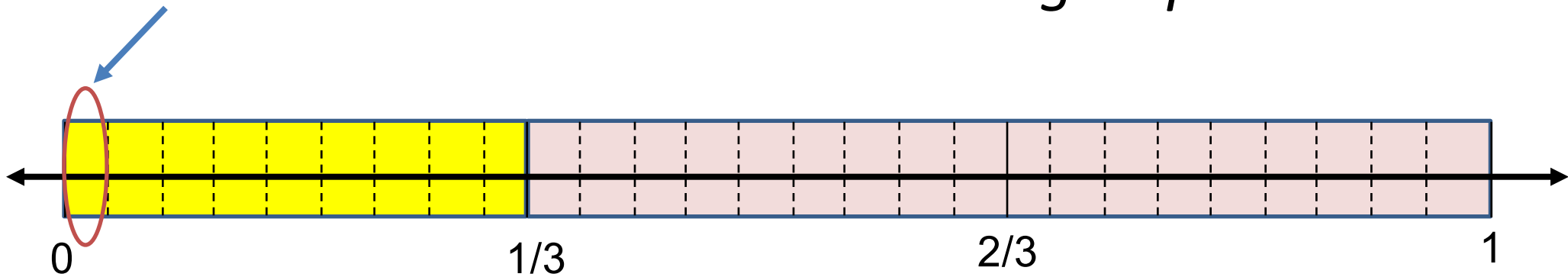
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# Dividing with Fractions

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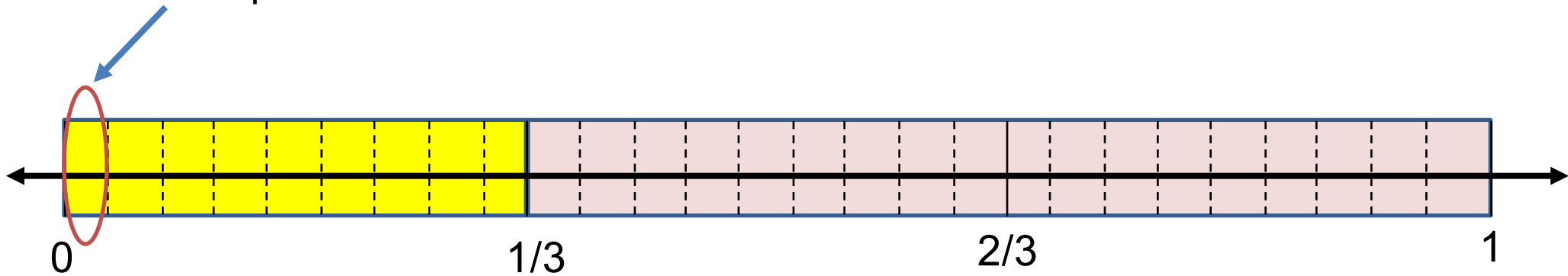


# Dividing with Fractions

How can we show  $\frac{1}{3} \div 9$  on a number line?

$$\frac{1}{3} \div 9 = \frac{1}{27}$$

1 out of 27 pieces



# Standards for Mathematical Practice

---

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3. Construct viable **arguments** and critique the reasoning of others.
4. **Model** with mathematics.
5. Use appropriate **tools** strategically.
6. Attend to **precision**.
7. Look for and make use of **structure**.
8. Look for and express **regularity** in repeated reasoning.

# Closure

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How does the use of the practices discussed today make learning fractional concepts equitable for all students?

**Increase student  
engagement.**

**Boost student  
achievement.**

**Empower  
educators.**



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# Questions?

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# Need Additional Info or Resources?

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**Just contact us!**

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[jessica\\_palad@hcpss.org](mailto:jessica_palad@hcpss.org)