3) Use equivalent fractions and a common denominator to write the following fractions in order of size from smallest to largest.

For example, $\frac{5}{6}$ , $\frac{19}{24}$ , $\frac{7}{12}$

24 would make a good common denominator, since it is a multiple of all of 6, 24 and 12.

$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{20}{24}$ , $\frac{19}{24}$ is already written with 24 as denominator and $\frac{7}{12} = \frac{14}{24}$ . Comparing them;

$\frac{20}{24}$ , $\frac{19}{24}$ , $\frac{14}{24}$

we see that $\frac{14}{24}$ is the smallest, followed by $\frac{19}{24}$ then $\frac{20}{24}$. From smallest to largest, in order of size, the fractions are:

$\frac{7}{12}$ , $\frac{19}{24}$ , $\frac{5}{6}$ .

a. $\frac{2}{5}$ , $\frac{9}{25}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$

b. $\frac{5}{8}$ , $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{11}{16}$

c. $\frac{2}{5}$ , $\frac{13}{30}$ , $\frac{1}{6}$

d. $\frac{4}{9}$ , $\frac{10}{27}$ , $\frac{1}{3}$

e. $\frac{4}{9}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{11}{36}$

f. $\frac{2}{5}$ , $\frac{1}{3}$ , $\frac{7}{15}$

g. $\frac{3}{11}$ , $\frac{9}{44}$ , $\frac{5}{22}$

h. $\frac{3}{5}$ , $\frac{2}{3}$ , $\frac{3}{4}$