Date:

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: We will differentiate between rational and irrational numbers. (G8M7L6)



<u>Rational Numbers</u>: Any number that can be expressed as a fraction $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are both integers and $q \neq 0$. <u>Example</u>: 4.3, $\frac{5}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{135}$, 68. $\overline{9}$

PAT<mark>Finite Decimals:</mark> A subset of rational numbers which have terminating decimals. Written as fractions, the denominators are products of only 2's and 5's. <u>Example</u>: $\frac{3}{32}$, 1.05, 4.253

Repeating Decimals: A subset of rational numbers that have infinite decimals that repeat.

<u>Example</u>: $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{72}{93}$, 0.4545454545....

Irrational Numbers: The set of numbers that have infinite decimals that DO NOT repeat. Example: $e, \pi, \sqrt{8}, \sqrt[3]{25}$

Date:_____

GUIDED PRACTICE:

Steps for Converting Fractions to Decimals

1. Determine if the fraction will be a finite or a repeating decimal.

2. If finite, multiply the fraction by factors of 2 and 5 until the denominator is equal to $(2 \times 5)^n = 10^n$.

3. Rewrite the fraction as a decimal.



NAME:_

Mr. Rogove

Date:_____

Steps for Rewriting Decimals (Finite and Infinite) in Expanded Form Using the Powers of 10

1. Represent each digit as a number with a denominator that is a power of 10.

2. Determine the decimal is finite (terminating) or infinite.

3. If required, draw number lines to represent the decimal.



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INDEPENDENT PRACTICE:

Rewrite Using the Powers of 10 and represent on a number line



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ACTIVATING PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

We can rewrite fractions as decimals

CLOSURE:

Does the fraction $\frac{22}{7}$ have a repeating or terminating decimal? How do you know?

NOTES:

This maps to Lesson 7 and 8 from Module 7 Grade 8