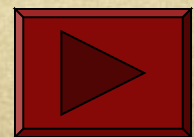
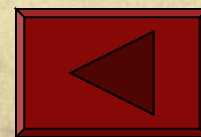
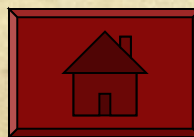


# L' INSIEME Q

La frazione è un modo veloce per esprimere la divisione

In N la divisione non sempre è possibile perciò sono stati inventati i numeri **razionali** rappresentati dall'insieme **Q**.

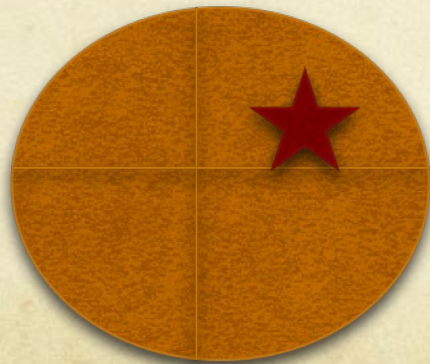
ES.  $13 : 4 = 13/4 =$   
3,25



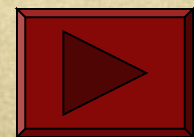
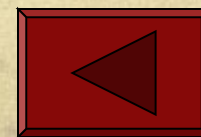
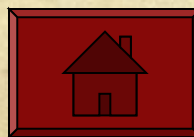
# La frazione - unità frazionaria

Le Frazioni sono le parti da considerare di un numero intero, per esempio se diciamo un quarto corrisponderà alla parte evidenziata della figura qui sotto

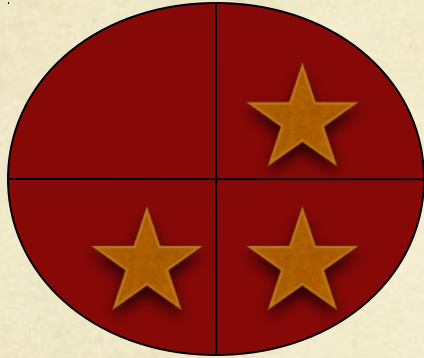
La frazione si scrive:  $1/4$



**1** corrisponderà al **numeratore**,  
/  
corrisponderà alla linea di frazione,  
**4** al **denominatore**.



# La frazione



$$\frac{3}{4}$$

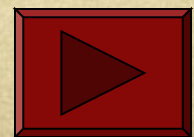
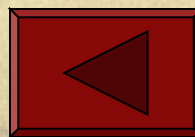
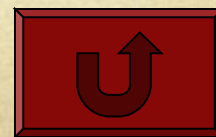
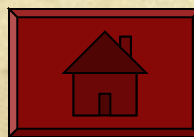
Indica 3 parti su 4 parti.

In quante parti dividiamo l'unità?

4

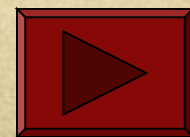
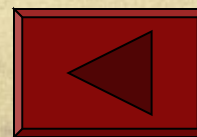
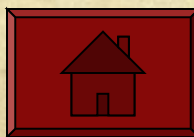
Quante parti prendiamo?

3



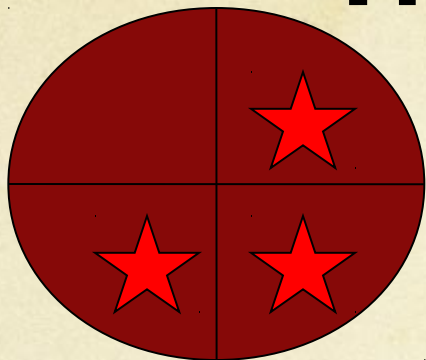
# Le frazioni si dividono in:

- PROPRIE hanno il numeratore più piccolo del denominatore  $5/8, 2/3, 3/5$ .
- IMPROPRIE hanno il numeratore maggiore del denominatore  $5/3, 7/5, 3/2$ .
- APPARENTI hanno il numeratore che è uguale al denominatore oppure è un suo multiplo  $6/3, 4/4, 15/5$ .



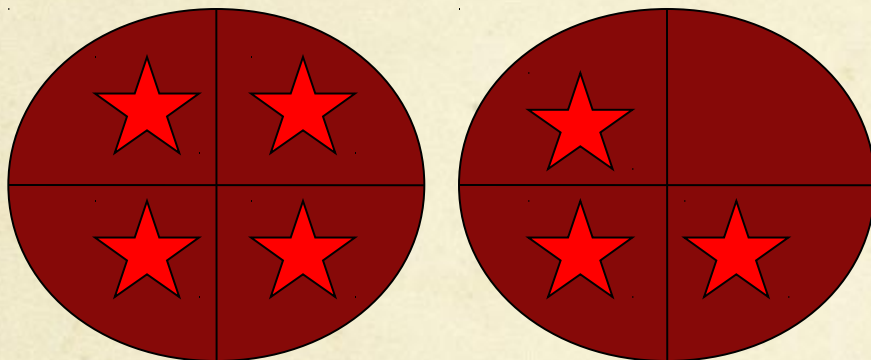
# Tipi di frazioni

Proprie:



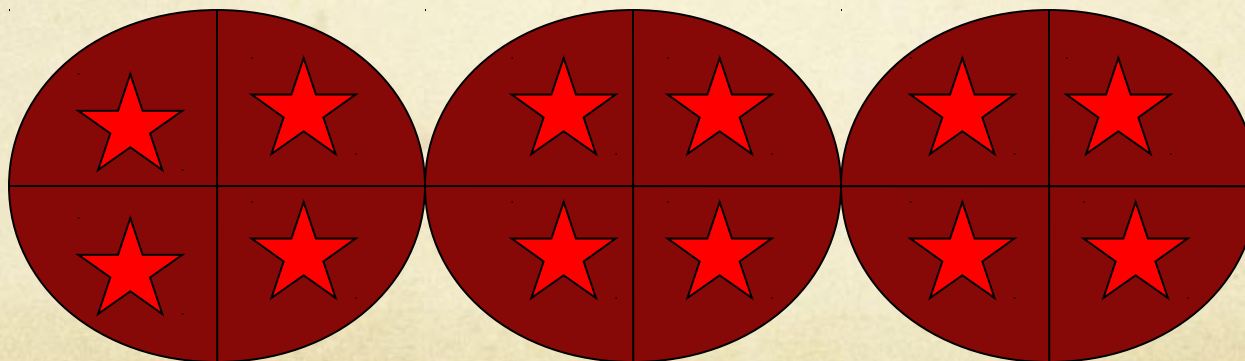
$$\frac{3}{4} = 0,75... \text{Valore} < 1$$

Improprie:



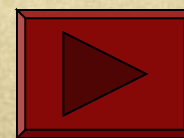
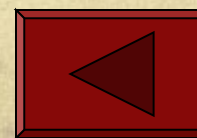
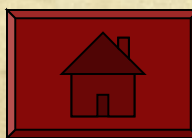
$$\frac{7}{4} = 1,75... \text{Valore} > 1$$

Apparenti:



$$\frac{12}{4} = 3$$

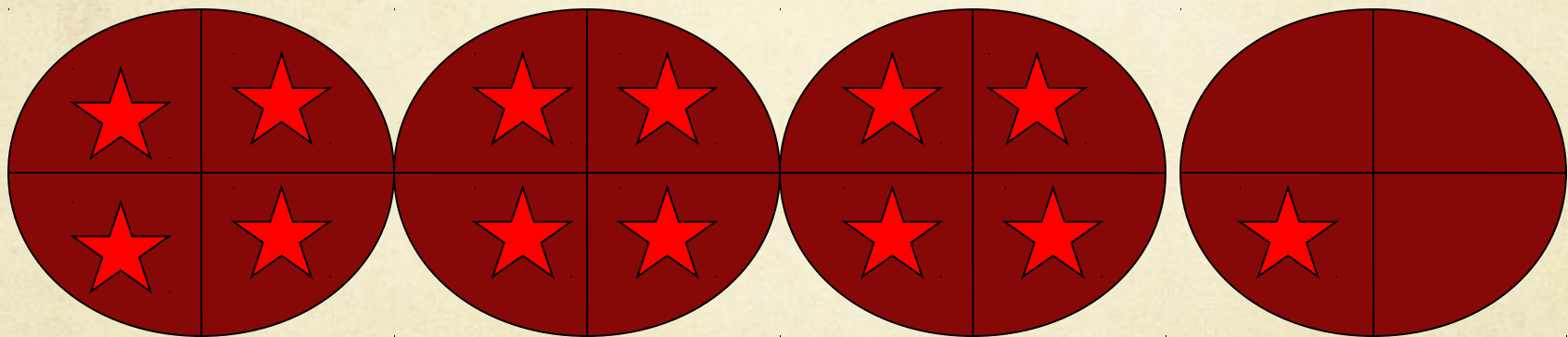
Valore=  
N.intero



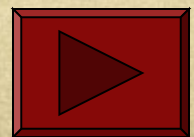
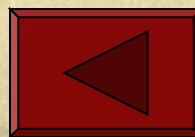
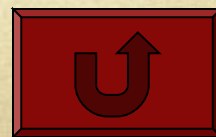
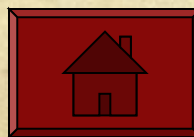
# I Numeri Misti

Le frazioni improprie si possono rappresentare come numeri misti formati da una **parte intera** + **una frazione propria**.

$$\text{Es.: } \frac{13}{4} = 3 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{12+1}{4} = 13 : 4 = 3,25$$

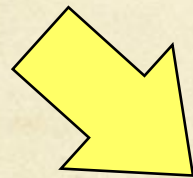


Sono modi equivalenti per esprimere il rapporto  
13:4



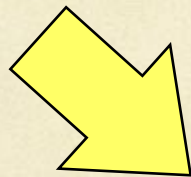
# Numeri decimali

- LIMITATI
- ILLIMITATI



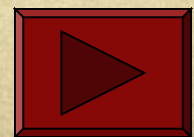
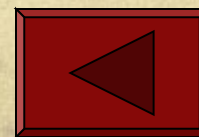
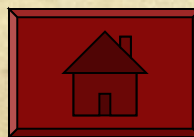
PERIODICI SEMPLICI

es. 3, **787878** \*solo periodo



PERIODICI MISTI

es. 3, **2787878** \*anche antiperiodo



Tutte le frazioni non apparenti si trasformano in **numeri decimali.**

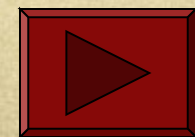
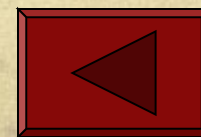
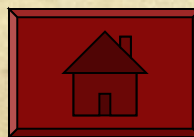
**LIMITATI:** se la parte decimale è finita

**ILLIMITATI:** Periodici Semplici:

se si ripete un gruppo di una o più cifre subito dopo la virgola.

Periodici Misti:

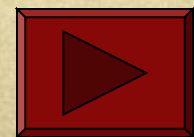
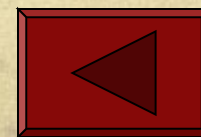
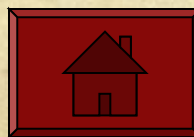
se dopo la virgola c'è un **antiperiodo** (che non si ripete) e una parte chiamata **periodo** che si ripete.





# Analisi dei decimali

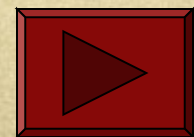
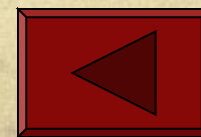
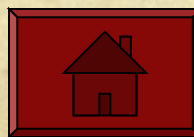
Numero	Parte intera	antiperiodo	periodo	tipo
4,58	4	-----	-----	limitato
4,5858	4	-----	58	Periodico semplice
4,25858	4	2	58	Periodico misto



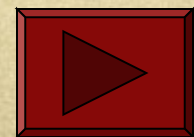
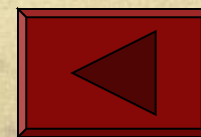
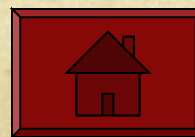
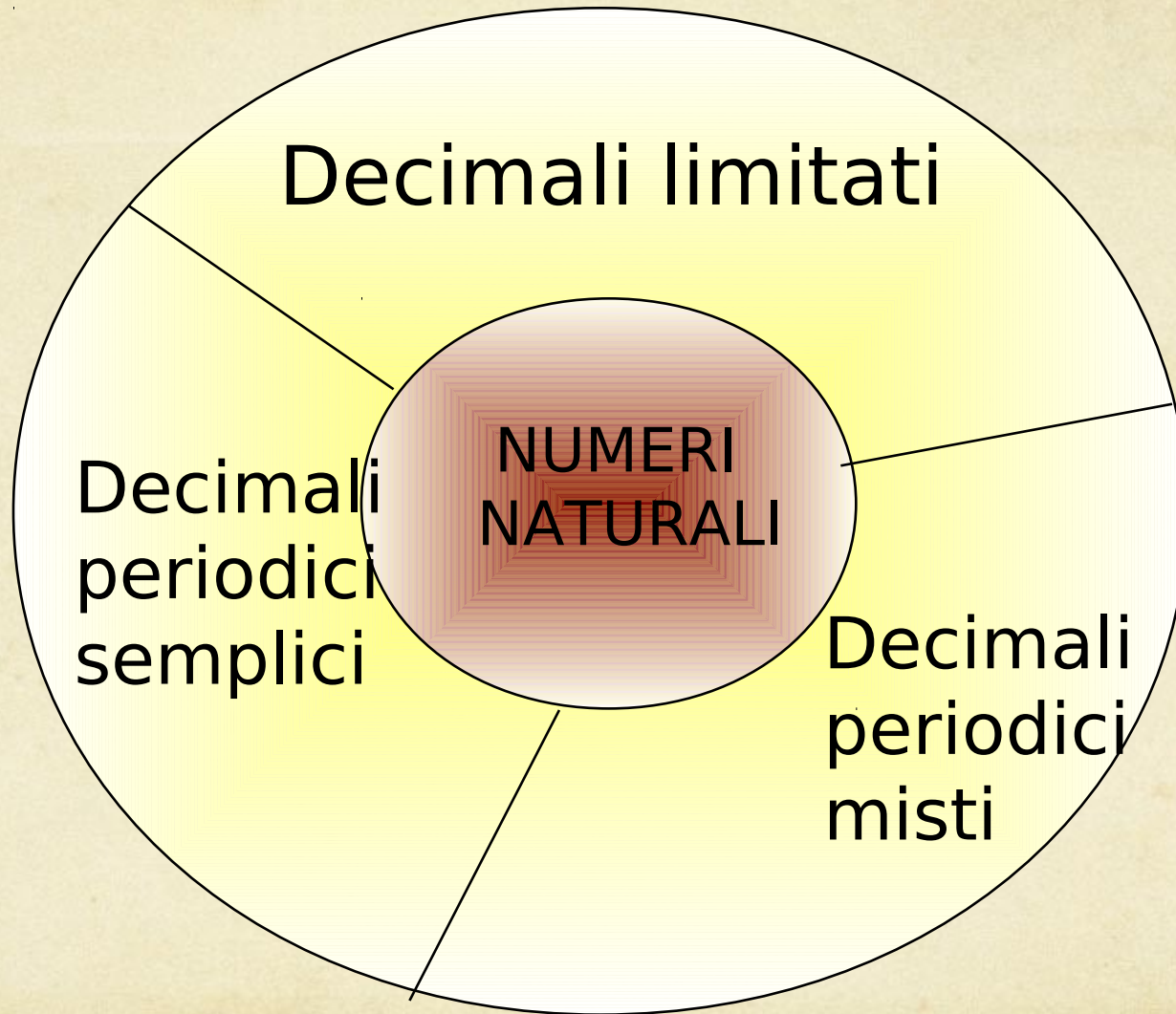
# Frazioni ordinarie e decimali

Frazione ordinaria	Frazione decimale	Numero decimale	Tipo
$3/4$	$75/100$	0,75	Limitato
$2/3$	//	0,666	D.P.S.
$2/15$	//	0,1333	D.P.M.
$2/5$	$4/10$	0,4	Limitato

- I numeri decimali limitati derivano solo da frazioni decimali.
- Una frazione ordinaria si trasforma in frazione decimale se il denominatore contiene solo i fattori 2 e/o 5.



$Q^+$



# I Razionali Positivi: $Q^+$

