**Mauricio Fractions and Ratios**

Mauricio: …But take a look at those three. When the numerators are equal, or those two I guess, when the numerators are equal, the fraction that has the larger denominator is the smaller value; larger denominator, smaller value. That is important, because even though I’ve called those fractions during this whole POD, those could be ratios.

We can express ratios as fractions, but it doesn’t have to be like Samantha and like I kept repeating after she did, it doesn’t have to be part out of whole. This could be a part-to-part relationship. It could be the 4 cups of concentrate to 9 cups of water, so it might not be a fraction, a part-to-whole relationship. It still works though, and that’s what’s important, because when we compare cups of concentrate to cups of water, is there a rule written anywhere that says I have to put the concentrate on top and the water on the bottom? I could write that ratio as the reciprocal, flip it over. It’s not a part out of a whole. There is not a determined denominator, which one has to be there, so that’s important for us to see that to compare things quickly it doesn’t matter whether we’re talking about numerators or denominators, but if we can get two of them to be equal, the same – two numerators the same or two denominators – we can compare very simply.