



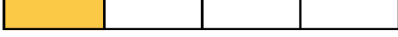
Temel Bilgi: Birim Kesirler

- Payı 1 olan kesirlere **birim kesir** denir. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{99}$ gibi.
- Bir bütünü eş parçalara ayırdığımızda her bir parça birim kesri temsil eder.
- Birim kesirler sayı doğrusunda 0 ile 1 arasındaki eş parçalardan ilk parçadır.

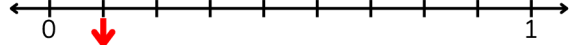


Örnek

$\frac{1}{4}$ birim kesrinin modellemesini ve sayı doğrusunda gösterimini yapalım.



$\frac{1}{4}$ kesri bir bütünün 4 eş parçaya ayrılmış halindeki bir parçayı temsil eder.

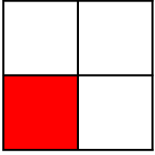


0 ile 1 arasını 4 eş parçaya ayırdığımıza 0'dan sonraki ilk çizgi $\frac{1}{4}$ kesrini gösterir.

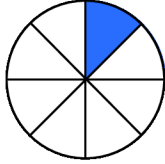


1) Aşağıdaki modelleri gösteren birim kesirleri yazınız.

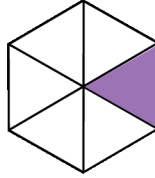
a)



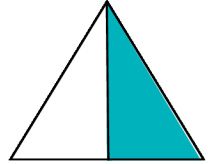
b)



c)



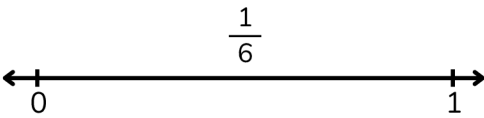
d)



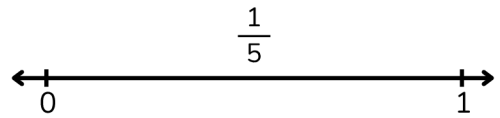


2) Aşağıdaki kesirleri sayı doğrusunda gösteriniz.

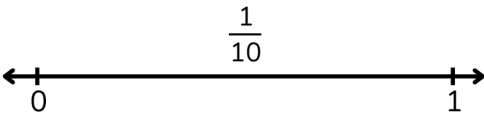
a)



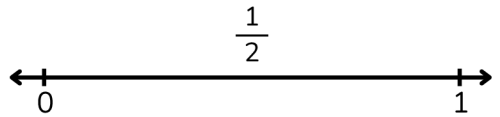
b)



c)



b)





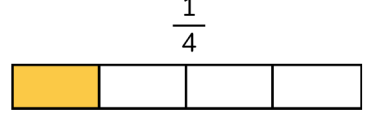
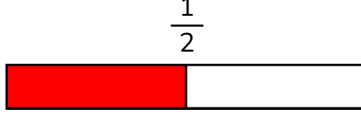
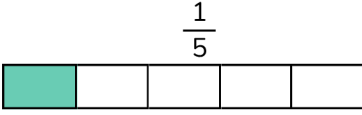
Temel Bilgi: Birim Kesirleri karşılaştır.

- Birim kesirlerde paydası küçük olan kesir daha büyüktür.
- Birim kesirleri sayı doğrusunda gösterdiğimizde sağdaki birim kesir daha büyük olur.



Örnek

$\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ ve $\frac{1}{4}$ kesirlerini modelleyerek karşılaştıralım.



$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{5} \text{ olur}$$



1) Aşağıdaki birim kesirleri model üzerinde göstererek karşılaştırınız.

a) $\frac{1}{5} \dots \frac{1}{3}$

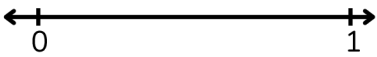
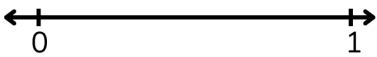
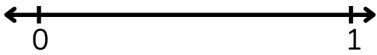
b) $\frac{1}{6} \dots \frac{1}{8}$

c) $\frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{4}$

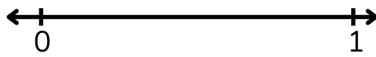
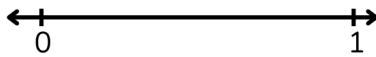
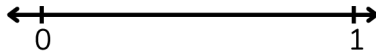


2) Aşağıdaki birim kesirleri sayı doğrusunda göstererek küçükten büyüğe sıralayınız.

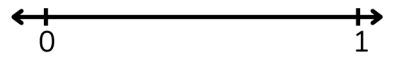
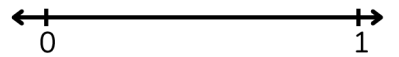
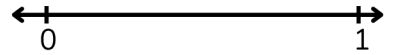
a) $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$

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 <

b) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$

 <
 <

c) $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{6}$

 <
 <
 

3) Aşağıdaki birim kesirleri büyükten küçüğe sıralayınız.

a) $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{15}$

 >
 >

b) $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{7}$

 >
 >

c) $\frac{1}{50}, \frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{60}$

 >
 >

d) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$

 >
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