What happens to a fraction when there is a zero in the numerator? What about in the denominator?

A. Calculate the values of these fractions using a calculator or computer technology.

$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{0}{5}$
$\frac{5}{1}$	$\frac{5}{0.1}$	$\frac{5}{0.001}$	$\frac{5}{0}$

- 1. What do you notice about your results?
- 2. What happens in the second row as the denominator gets smaller?
- 3. Try some other fractions. What happens if the denominator is constant and the numerator increases?
- B. Let's examine a fraction graphically using slope. Graph the line  $y = \frac{n}{d} \cdot x$ , where *n* is the numerator and *d* is the denominator.
  - 4. Begin with slope of  $\frac{2}{1}$  and increase the numerator. What do you observe (make a sketch if desired)?
  - 5. What happens when the numerator = 0?
  - 6. Reset the numerator = 2 and adjust the denominator. What happens to the slope as the denominator increases? What happens to the slope as the denominator decreases?
  - 7. What do you observe when the denominator = 0?

- C. Open the calculator or computer file "Slope Fractions."
  - 8. Show the slope triangle & explore. How is the slope triangle related to the fraction?
  - 9. Can the equation of the line be put into slope-intercept form when the numerator of the slope = 0? When the denominator of the slope = 0?
  - 10. Are there other forms of the equation that you could use instead if slope-intercept form doesn't work? Explain your thinking.
  - 11. Fill in the following sentence frames:

Α	line has slope =	_and equation
Α	line has slope =	_and equation
When the	= 0, the slope =	·
When the	= 0, the slope =	

12. Notes to my future self:

What do you want to remember about fractions containing zeros and graphs of different types of lines?