

# Decimal Detectives

Use decimal patterns to classify each number.

**8.NR.1.1** "Distinguish between rational and irrational numbers using decimal expansion. Convert a decimal expansion which repeats eventually into a rational number."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## RATIONAL NUMBER

A rational number has a decimal that ends or repeats forever. The repeating part can begin after other digits.

4.125

## IRRATIONAL NUMBER

An irrational number has a decimal that never ends and never repeats a fixed digit or block of digits.

$\sqrt{2} = 1.414213562\dots$

### 1 SORT

8 items

Circle RATIONAL or IRRATIONAL for each decimal, then choose two items and explain whether the decimal ends, repeats, or goes on without repeating.

1. 6.25

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

2.  $0.\overline{47}$

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

3. 0.101001000100001... (the groups of 0s keep getting longer)

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

4.  $2.0\overline{3}$

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

5. 0.121122111222... (the groups of 2s keep getting longer)

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

6.  $\pi = 3.141592653589793\dots$

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

7. -1.75

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

8.  $0.58\overline{2}$

RATIONAL

IRRATIONAL

## 2 PROVE IT Explain your thinking

Pick two items from Part 1. For each one, tell how you knew where it belonged.

ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ HOW I KNEW \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

ITEM # \_\_\_\_\_ HOW I KNEW \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3 MAKE YOUR OWN One of each

Write one new RATIONAL example and one new IRRATIONAL example.

RATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

IRRATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### CHALLENGE

Convert  $0.\overline{3}$  to a fraction in simplest form. Show the equation or subtraction you used.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PART 1 • SORT**

| # | ITEM                                                        | CATEGORY          | WHY                                                          |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 6.25                                                        | <b>RATIONAL</b>   | The decimal ends.                                            |
| 2 | $0.\overline{47}$                                           | <b>RATIONAL</b>   | The block 47 repeats forever.                                |
| 3 | 0.101001000100001... (the groups of 0s keep getting longer) | <b>IRRATIONAL</b> | The growing groups of zeros prevent a fixed repeating block. |
| 4 | $2.0\overline{3}$                                           | <b>RATIONAL</b>   | The digit 3 repeats forever after 2.0.                       |
| 5 | 0.121122111222... (the groups of 2s keep getting longer)    | <b>IRRATIONAL</b> | The growing groups of 2s prevent a fixed repeating block.    |
| 6 | $\pi = 3.141592653589793...$                                | <b>IRRATIONAL</b> | The decimal expansion of pi never ends or repeats.           |
| 7 | -1.75                                                       | <b>RATIONAL</b>   | The decimal ends.                                            |
| 8 | $0.58\overline{2}$                                          | <b>RATIONAL</b>   | The digit 2 repeats forever after 0.58.                      |

**PART 2 • PROVE IT**

Accept any explanation that names the deciding feature from the rule box for the chosen item.

**PART 3 • MAKE YOUR OWN (SAMPLE ANSWERS)**

- **RATIONAL:**  $0.0\overline{8}$
- **IRRATIONAL:**  $\sqrt{3} = 1.732050807...$

**Challenge:** Let  $x = 0.3272727...$ . Then  $1000x - 10x = 324$ , so  $990x = 324$  and  $x = 18/55$ .

Sort answers: 1 RATIONAL, 2 RATIONAL, 3 IRRATIONAL, 4 RATIONAL, 5 IRRATIONAL, 6 IRRATIONAL, 7 RATIONAL, 8 RATIONAL. For Part 2, accept explanations that correctly identify ending, repeating, or nonrepeating decimal behavior.