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Find five rational number between 4 and 5

Find five rational number between 3/5 and 4/5. Find five rational number between 4 and 5. Find five rational number between 3/5 and 4/5. Find five rational number between 4 and 5 solution. Find five rational number between 2/3 and 4/5. Find five rational number between 4 and 5 solution. Find five rational number between 2/3 and 4/5. Find five rational number between 2/5 and 3/4.

This task has been flagged for clarification. Código this page in its current state can be marked incorrect since this task was clear. See page of the £ discussà the lowest in terms. Ã © not always possible to do that exactly. For example, while the rational the numbers can be converted to the Representation £ decimal, some of them need an infinite Number of digits to be represented exactly in decimal form. Namely, repeating decimals such as 1/3 = 0.333 ... Due to this, the following fracA§Aµes can be obtained nA £ the (reliably) unless the tongue is shaped repetiA§A the decimal representing £: 67 / $74 = 0.9 (054) = 0.9054054 \dots 14/27 = 0. (518) = 0.518518 \dots$ Output aceitÃ; vel: $4527027/5000000 \ 0.9054054 \ 0.518518 \ c$ Ã ¢ £ $259259/500000 \ s$ à the decimal finite, of course, in £ the hÃ; problem: 111 [edit] Rational T Int Int denominator F (numerator, denominator) .numerator = numerator denominator = denominator = denominator F string () == 1 I. denominator R string (.numerator) ER. numerator (.numerator) ER. numerator (.numerator) the // (.denominator) rationalize f (x, tol = 1e-12) V = x xx xx = V flagNeg 9, exp => 0); Subsada when r = 0.0; for i, in 0 ... 4 taço R2R (R, 10 ** I, nom, denom); Ada.text io.put ("" & Integer'Image (Nom) & "/" & Integer'Image (denom); final loop; end of the loop; final convert decimal to rational; \tilde{A} , \tilde{a} , the output (reading input from a file):> ./convert decimal to rational {'use strict'; \tilde{a} , main main = () => Showjson (Map (// using an Epsilon tolerance of 1/10000 n => Showratio (0.0001) (n)), [0,9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]); // Epsilon -> Real -> CONSTRENT APPROXRATIO = EPS => n => {const GCDE = (E, x, y) == {const GCDE into a given tolerance, which standardizes the Epsilon machine. Rationalize (0.9054054) Rationalize (0.518518) Rationalize (0.75) 4527027 // 5000000 3 // 4 As Julia by pattern uses its floating-point numbers, if diplomatives are supplied decimals (so that the difference between the resulting floating point representation and the original number is less than the epsilon machine) the smaller fraction is returned, That in this case is the exact result: Julia Rationalize (0.5185185185185185185) 14 // 27 Julia Rationalize (here is the central algorithm written in Julia 1.0, without dealing with several types of data and corner cases: FUNCTION (X :: AbstractFloat, TOL :: Real = EPS (x)) :: Rational P, Q, PP, QQ = Copysign (1, X), (0, 0, 1, x, y) = ABS(x), (1, 0, 0, 1, x, y $+ (-1) ^I * r) / q$ nt = a * t + tt enda i = Int (X-TT, Y + T)) # Finding the "Semiconvergent ptimo: smaller i, such that xi * y 4 x © \$ read data "0.5", "0.1", "0.333", "1/3", "0.3 "End", then quit to print x \$; "à ©"; Enter \$ = Verify \$ (x \$) Type Print \$; if Type = \$ " applicant "and x = Val (Mid \$ (\$ x, 3 (Len (x \$) -2) / 2) REP = (len (x \$) -2) / 2 = a ^ x = 10 den rep - 1 = gcd gcd (num, den) print print £ the "Calculating the exact £ fracçà for" recurring \$ (x) "recurring and found"; a Print / gCD; "/"; den / gCD Print . more 'does the appellant £ Check numerators and denominators 4527027 / 50000000000 -> 3/4 3.1415926535898 -> 31415926/10000000 maple [edit]> map (convert, [0.9054054, 0.518518 0.75] 'rational', 'exact'); 4527027 259259 [------, -----, 3/4] 5000000 500000 Mathematica / Wolfram langua [edit] Map [Rationalize [#, 0] & {0,9054054,0.518518, 0.75}] -> {4527027/5000000259259 / 500,000.3 / 4} Matlab / Octave [edit] [a, b] = rat (0.75) [a, b] = "0.905405400", "693627417/766095958') ratt (" 0.9054054054", '1/7') ratt (' 0.1428571428', '1/7') ratt (' 0.1428571428', '1/7') ratt (' 0.9054054054' 3/1') around the Ma © ratt (d Rexx = fs = Rexx) fract public static = rat (d) Say 'd' -> 'fract Parse fract nA £ o'/of to =' Enta £ ox = without Else x in = / Se x d Enta £ saying '>' || x '\text{\A} \overline{\Omega} \overline{\Ome truncated in some cases. The first circuit limits the size of the denominator because the floating floating point It is not exact. The second converts the representation from the data chain directly to fractions. >>> Fração Frações Import >>> For D in (0.9054054, 0.90548, 0.75): Printing (D, Fraction.From_Float (D) .Limit_denominator (D) 100)) ã, 0.9054054 67 / 740,518518 14 / 270.75 3/4 >>> for d in '0.9054054 0.518518 0.75'.split (): Print (D, Fraction (D)) to, 0.9054054 4527027 / 50,000,000,00,518518 259.259 / 5000000.75 3/4 >>> Or, writing our own approved function: " " rational approximately of decimals " Ã, of mathematics of importion (Floor, GCD) of Sysã Import, ã, # ApproxRatioã, :: Float -> Float -> Ratiodef Approxratio (Epsilon): "The simplest rational approximation inside the margin given by Epsilon . " "Def GCDE (E, X, Y): def GCD (A, B): Back to SE B ' + Repr (Fromatio (R))) (Approxratio (E)) (XS)) AA # genà % rich ------------ A # Fromatioã, :: INT Release -> Floatdef Fromatio (R): "'A floating point value derived by rational value." "Return r.get ('numerator') / r.get ('denominator') ã, # minboundan, :: bounded type -> adef minbound (t): "the minimum value for a limited type """" " MAXSIZE = SYS.FLOAT INFO.MIN, :: INT -> INT -> INT -> Interface of proportion intdef (n): "Rational value built from a numerator and a denominator. "Def (n, d): gcd (n, d) return {'type': 'reasons', 'numerator': n // g, 'denominator': D // g} return Lambda D: IR (N * Signum (D), ABS (D)) AA # Showratioa, :: Ratio -> Stringdef S num -> Numdef signum (n)' + str d) If 1 = D More! " " The N sign. " " Return -1 if 0> no more (1 if 0 (A -> String) -> # (B -> + ''.join (map (lambda x, y: y.rjust (w, '') + '->' + fxshow (f (x)), xs, ys)) return lambda fxshow: lambda STR necklace (decimal * denominator, "/", September = "") STR = Necklace (STR, denominator, September = "") Return (STR)} Frog CIO (0.75) [1] "3/4" Racio (0.9054054) [1] "4527027 / 5E + 06" Racio (0.9054054) [1] "157/50" Charlatanism [edit] Using the rational number BIGRAT.QKY Big Arithmetic Library Charlatanism. ! [\$ "BIGRAT.QKY" Now a [DUP ECHO \$ say "is" \$ -> v fall DUP 100 > if improper [say "approximately" suitable 100 round] vulgar \$ echo \$ saying "cr] task (\$ ->) at \$" 0.9054054 is approximately approximately 0.75 is 3/4. Racket [edit] racket has built-in exact and inaccurate % a representation of numbers, 3/4 is a syntmatic number, and can switch between the exact and inaccurate alues with the functions showed In the example. They have a certain amount of imprecise, but I think it can be tolerated. #Lang Racketã, (inexact-> exact 0.75); -> 3/4 (exact-> inaccurate 3/4); -> 0.75Â °C (exact-> inaccurate 67/74); ->, ('/') to 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75; 4527027/5000000 259259/500000 3/4 However, if we want to take periological damn account, then we can get a bit leasing. SUB DECIMAL TO FRACTION (STR \$ N, INT \$ REP_DIGITS = 0) Returns str {mine (\$ int, \$ dec) = (\$ n ~~ / ^ (\ d +) \. (\ d +) \$ /) \(\tilde{a}, \) .Str or die; My (\$ numer, \$ denom) = (\$ December, 10 denom ** \$ Dec.Chars); If \$ REP DIGITS { MY \$ TO MOVE = \$ DEC.CHARS - \$ REP DIGITS; \$ Numer - = \$ Dec.Substr (0, \$ to move); \$ Denom - = 10 ** \$ to move; } My \$ mouse = rat.new (\$ numer.int, \$ denom.int) .nude.join ('/'); Return \$ Int> 0 ?? "\$ INT \$ mouse" !! \$ Mouse; }, my @a = ['0.9054', 3], ['0.518', 3], ['0.55', 0], [^ 4) .map ({ ['12, 34567', \$ Numer.int, \$ denom.int) .nude.join ('/'); Return \$ Int> 0 ?? "\$ INT \$ mouse" !! \$ Mouse; }, my @a = ['0.9054', 3], ['0.518', 3], [' dips = 12 17111/49500 12.34567 with 3 repetition numbers = 12 1279/3700 â € â € '0.9054054 0.518518 0.75'. Split. Each {| D | Put "% SA% s"% [D, Rational (D)]} 0,9054054 ", "0.518518", "0.75"] This bass finds the simplest fractions within a given ray because the floatingpoint representation is not exact. [0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75] . Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0.518518, 0.75]$. Each $\{|F|Put" \# \{f\} \# \{f.rationalize (0.0001)\}^T\} \# => 0.9054054, 0$ 0.75r => (3/4) oxidation the [edit] an external rand box; on an external box; A use in a :: Integer; Use Rand :: RNG; Ã, FN decimal to rational (Mut n: F64) -> [ISIE; 2] {// based Farey Sequences Assert (n.is_finite ()!); Leave flag_neg = n 14 / 27Say 0.9054054.rat_apProx. AS_FRAC # => 67/74 TCL [edit] Here is a complete script with the implemented function and a small test set (which is run when this script is called directly from a shell) - originally At #! / usr / bin / enV tclshã, proc dbl2frac 0.75} -> {3 4} {dbl2frac 0.75} -> {3 4} {dbl2frac 0.9054054} -> {67 74}} {Capture Res \$ Test If {\$ RES N \$ expected} {Puts "\$ Test -> \$ RES , wait \$ expected}}} {Puts "\$ Test -> \$ RES , wait \$ expected} {Puts "\$ Test -> \$ RES , wait \$ expected}} {Puts "\$ Test -> \$ RES , wait \$ Puts "\$ Tes "}}} Executing it shows an unexpected result, but in closer examinatio it is clear that 14/27 is equal to 42/81, so it should really be the right solution: ~ \$ fractional.tcl dbl2frac 0.518518 -> 14 27, wait 42 81 ~ \$ ditch [edit] Struct fraction {f double, long MD} {long a; long [] h = {0, 1, 0}; long [] $k = \{1, 0, 0\}$; long x, D, n = 1; Boleean neg = false; (MD

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