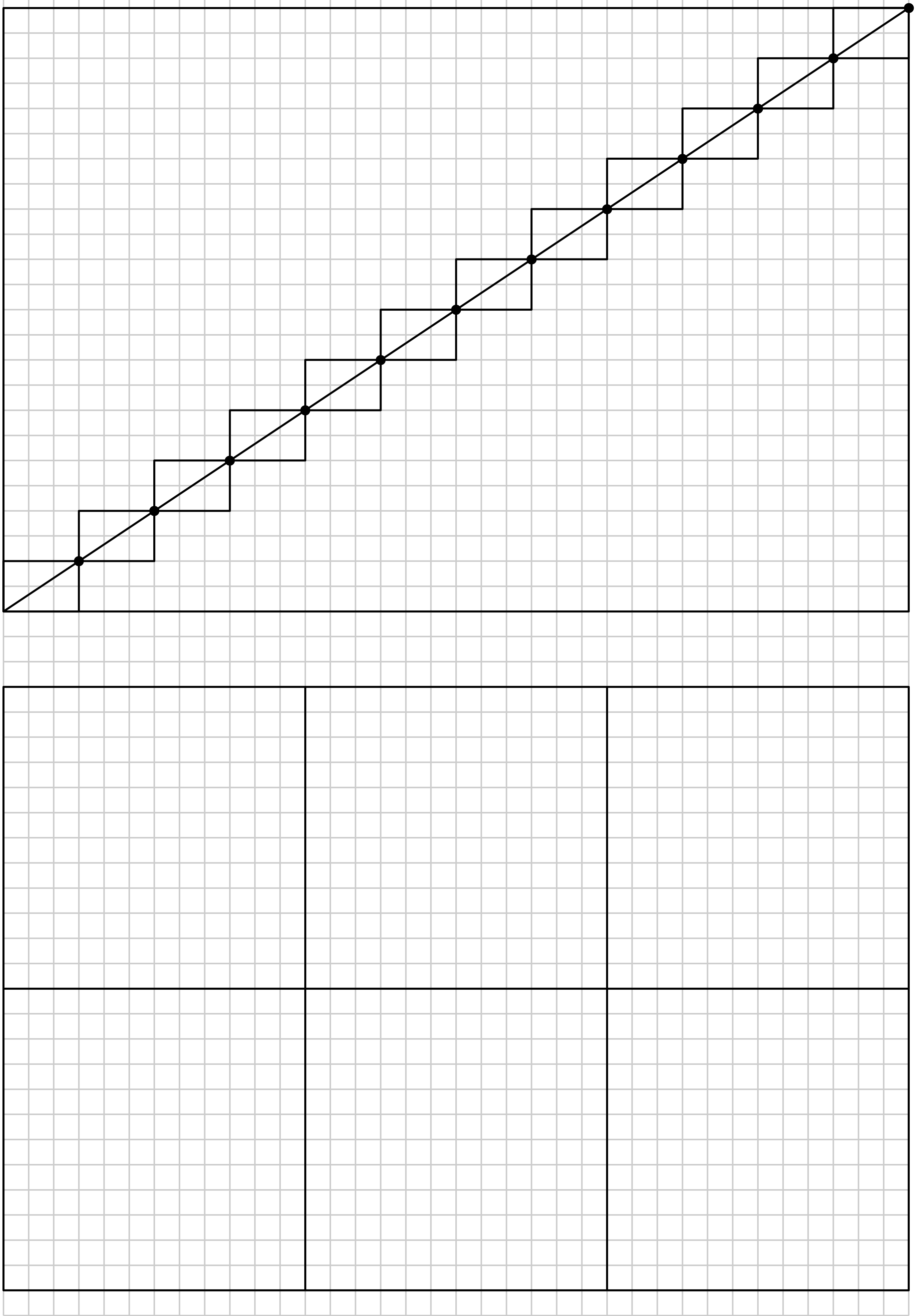
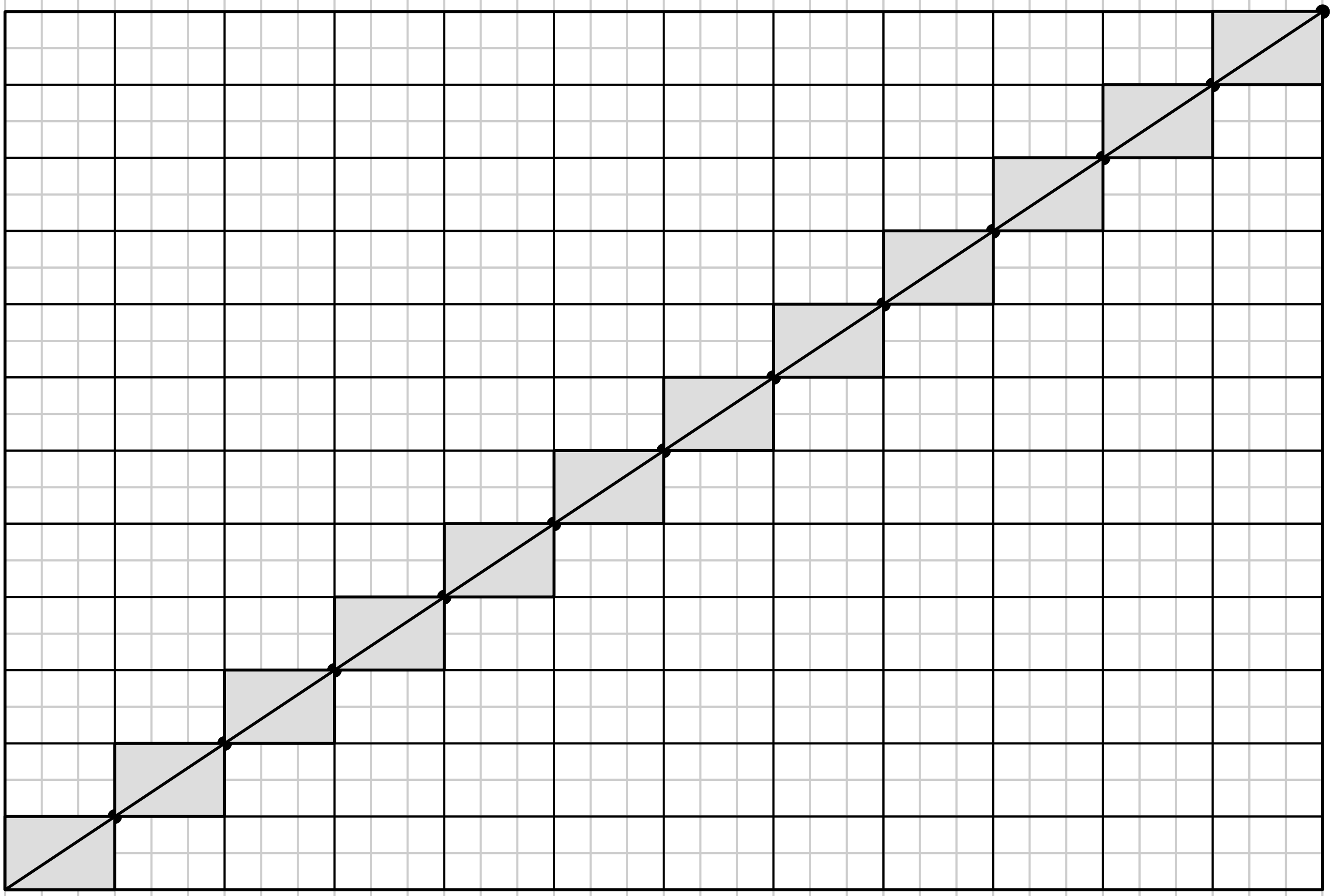
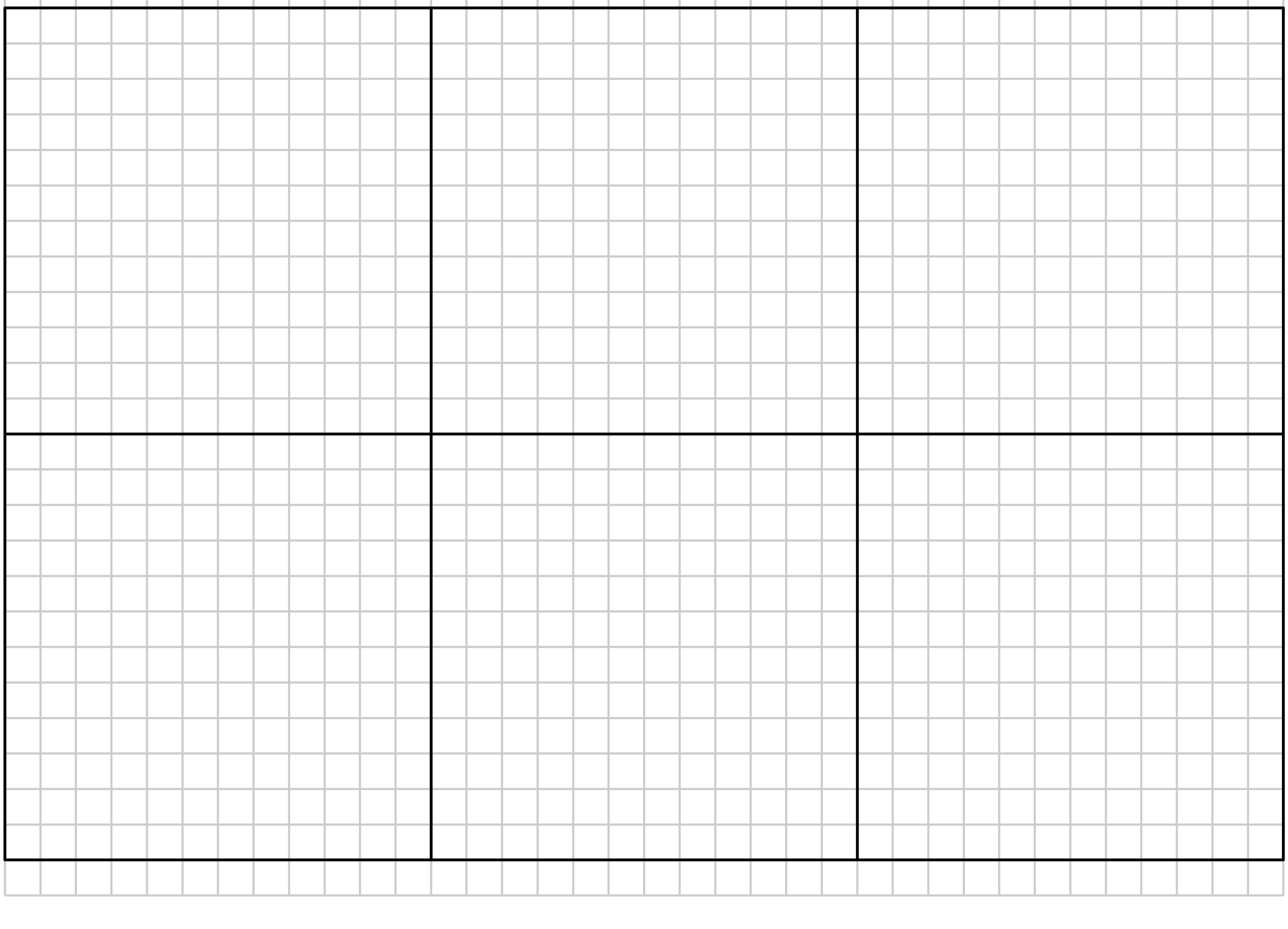
$36x24 = 3*12 \text{ x } 2*12 = 2^2*3^2 \text{ x } 2^3*3 = 3*12 \text{ x } 2*12$

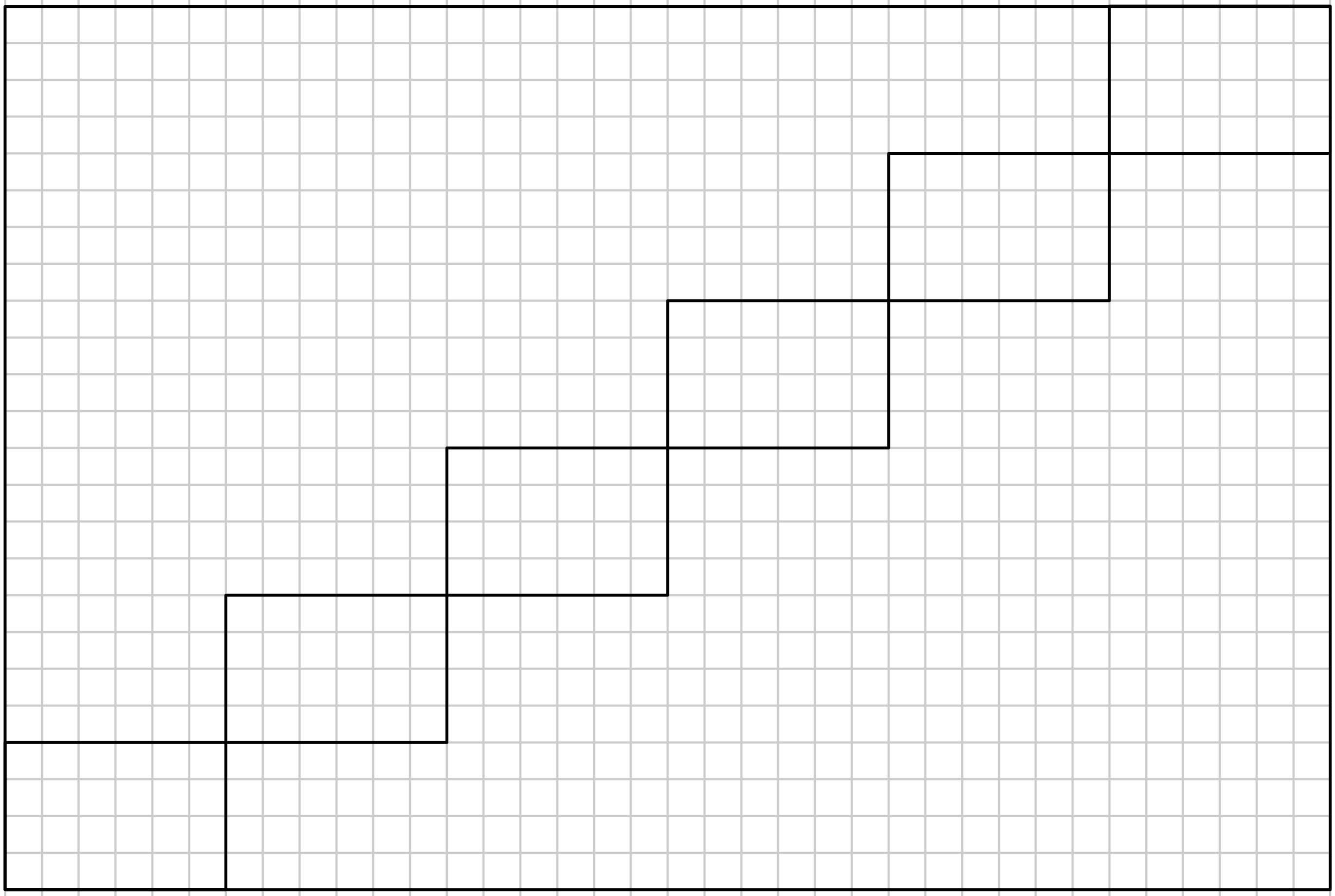


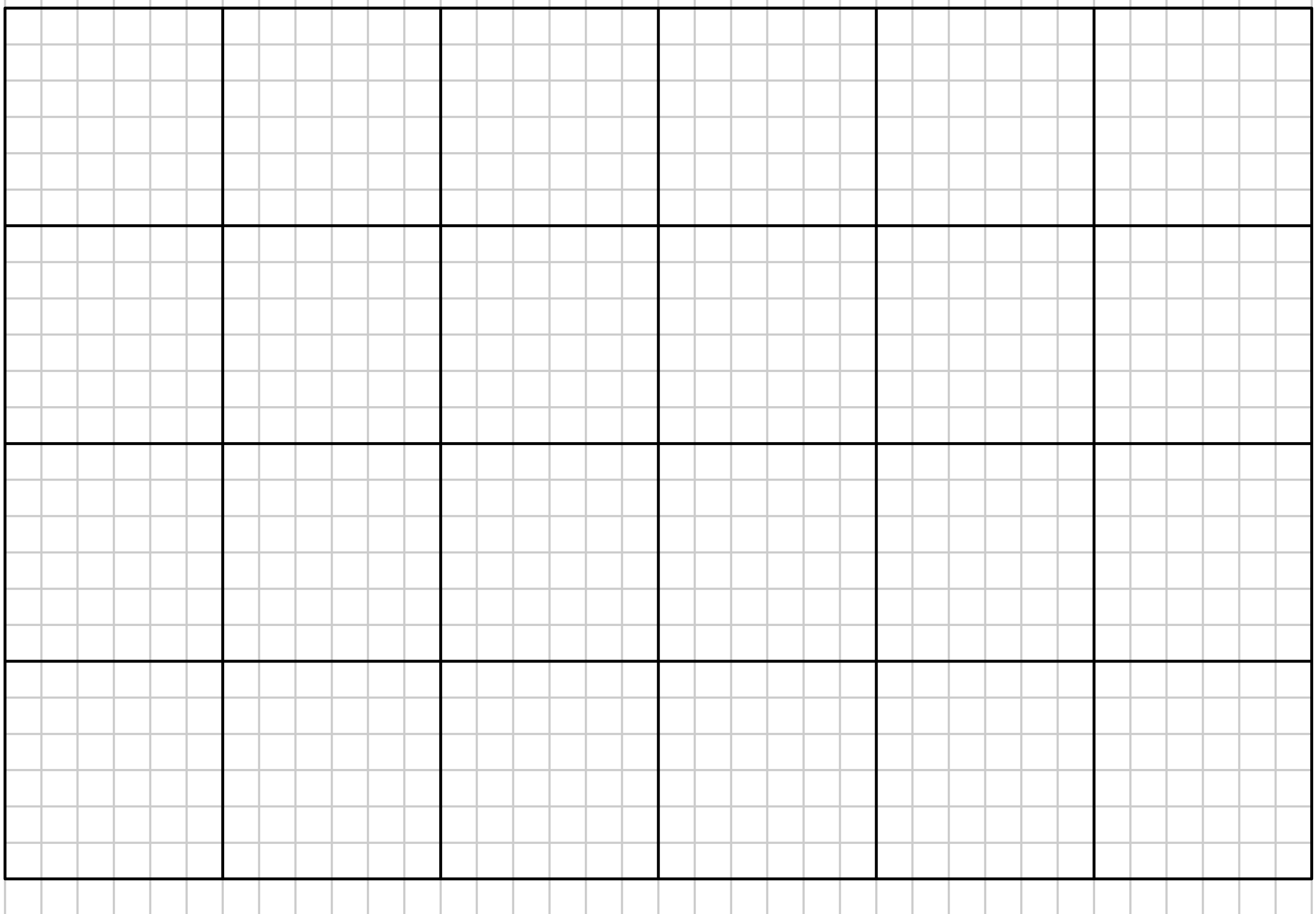
$36x24 = 3*12 \ x \ 2*12 = 2^2*3^2 \ x \ 2^3*3 = 3*12 \ x \ 2*12$



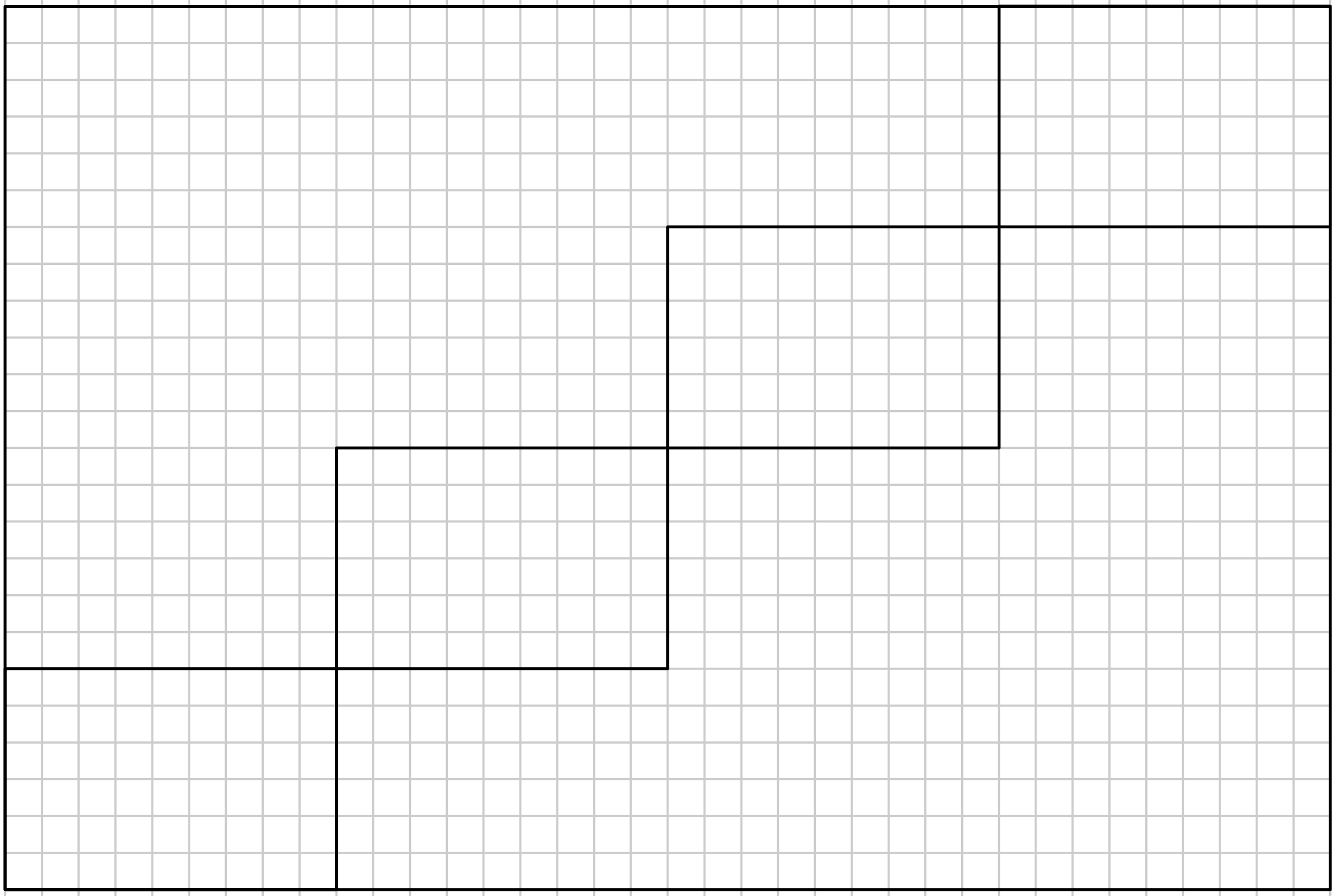


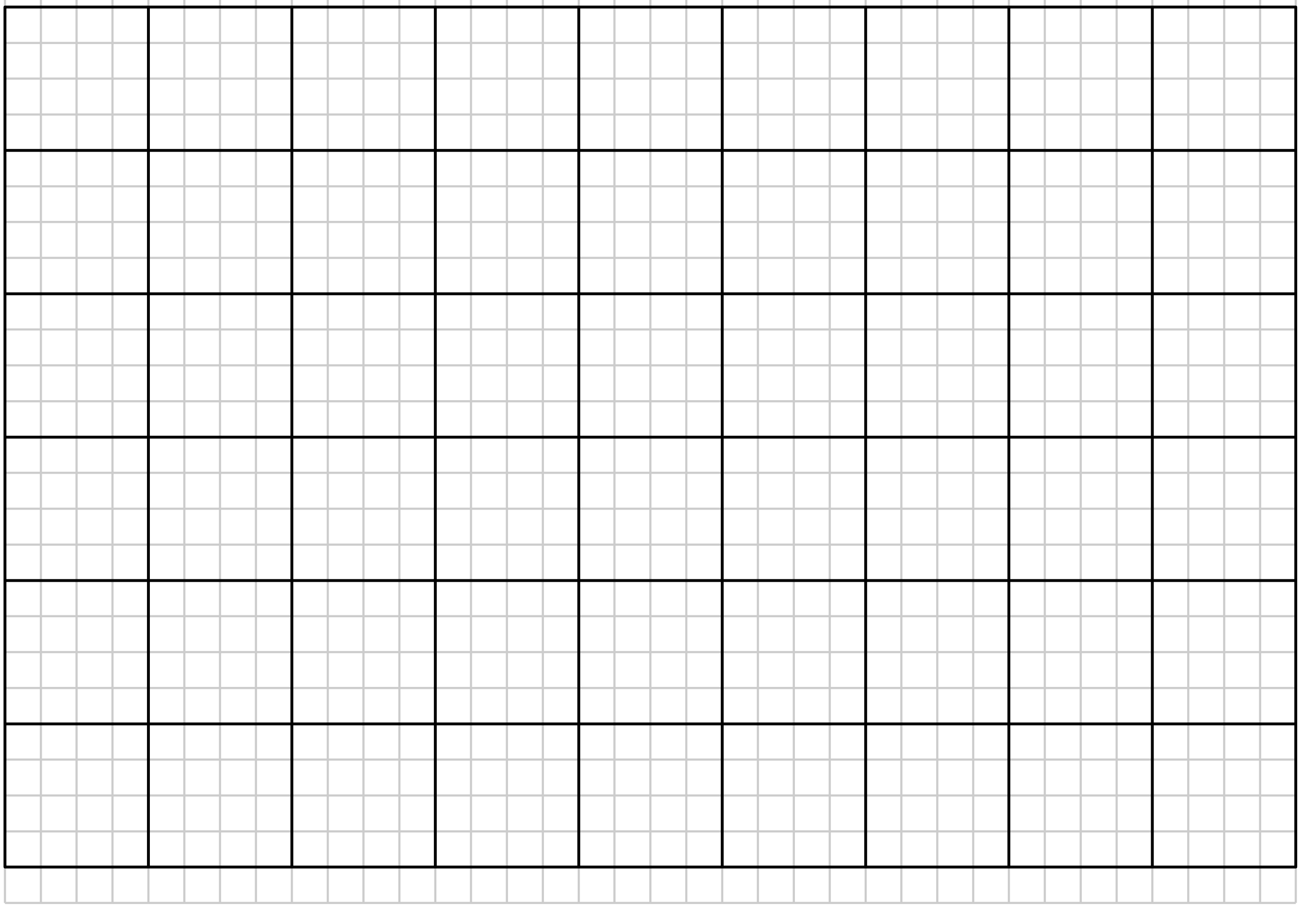
$36 \times 24 = 3 * 12 \times 2 * 12 = 2^2 * 3^2 \times 2^3 * 3 = 6 * 6 \times 4 * 6$



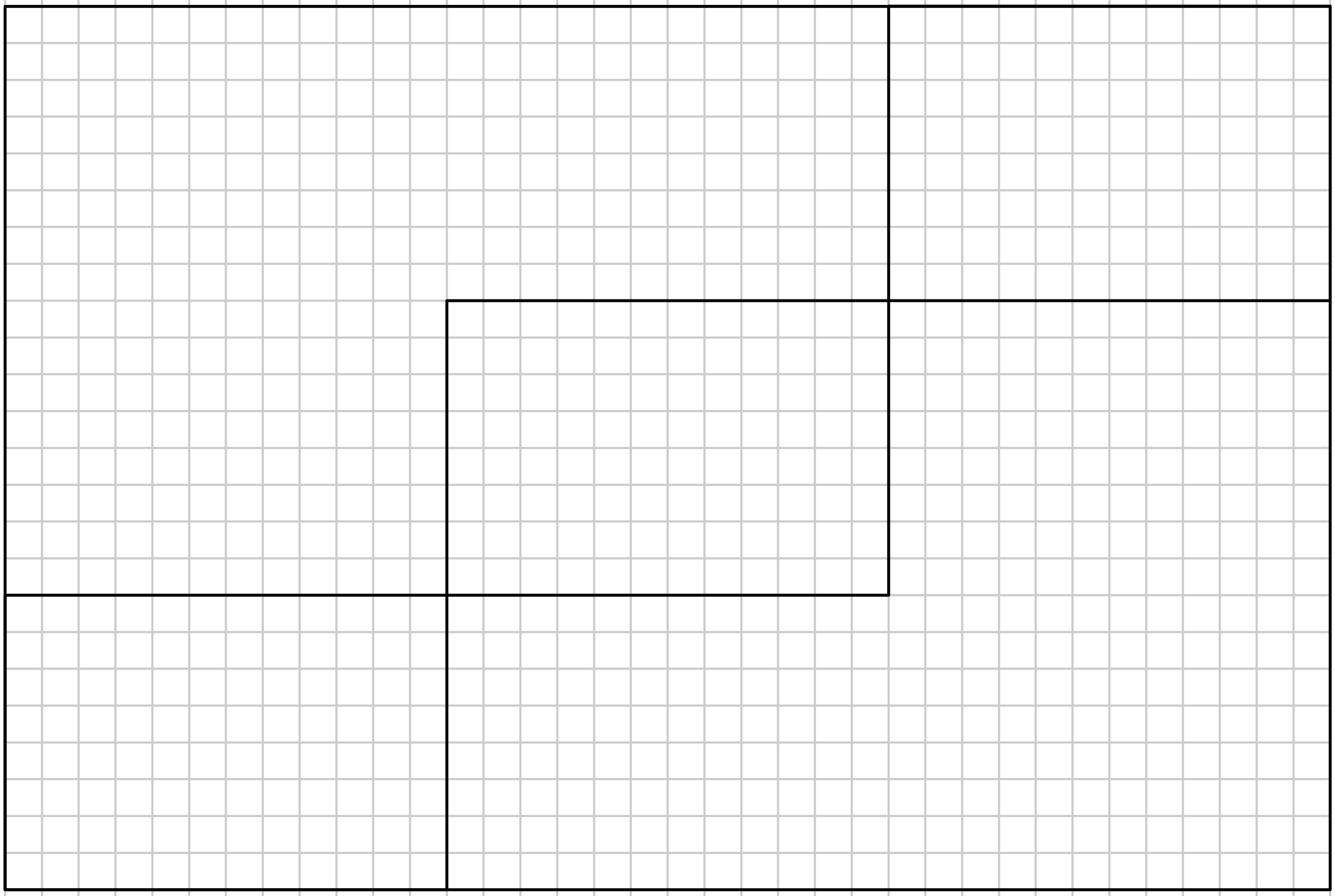


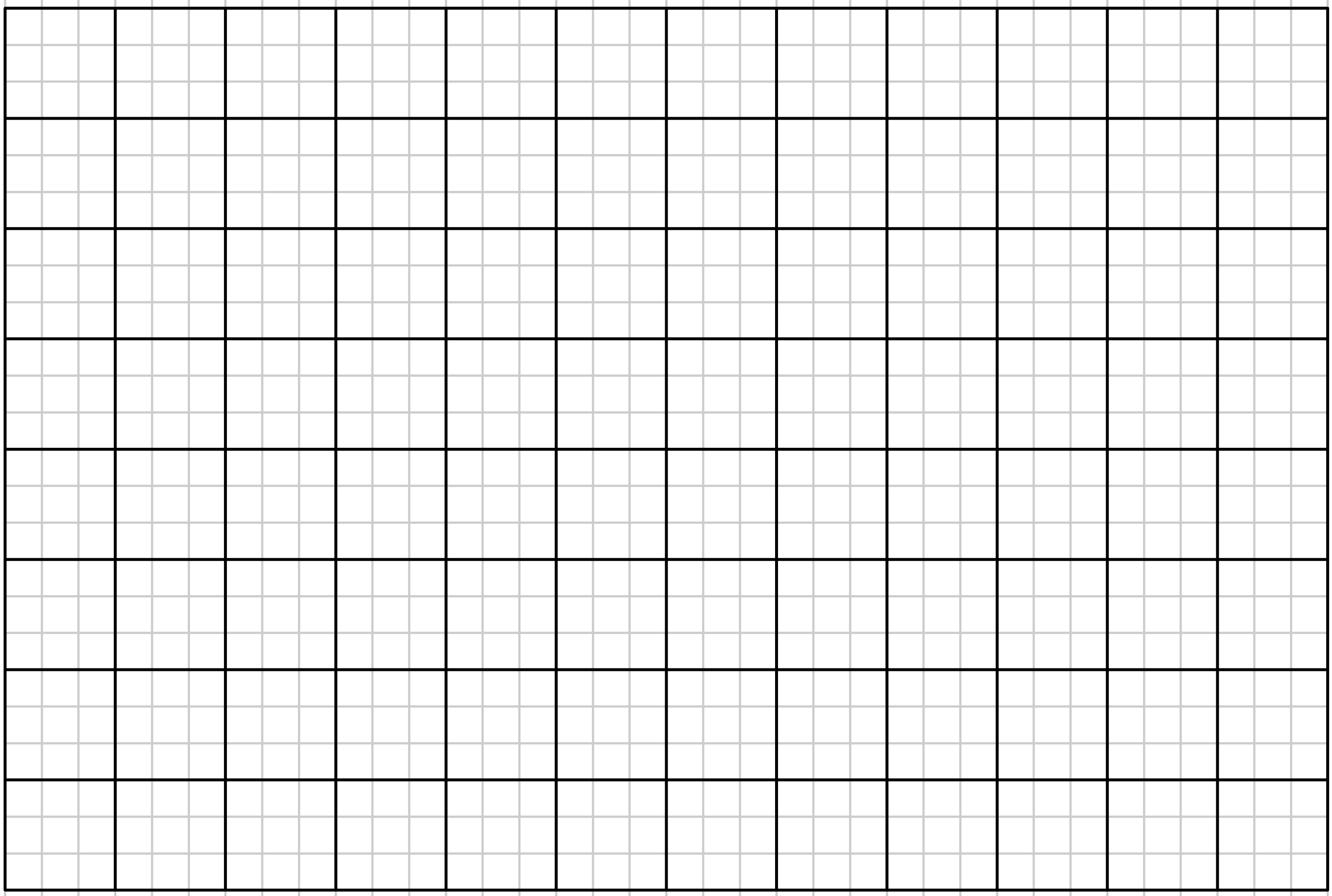
$36 \times 24 = 3 * 12 \times 2 * 12 = 2^2 * 3^2 \times 2^3 * 3 = 9 * 4 \times 6 * 4$



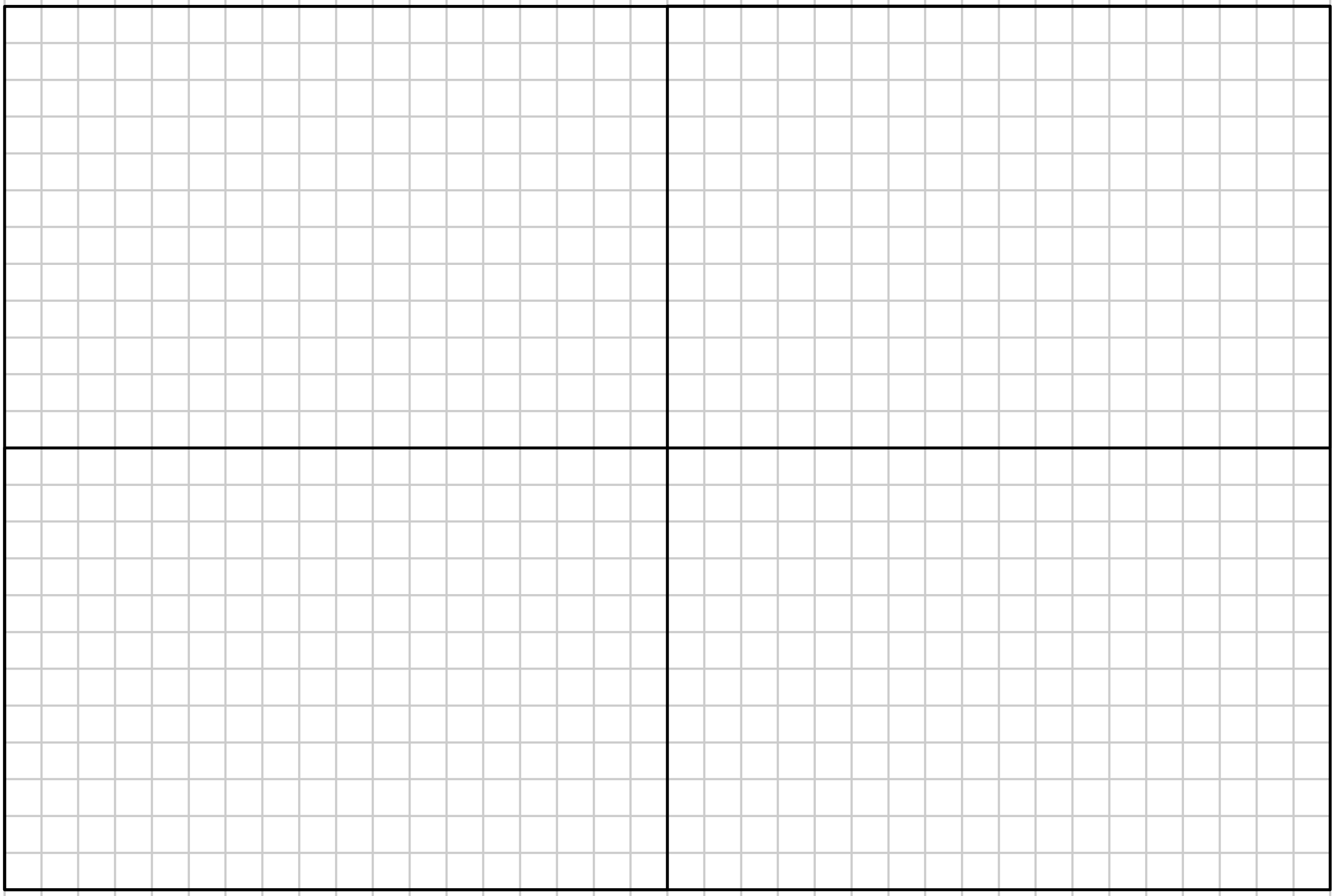


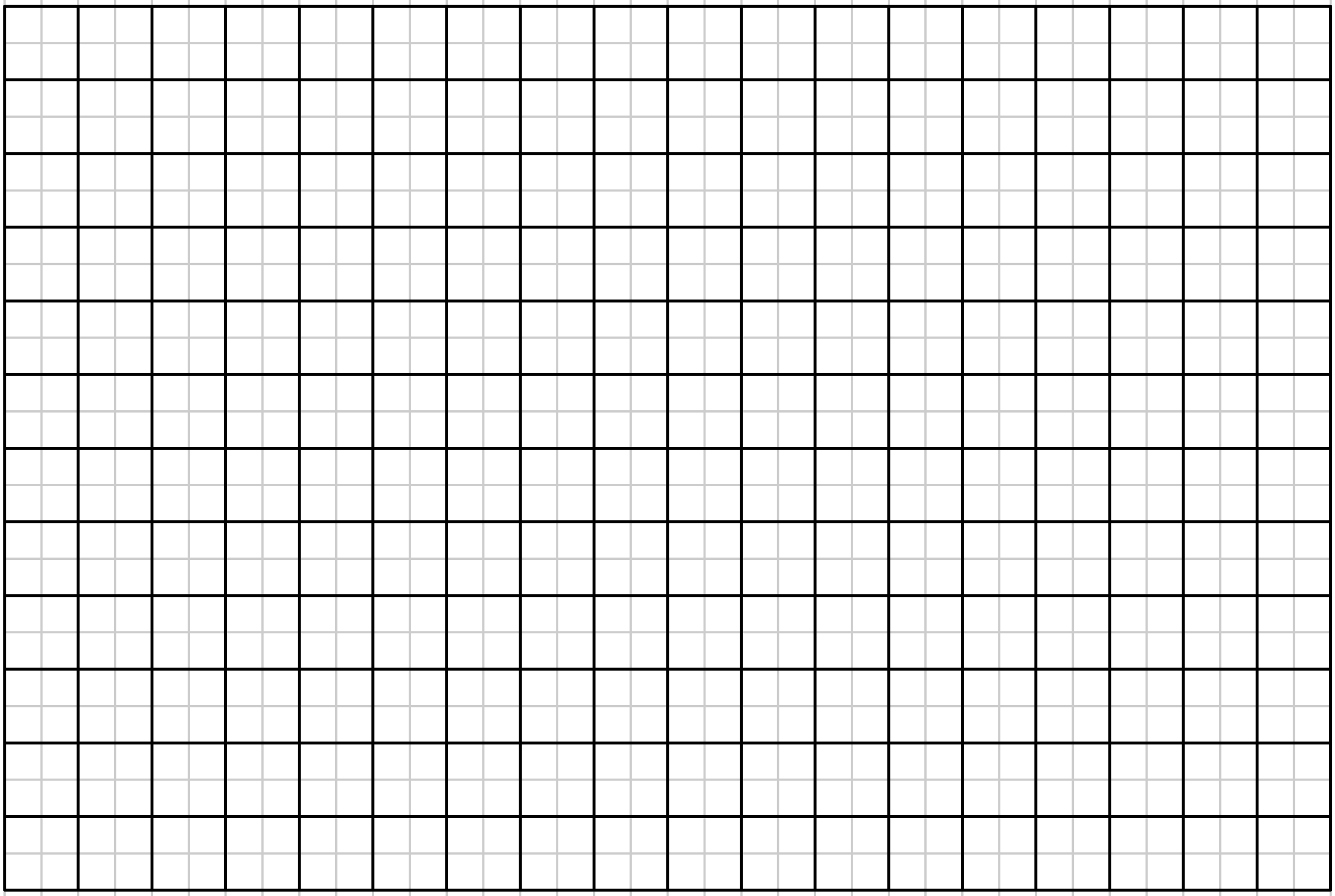
$36 \times 24 = 3*12 \times 2*12 = 2^2*3^2 \times 2^3*3 = 12*3 \times 8*3$



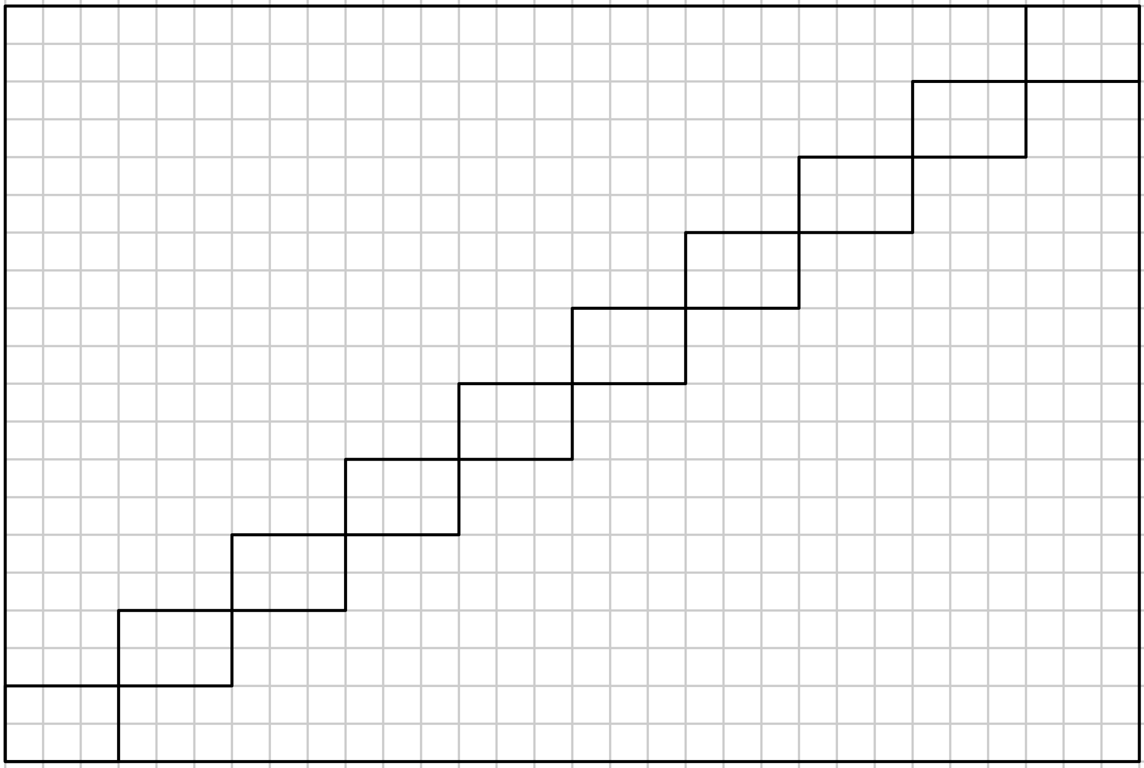


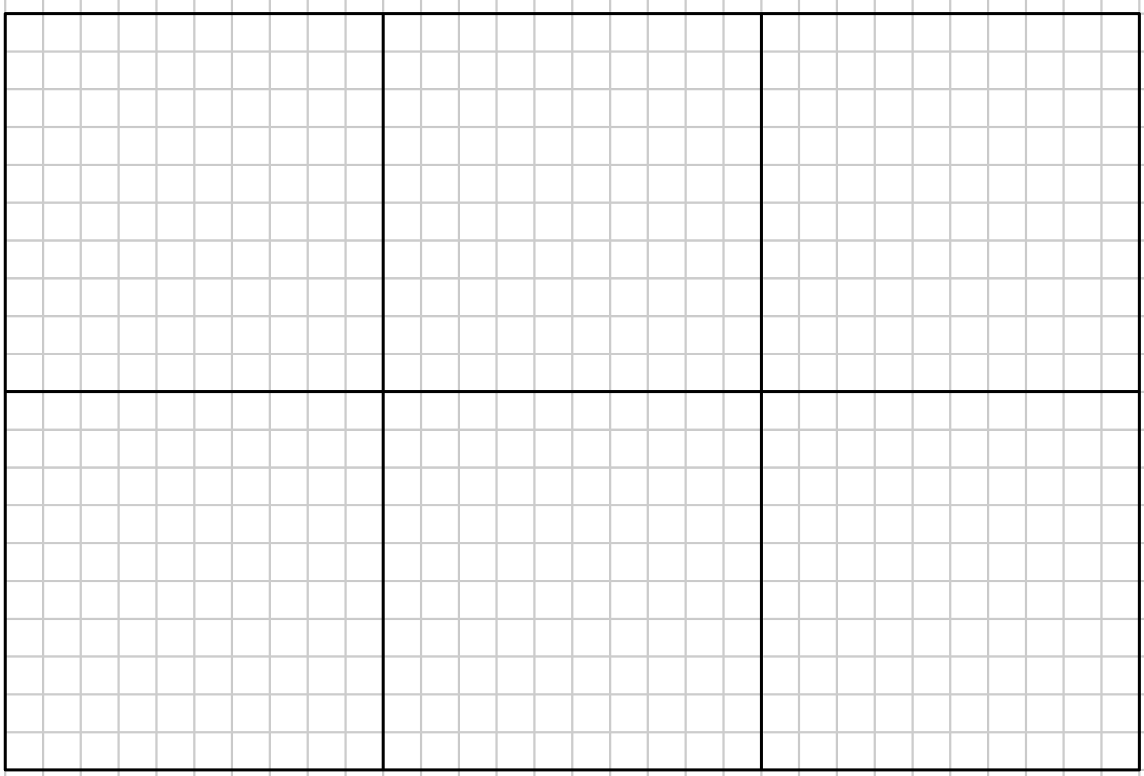
$36x24 = 3*12 \text{ x } 2*12 = 2^2*3^2 \text{ x } 2^3*3 = 18*2 \text{ x } 12*2$



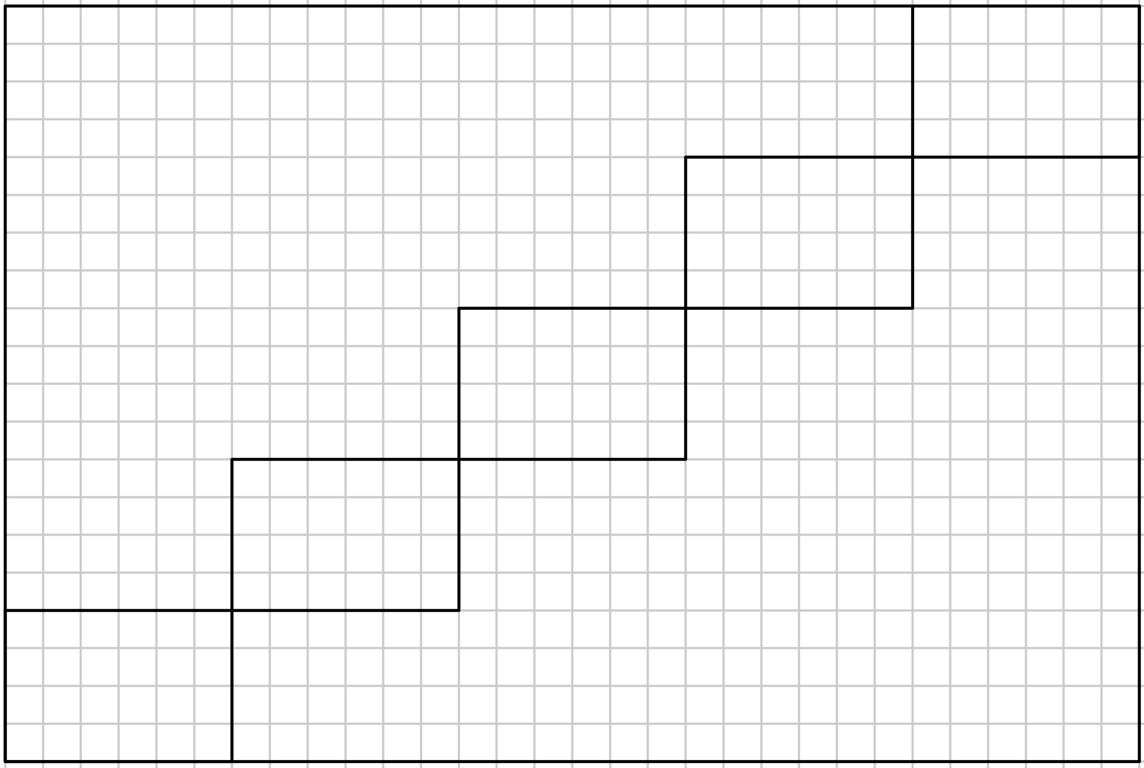


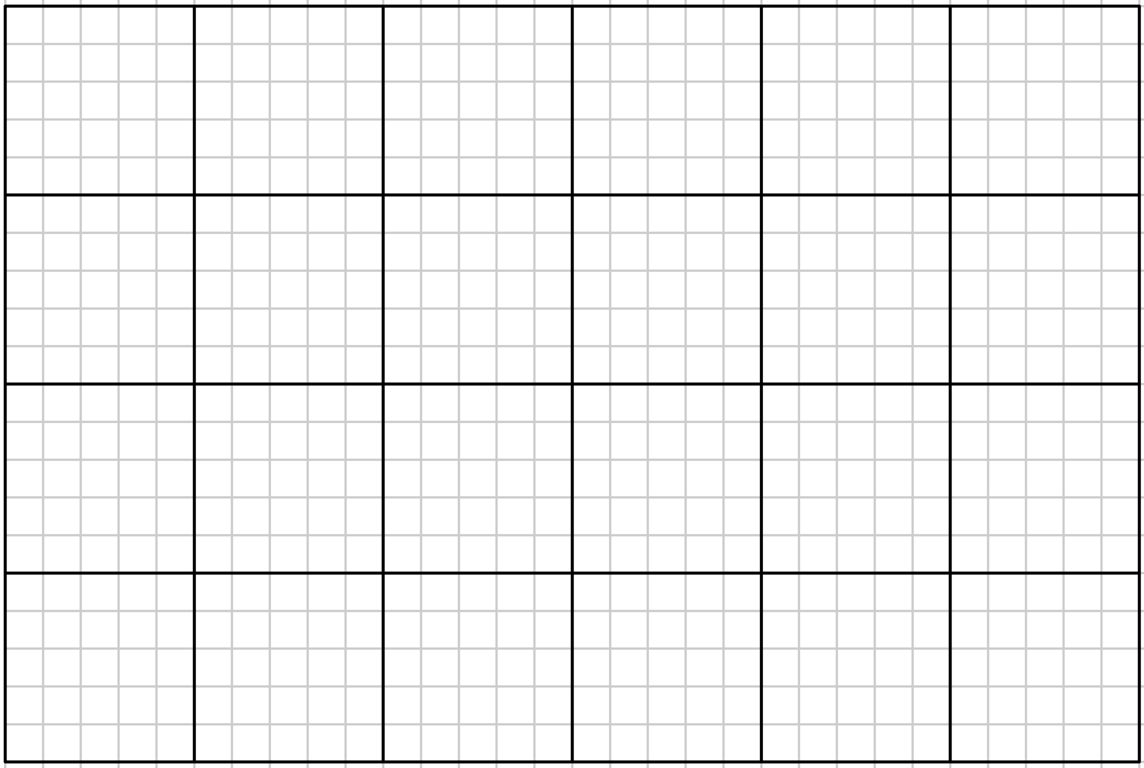
$30x20 = 3*10 \text{ x } 2*10 = 2*3*5 \text{ x } 2^2*5$



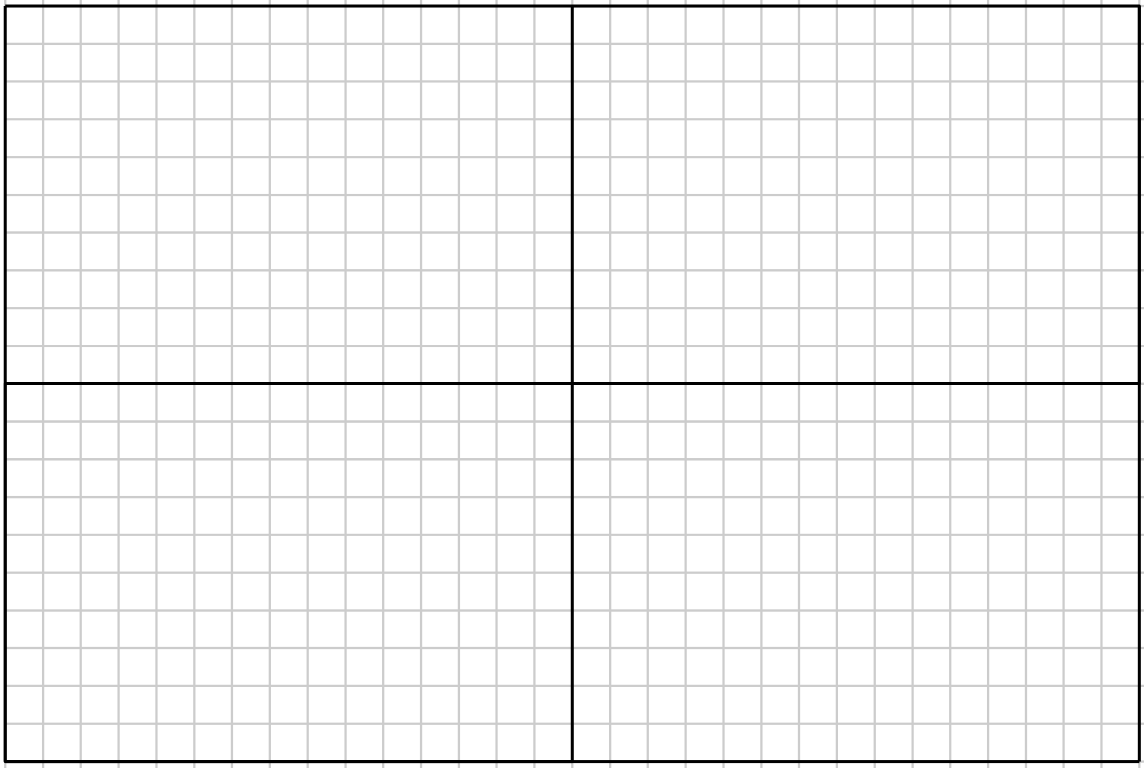


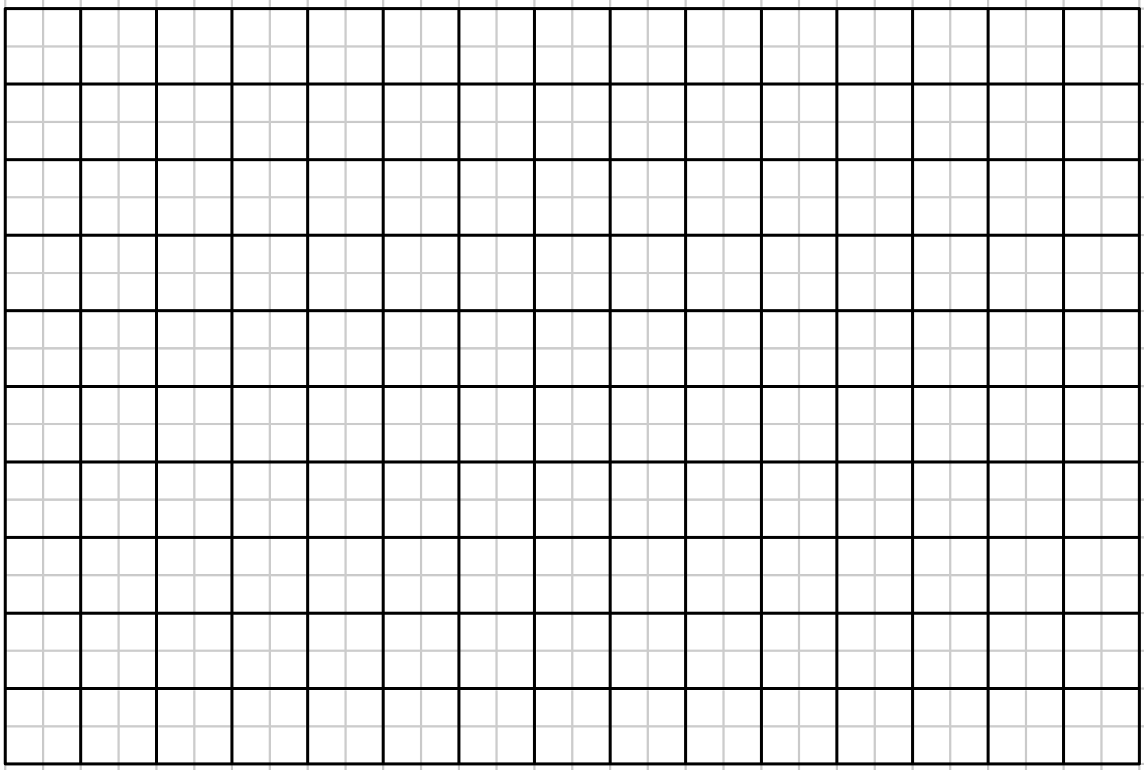
$30x20 = 3*10 \times 2*10 = 2*3*5 \times 2^2*5$





$30x20 = 3*10 \; x \; 2*10 = 2*3*5 \; x \; 2^2*5$





Per regolarita’ avrei dovuto disegnare anche il rettangolo che coincide con quello di ambiente, cui corrisponde quello suddiviso in quadretti.
Il significato profondo e’ che 1 e’ divisore di tutti gli interi, e quindi nella prospettiva di misurare gli interi come se fossero una grandezza continua, cioe’ stabilendo una unita’ di misura arbitraria, come il segmento per le lunghezze, accade che gli interi sono sempre commensurabili, commensurabili a 1.
es: stabilendo come UM degli interi, il nr 5, U≡5, con (1/5)U ottengo 1, col quale posso commensurare (≡ misurare) qualsiasi altro nr.
es: la misura di 17 e’ 17/U = 3U+(2/5)U.

1) Frazione ridotta ai minimi termini = i termini sono nr primi tra loro.
2) Ogni divisore e’ divisore del MCD.
3) Dividendo i termini della frazione per il loro MCD, la si riduce ai minimi termini.