**Fraction Review**

Parts of fractions:

The top number of a fraction is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This number shows the number of pieces that you have.

The bottom number of a fraction is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This number shows the total number of pieces number in one whole.

Example: 3/7 numerator = \_\_\_\_\_\_ denominator= \_\_\_\_\_\_

Types of Fractions:

**MIXED IMPROPER PROPER**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fractions – have a smaller numerator than the denominator.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fractions – have a larger numerator than the denominator.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fractions – have a whole number and then a proper fraction.

**\*Write an example for each of the above types beside the name.**

Simplifying Fractions:

To simplify a fraction, you must decide what both the numerator and denominator can be evenly divided by. Knowing your times tables makes this much easier.

**Example: 22/40** \*both of these are even numbers, so they can both be divided by \_\_\_\_ evenly

22 divided by 2 = 11 40 divided by 2 = 20

**Simplified fraction is 11/20**

**Example: 3 15/45** (3 wholes and 15/45 pieces)

\*the whole number does not change –stays at 3

\*both numbers end in 5, so they can be divided by \_\_\_\_\_ evenly

15 divided by 5 = 3 45 divided by 5 = 9

**3 3/9 can still be simplified** because both 3 and 9 can be divided by \_\_\_\_\_\_ evenly.

3 divided by 3 = 1 9 divided by 3 = 3

**Simplified fraction is 3 1/3.**

Adding / Subtracting fractions

* Must have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first (same number on the bottom).
* To make the same number, you have to find the Lowest Common Multiple (LCM –the lowest number that they can both be changed into by multiplication).

**Example: 2/3 + 4/5**  \*you can’t add these yet because they have different denominators.

\*what number do 3 and 5 have in common? (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the LCM)

3 = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 5 = 5, 10, 15, 20, 25

2/3 = 10/15 when top and bottom are multiplied by 5

4/5 = 12/15 when top and bottom are multiplied by 3

\*now that they have a common denominator, we can just add the top numbers and the bottom stays

10/15 + 12/15 = **22/15 (or 1 7/15 as a mixed fraction)**

**Example: 10/9 – 2/3**  \*need to find LCM, what do 9 and 3 have in common?

3 = 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 9 = 9, 18, 27, 36

10/9 stays the same because 9 is already on the bottom

2/3 = 6/9 when bottom and top are multiplied by 3

\*now that they have the same nuber on the bottom, just subtract the tops and keep the bottom.

10/9 – 6/9 = 4/9