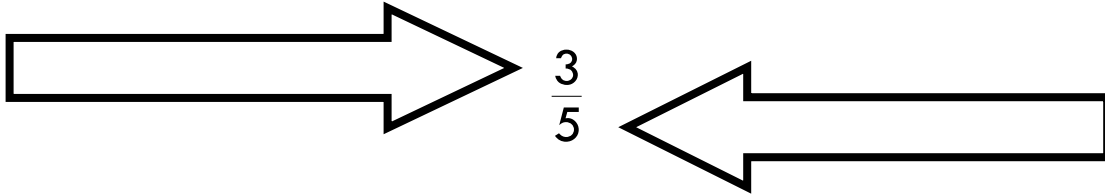# FRACTIONS

Things to remember...

Numerator and Denominator: which is which??

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

BUT….. $\frac{13}{5}$ is special: this type of fraction is called an _____.

Why? _____

LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR (LCD)

The Least Common Denominator (Lowest Common Denominator) means…

_____

Examples: for $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$ the Least Common Denominator is 24. Why?

Multiples of 8 include _____   Multiples of 12 include _____

$\frac{3}{8}$ is equivalent to $\frac{9}{24}$

$\frac{7}{12}$ is equivalent to $\frac{14}{24}$

Ask: What do I need to multiply the denominator by to get the LCD?

Then multiply both the top and bottom by that number.

What is the LCD for this group: $\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{3}{4}, \dfrac{5}{6}$ *What are the equivalent fractions for each?

Multiples of 2 are
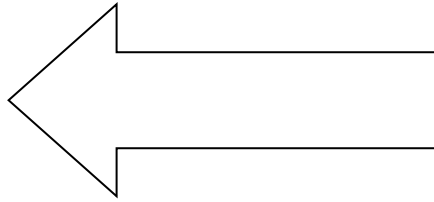Multiples of 4 are
Multiples of 6 are

_____ is the least common

Equivalent fractions are: $\dfrac{1}{2} = ,$ $\dfrac{3}{4} = ,$ $\dfrac{5}{6} =$

LOWEST TERMS: fractions are always put into lowest terms

When we put a fraction in Lowest Terms, we...
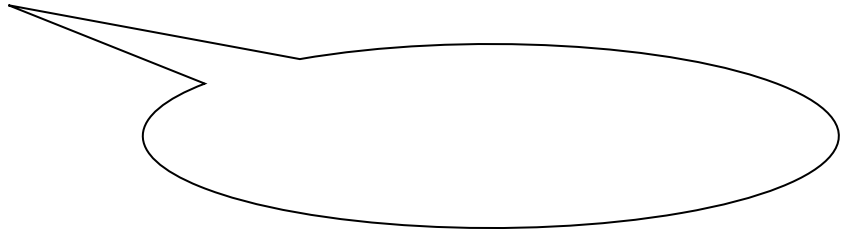
_____

Example:

$\dfrac{18}{20}$ is reduced to $\dfrac{9}{10}$

Factors of 18 =

Factors of 20 =

CONVERSIONS: Change a fraction to a decimal.

$\dfrac{3}{5} = 0.6$ $\dfrac{5}{6} = 0.83$ $\dfrac{10}{5} = 2$ $\dfrac{14}{8} = 1.75$ What did you do? _____

The fraction line means " _____ "

Fractions: Adding, Subtracting, Multiplying and Dividing

Adding & Subtracting → you must have: _____

Then $+$ or $-$ the numerator but the _____ stays the same.

What do you do first?

Examples: $\dfrac{1}{5}+\dfrac{3}{5}$ $\dfrac{2}{3}+\dfrac{4}{9}$

$\dfrac{5}{8}-\dfrac{3}{5}$ $\dfrac{5}{12}+\dfrac{1}{6}-\dfrac{1}{4}$

Multiplying: _____

Examples: $\dfrac{1}{2}\times\dfrac{4}{9}$ $\dfrac{2}{3}\times\dfrac{4}{5}\times\dfrac{3}{2}$

Dividing: There's a trick- _____

Examples: $\dfrac{2}{3}\div\dfrac{5}{7}$ $\dfrac{3}{9}\div\dfrac{4}{10}$