Lesson: Fractions

A fraction is made up of two parts. The top of the fraction is called the _____ and the bottom of the fraction is called the _____. If the numerator is greater than the denominator, the fraction is called an _____ (Example: $\frac{8}{3}$). These types of fractions can also be written as a whole number and a fraction. This is called a _____ (Example: $2\frac{2}{3}$).

Reducing Fractions to Lowest Terms

When using fractions, your solutions must always be given in lowest terms.

In order to reduce a fraction to lowest terms, you have to find the greatest common factor (GCF) of (the greatest number that divides evenly into) the numerator and denominator.

Example 1: $\frac{9}{12}$ = ——	Example 2: $\frac{27}{45}$ =
The factors of 9 are: { } The factors of 12 are: { }	The factors of 27 are { } The factors of 45 are { }
The GCF is _____. Simply divide the numerator and denominator by this number. These two fractions are also known as <u>equivalent fractions.</u>	The GCF is _____.

Try these:

a. $\frac{7}{21}$ b. $\frac{8}{12}$ c. $\frac{11}{12}$ d. $\frac{24}{32}$ e. $\frac{18}{72}$

Converting Mixed Numbers into Improper Fractions

To convert mixed numbers to improper fractions: $w\frac{n}{d} = \frac{w \times d + n}{d}$ or $-w\frac{n}{d} = -\left(\frac{w \times d + n}{d}\right)$

Example 3: $2\frac{3}{5}$	Example 4: $-1\frac{5}{6}$

Try these:

a. $4\frac{7}{8}$ b. $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. $5\frac{11}{12}$ d. $-2\frac{4}{7}$ e. $-3\frac{1}{5}$