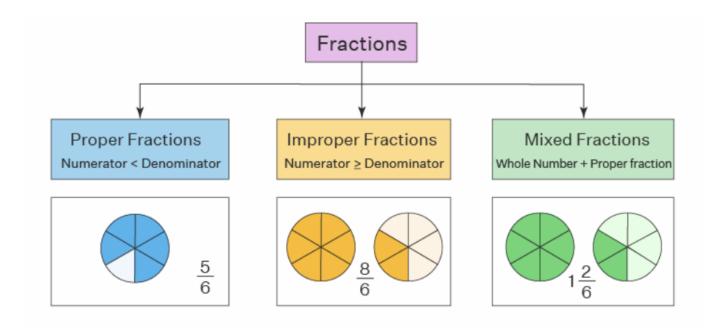


Unit 7

Name: _____ Lesson 7.1 Grade 6A

Date: _____ Ordering fractions Study sheet

Objective: Compare and order fractions.



What are the Three Types of Fractions?

The three types of fractions, based on the numerator and the denominator are proper, improper, and mixed fractions. For example, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ are termed as <u>proper fractions</u> because here the numerator is smaller than the denominator; 5/2, 8/3 are termed as improper fractions because the numerator is greater than the denominator; and $1\frac{2}{6}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ are termed as mixed fractions because they consist of a whole number and a proper fraction.

What are Two Parts of a Fraction?

A fraction has two parts, the numerator and the denominator.

- Numerator: The numerator represents the number that is placed on the top of the fraction. It represents the part that is considered out of the whole. For example, in $\frac{5}{6}$, 5 is the numerator.
- Denominator: The denominator indicates the part that is placed on the bottom of the fraction. It represents the total number of parts. For example, in $\frac{5}{6}$, 6 is the denominator.

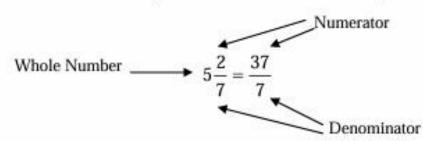
General Fraction Information



- \succ The fraction that represents the above picture is $\frac{5}{7}$ and is read "five sevenths". That means that five of the parts are shaded, and it would take seven parts of that size to make a whole.
- > One whole can be "cut up" into equal size parts; therefore, $1 = \frac{13}{13} = \frac{9}{9} = \frac{123}{123}$, etc.
- A whole number can be written as a fraction with a denominator of 1; for example, $2 = \frac{2}{1}$. Zero can be written as a fraction using zero as the numerator and any whole number as the denominator, for example, $\frac{0}{23}$.
- Any whole number may be written as a mixed number by using a zero fraction. For example, $3 = 3\frac{0}{42}$.

Mixed Numbers

To convert a mixed number, $5\frac{2}{7}$, to an improper fraction, $\frac{37}{7}$:



$$5\frac{2}{7}$$

Work in a clockwise direction, beginning with the denominator, (7).

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

Multiply the denominator (7) by the whole number, (5)

$$35 + 2 = 37$$

Add that product, (35), to the numerator (2) of the fraction.

$$\frac{\left(5\times7\right)+2}{7}=\frac{37}{7}$$

The denominator remains the same for the mixed number and the improper fraction.

Convert to Improper Fractions:

1)
$$4\frac{2}{5} =$$

6)
$$14\frac{3}{4} =$$

2)
$$5\frac{3}{8} =$$

7)
$$6\frac{3}{5} =$$

12)
$$7\frac{3}{4} =$$

3)
$$2\frac{4}{9} =$$

$$9\frac{1}{10} =$$

13)
$$12\frac{5}{9} =$$

4)
$$5\frac{6}{7} =$$

9)
$$16\frac{1}{2} =$$

14)
$$10\frac{3}{8} =$$

5)
$$8\frac{1}{8} =$$

10)
$$8\frac{0}{1} =$$

15)
$$28\frac{2}{3} =$$

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Finding Equivalent Fractions with Larger Denominators

This process is sometimes called "Boosting"

Example:
$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{?}{56}$$

$$\mathbf{56} \div \mathbf{8} = \mathbf{7}$$

Divide the larger denominator by the smaller to find the factor used to multiply the denominator. (Note: The product of the smaller denominator and the factor is the larger denominator)

$$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{7}{7} = \frac{5 \times 7}{8 \times 7}$$

Use this factor to multiply the numerator.

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{35}{56}$$

The result is two equivalent fractions.

Note: Equal denominators are required for addition and subtraction of fractions.

Find the equivalent fractions as indicated:

1)
$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{15}{15}$$

6)
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{44}$$

11)
$$\frac{8}{9} = \frac{8}{81}$$

2)
$$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{32}$$

7)
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{45}$$

12)
$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{68}$$

3)
$$\frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{54}$$

8)
$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{60}$$

13)
$$\frac{5}{9} = \frac{108}{108}$$

4)
$$\frac{6}{7} = \frac{1}{49}$$

9)
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{28}$$

14)
$$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{112}$$

$$5) \qquad \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{48}$$

$$10) \qquad \frac{10}{100} = \frac{10}{700}$$

15)
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{462}$$

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Improper Fractions

Example: Convert $\frac{14}{3}$ to an Improper Fraction

$$14 \div 3 = 4$$

Remember: Dividend + Divisor = Quotient

Remainder 2 Divide the numerator (14) by the denominator (3).

$$\frac{14}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3}$$

Write the mixed number in the form: $Quotient \frac{remainder}{divisor}$

Note: Check you answer to see if you can reduce the fraction.

Convert these improper fractions to mixed numbers. Be sure to reduce when it's possible.

#11, 12 Hint: how many wholes will there be?

1)
$$\frac{8}{5} =$$

6)
$$\frac{114}{5}$$
 =

11)
$$15\frac{280}{6} =$$

2)
$$\frac{18}{7} =$$

7)
$$\frac{128}{3}$$
 =

12)
$$8\frac{315}{3} =$$

3)
$$\frac{37}{9} =$$

8)
$$\frac{401}{3} =$$

13)
$$\frac{54}{8}$$
 =

4)
$$\frac{127}{5}$$
 =

9)
$$\frac{36}{6} =$$

14)
$$\frac{26}{8}$$
 =

5)
$$\frac{32}{9} =$$

$$10) \frac{235}{2} =$$

15)
$$\frac{258}{9} =$$