B2A2

Lesson Title 1.3 Fractions & Mixed Numbers Day Two Date _____

Tasks

1. (a) $\frac{2}{7}+\frac{4}{7}=\boxed{\frac{6}{7}}$ (b) $\frac{3}{10}+\frac{2}{10}=\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$
   (c) $\frac{9}{7}-\frac{2}{7}=\boxed{1}$ (d) $\frac{5}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=\boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$
2. (a) $\frac{2}{5}=\frac{?}{20} \Rightarrow .4=\boxed{\frac{8}{20}}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{?}{21} \Rightarrow .7=\boxed{\frac{14}{21}}$
3. (a) $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{1}{4}=\boxed{\frac{13}{20}}$ (b) $\frac{19}{6}-\frac{23}{12}=\boxed{\frac{5}{4}}$
   (c) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{17}{22}-\frac{2}{11}=\boxed{\frac{12}{11}}$ (d) $\frac{5}{11}+\frac{1}{7}=\boxed{\frac{46}{77}}$
   (e) $\frac{5}{21}-\frac{1}{6}=\boxed{\frac{1}{14}}$ (f) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{29}{30}-\frac{4}{5}=\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$
4. KCF (a) $2\frac{1}{8}\div 1\frac{2}{3}=\boxed{\frac{51}{40}}$ (b) $5\frac{1}{6}\div 4\frac{2}{5}=\boxed{\frac{155}{132}}$
5. (a) $50\frac{1}{6}-38\frac{1}{3}=\boxed{\frac{71}{6}}$ (b) $76\frac{1}{12}-35\frac{1}{4}=\boxed{\frac{245}{6}}$

Still need help with:

Adding & Subtracting Fractions:

Common denominators 1st
⇒ add numerators
Finally, Keep denominator

Summary:

1. A quotient of two numbers, such as $\frac{5}{8}$, is called a fraction.
2. In the fraction $\frac{3}{11}$, the number 3 is the numerator and the number 11 is the denominator.
3. To factor a number means to write it as a product.
4. A fraction is said to be simplified (lowest terms) when the numerator and the denominator have no common factors other than 1.
5. In $7 \cdot 3 = 21$, the numbers 7 & 3 are factors and the number 21 is the product.
6. The fractions $\frac{2}{9}$ & $\frac{9}{2}$ are reciprocals.
7. Fractions that represent the same quantity are called equivalent fractions.
8. When we convert a mixed number to have the bigger number in the numerator and the smaller in the denominator it is an improper fraction.
9. When adding or subtracting two fractions, they MUST have a LCD: least common denominator.