

Fractions

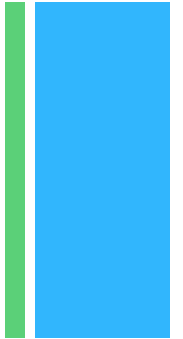
Section 2.2



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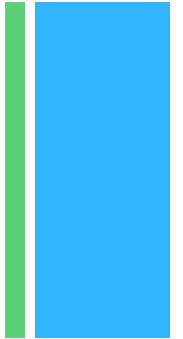
Adding fraction

+ Adding Fractions Steps



- Step 1: to add fractions they must have the same denominator
- Step 2: find the lowest common denominator (LCD)
 - Hint: when the denominator changes the numerator changes
- step 3: add the numerators and leave the denominator the same
- step 4: simple if possible

+ Examples

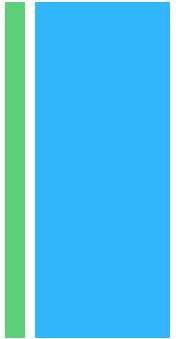


- $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

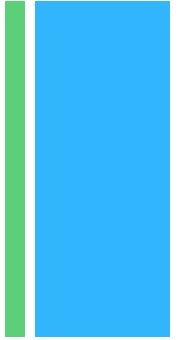
- $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

- $\frac{1}{25} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{4}{100} + \frac{75}{100} = \frac{79}{100}$

+ Homework

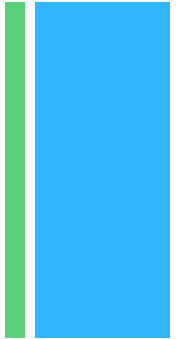


- Textbook Page 49 #1-13



- What happens when you have a mixed fraction
 - You need to change it into an improper fraction and then follow the same steps as we did for adding proper fractions

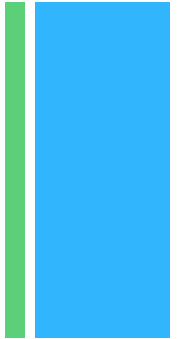
+ Examples



- $1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$

- $1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$

+ Homework



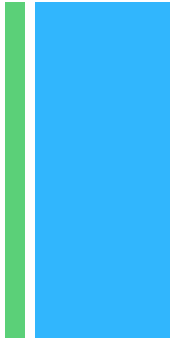
- Textbook Page 49 #14-27 and # 30



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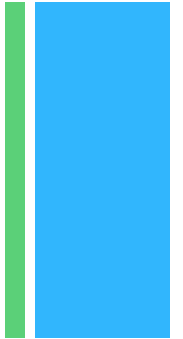
Subtracting Fractions

+ Subtracting Fractions Steps



- Step 1: to subtract fractions they must have the same denominator
- Step 2: find the lowest common denominator (LCD)
 - Hint: when the denominator changes of the numerator change
- step 3: subtract the numerators and leave the denominator the same
- step 4: simple if possible

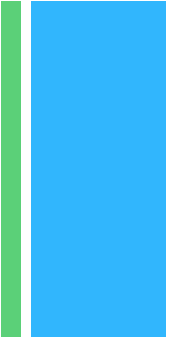
+ Examples



$$\blacksquare \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

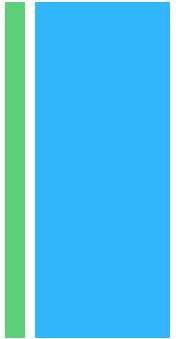
$$\blacksquare \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$$

$$\blacksquare \frac{20}{25} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{100} + \frac{75}{100} = \frac{79}{100}$$



- What happens when you have a mixed fraction
 - You need to change it into an improper fraction and then follow the same steps as we did for subtracting proper fractions

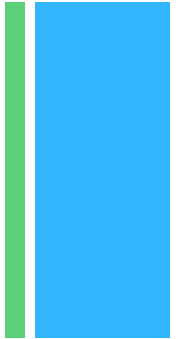
+ Examples



- $5\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{21}{4} - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$

- $4\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{17}{4} - \frac{6}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$

+ Homework



- Textbook Page 51 #1-22, 25-28 & 32



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Multiplying Fractions


+ Multiplying Fractions

To MULTIPLY fractions, we DO NOT need a common denominator.

Simply multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators!

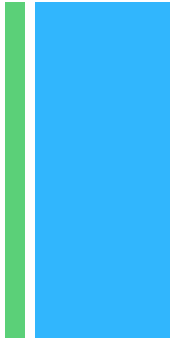
Ex. #1: Complete the following fractions.

$$(a) \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{1}{5} =$$


$$(b) \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{6} =$$

$$(c) 5 \times \frac{3}{10} =$$

+ Homework



- Textbook Page 57 # 1-12

+ Multiplying Improper Fractions & Mixed Numbers

Improper fraction = when the numerator is larger than the denominator.

Mixed number = a term that includes a whole number and a fraction

When multiplying improper fractions, follow the same rules as usual!

Ex. #1: Multiply the following fractions.

$$\frac{11}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} =$$

When multiplying mixed numbers, we must first convert them to improper fractions.

Ex. #2: Convert the following mixed numbers to improper fractions.

$$(a) 1 \frac{3}{4} =$$

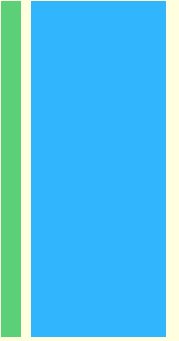
$$(b) 2 \frac{1}{3} =$$

Ex. #3: Determine each product.

$$(a) \ 1 \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{15}{4} =$$

$$(b) \ 1 \frac{1}{4} \times 3 \frac{2}{3} =$$

+ Homework



- Textbook Page 57 #13-25, 34 & 35

+ Dividing Fractions


To DIVIDE fractions, we DO NOT need a common denominator.

*****FLIP the SECOND fraction and MULTIPLY!*****

The flipped fraction is called a reciprocal

Ex. #1: Complete the following fractions.

$$(a) \frac{4}{7} \div \frac{1}{5} =$$


$$(b) \frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{6} =$$

$$(c) 5 \div \frac{3}{10} =$$

+ Dividing Improper Fractions & Mixed Numbers

Dividing improper fractions and mixed numbers is the same as multiplying EXCEPT (obviously!) we are DIVIDING!

Ex. #1: Determine each quotient.

$$\frac{11}{4} \div \frac{8}{3} =$$

Ex. #2: Determine each quotient.

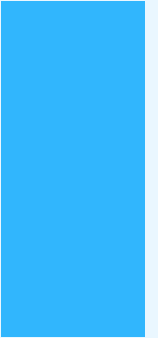
$$(a) 1 \frac{1}{10} \div \frac{15}{4} =$$

$$(b) 1 \frac{1}{4} \div 3 \frac{2}{3} =$$

+ Today's Assignment

Complete

- Page 59 # 10-15 and 18 to 21



+ Fraction Operations

If there is a mix of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, we must follow BEDMAS rules!

Bracets = ()

Exponents = ²

Division = \div

Multiplication = \times

Addition = +

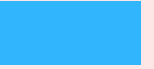
Subtraction = -

Ex. #1: Calculate each expression.

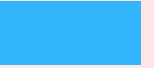
$$(a) 7 \times \frac{1}{2} - 2 \div \frac{3}{5} =$$



$$(b) \frac{3}{2} \div \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \div \frac{3}{4} =$$



$$(c) \quad 2 \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \right)$$



+ Today's Assignment

Complete

☺ Order of Operations Worksheets 1, 2 & 3 ☺