

Fractions - An Introduction

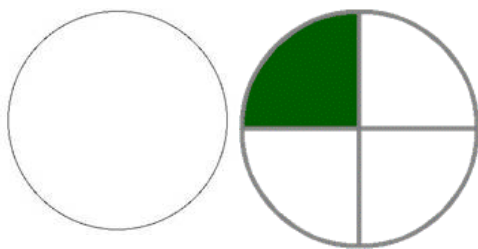
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What is a Fraction?



We define [fraction](#) as a part of a whole number or fractions are for counting part of something. For example, we have a pizza which is to be shared among 4 friends so what is the share for each friend?

Below figures represent pizza and the share for one person respectively.



Types of fractions

- [Proper fractions](#)
- [Improper fractions](#)
- [Mixed fractions](#)

Proper Fraction – A fraction, whose numerator is less than the denominator is called Proper Fraction.
For example – $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{3}{11}$

Improper Fraction – A fraction whose numerator is greater than the denominator is called Improper Fraction.
For example – $\frac{17}{5}$, $\frac{47}{31}$

Mixed Fraction - A combination of a whole number and a proper fraction is called a Mixed Fraction.
For example – $2\frac{3}{5}$, $7\frac{4}{15}$

Conversion between Improper and Mixed fractions

In order to convert a mixed fraction into an improper fraction, we may use the following formula:

$$\text{Improper Fraction} = \frac{(\text{Whole Number} \times \text{Denominator}) + \text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}}$$

For example – $3\frac{2}{5} = \frac{3 \times 5 + 2}{5} = \frac{15 + 2}{5} = \frac{17}{5}$

Now, to express an improper fraction as a mixed fraction, we first divide the numerator by denominator and calculate the quotient and remainder and then we write the mixed fraction as

$$\frac{\text{Remainder}}{\text{Quotient} \times \text{Denominator}}$$

For example – $\frac{19}{4} = 4\frac{3}{4}$ [Quotient = 4, Remainder = 3]

Fractions – Standard Form

Types of fractions used in reducing fractions to their lowest or standard form

Equivalent Fractions – A given fraction and various fractions obtained by multiplying (or dividing) its numerator and denominator by the same non – zero number, are called [Equivalent fractions](#).

For example – $3 \times 2 = 6$, $3 \times 3 = 9$, $3 \times 4 = 12$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$, $4 \times 3 = 12$, $4 \times 4 = 16$

Like Fractions – Fractions having the same denominators are called [like fractions](#).

For example – $\frac{2}{15}, \frac{7}{15}$

Unlike Fractions – Fractions with different denominators are called [unlike fractions](#)

For example – $\frac{2}{13}, \frac{7}{24}$

How to write fraction in its standard form

Fraction In Lowest Terms – A fraction is in its lowest terms if its numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1.

For example - Reduce $\frac{144}{180}$

First we find the HCF of 144 and 180 by factorization method.

The factors of 144 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 18, 24, 36, 48, 72 and 144

The factors of 180 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 30, 36, 45, 60, 90 and 180

The common factors of 144 and 180 are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 18 and 36

So, HCF of 144 and 180 is 36.

Dividing numerator and denominator by the HCF of 144 and 180 i.e., 36

Now, $\frac{144}{180} = \frac{144 \div 36}{180 \div 36} = \frac{4}{5}$

Comparing Fractions

Comparing Fractions – In order to [compare fractions](#), we may use the following steps:

- Find the LCM of the denominators of the given fractions.
- Convert each fraction to its equivalent fraction with denominator equal to the LCM obtained in step 1.
- Arrange the fractions in ascending or descending order by arranging numerators in ascending or descending order.

For example, which is larger $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{12}$?

Let us first find the LCM of 4 and 12.

We have,

$\frac{2}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{6}$

$\frac{3}{1} \times \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{1}$

LCM of 4 and 12 is $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$

Now we convert the given fractions to equivalent fractions with denominator 12.

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{9}{12}$

We know that $9 > 5$

$\frac{9}{12} > \frac{5}{12}$

Conversion of unlike fractions to like fractions

To convert unlike fractions to like fractions we follow the following steps:

- Find the LCM of the denominators of the given fractions.
- Convert each of the given fractions into an equivalent fraction having denominator equal to the LCM obtained in previous step.

For example – Convert the unlike fractions $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{5}{12}$ into like fractions.

We have, LCM (6, 9, 12) = $(3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 2) = 36$

Now, $\frac{7}{6} = \frac{7 \times 6}{6 \times 6} = \frac{42}{36}$; $\frac{5}{9} = \frac{5 \times 4}{9 \times 4} = \frac{20}{36}$; $\frac{5}{12} = \frac{5 \times 3}{12 \times 3} = \frac{15}{36}$

Clearly, $\frac{42}{36}$, $\frac{20}{36}$ and $\frac{15}{36}$ are like fractions.

Now try it yourself! Should you still need any help, [click here](#) to schedule live online session with e Tutor!

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Reference Links:

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraction> (mathematics)
- <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/proper+fraction>
- http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_an_improper_fraction
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraction_\(mathematics\)#Mixed_numbers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fraction_(mathematics)#Mixed_numbers)
- <http://www.aaaknow.com/fra42ax2.htm>
- <http://math.about.com/library/bll.htm>
- <http://www.aaaknow.com/fra43ax2.htm>

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