INTO
MATH
LEARN IT FAST

GRADE 6 - LESSON 3

**FRACTION PROPERTIES.
COMPARING FRACTIONS**

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

If both the numerator and the denominator are divided by the same number, the value of the fraction does not change.

The new fraction is called EQUIVALENT to the original fraction.

Example:

REDUCING A FRACTION

Dividing both the numerator and the denominator of the fraction by their Greatest Common Factor (except 1) reduces the fraction to its lowest terms.

the new fraction is called REDUCED EQUIVALENT FRACTION

Example:

FRACTION IN LOWEST TERMS

A fraction with the numerator a and the denominator b, where GCF (a,b) = 1, is in its LOWEST TERMS.

recorded as

Example:

LOWEST COMMON DENOMINATOR

Lowest common multiple of the denominators of a set of fractions is called Lowest Common Denominator - LCD.

LCD helps to add, subtract and compare fractions.

STEPS for finding the LCD

✓ Determine the Least Common Multiple of the denominators of the given fractions

✓ Determine the missing multiplier for each one of the given fractions

✓ Multiply the numerator and the denominator of each fraction by the missing multiplier

LOWEST COMMON DENOMINATOR

Lowest common multiple of the denominators of a set of fractions is called Lowest Common Denominator - LCD.
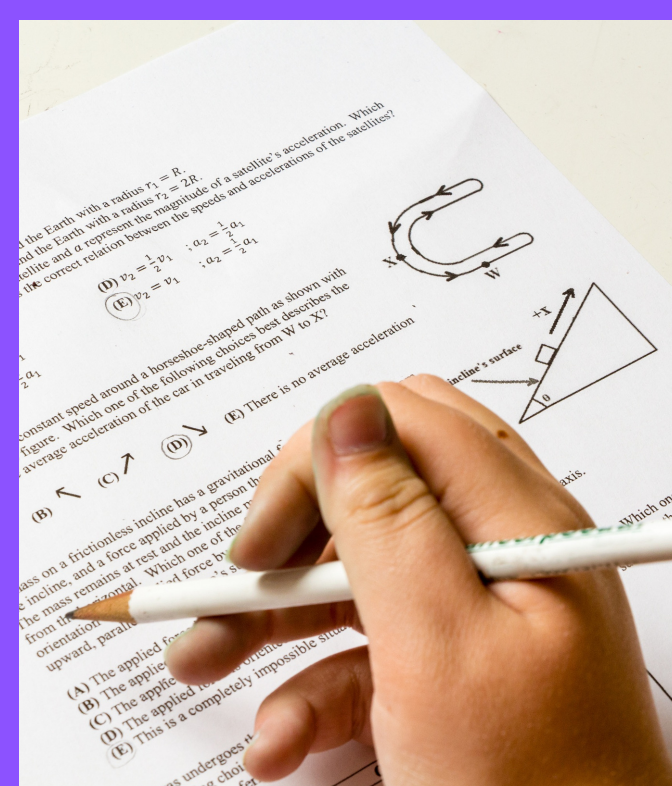
COMPARING FRACTIONS

In order to compare fractions with different denominators, it is required to first determine their lowest common denominator.

Example:

COMPARING MIXED NUMBERS

In order to compare mixed numbers, it is important to compare their whole and fraction parts separately.

Example:

CONTINUE TO GRADE 6 LESSON 4

YOU ROCK!

With questions, requests or suggestions email us at intomath101@gmail.com

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