



### 3. Fractions

Types of Fractions :-

1. Proper Fractions :- Fractions which are numerator less than denominator

$$\text{Ex :- } \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5} \dots\dots\dots$$

2. Unit Fractions :- Fractions which are numerator equal to 1

$$\text{Ex :- } \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4} \dots\dots\dots$$

3. Mixed Fractions :- Fractions which are addition of both whole number and proper fraction

$$\text{Ex :- } 3\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{3}{5}, 6\frac{2}{9} \dots\dots\dots$$

4. Improper Fractions :- Fractions which are numerator greater than denominator or equal

$$\text{Ex :- } \frac{9}{2}, \frac{17}{8}, \frac{3}{3} \dots\dots\dots$$

- ❖ Equivalent Fractions :- Fractions which are equal to another fraction.

Equivalent Fractions can be obtained by multiplying or dividing both numerator and denominator by same whole number

$$\text{Ex :- } \text{(i). } \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6}, \quad \text{(ii) } \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{9}, \quad \text{(iii) } \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{12}{18}$$

$$\text{(i). } \frac{4}{8} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{4}, \quad \text{(ii) } \frac{6}{9} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \text{(iii) } \frac{21}{49} \div \frac{7}{7} = \frac{3}{7},$$

**The order in which the mathematical operations are manipulated when simplifying fractions,**

- ❖ B - (Brackets)
  - ❖ O - (Of)
  - ❖ D - (Division)
  - ❖ M - (Multiplication)
  - ❖ A - (Addition)
  - ❖ S - (Subtraction)
- } Left to Right method
- } Left to Right method

