

Fractions Study Sheet

1. fraction Represents a part of a whole or a set, typically written as a/b , where 'a' is the numerator (the top number) and 'b' is the denominator (the bottom number).
2. numerator The top number in a fraction that represents the number of equal parts you have.
3. denominator The bottom number in a fraction that represents the total number of equal parts in the whole.
4. proper fraction A fraction where the numerator is smaller than the denominator, e.g., $1/2$.
5. improper fraction A fraction where the numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator, e.g., $5/4$.
6. mixed number A combination of a whole number and a proper fraction, e.g., $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
7. equivalent fractions Have the same value but may have different numerators and denominators, e.g., $1/2$ and $2/4$.
8. common denominator Fractions that have the same denominator which makes it easier to add or subtract them.
9. least common denominator The LCD is the smallest common multiple of the denominators in two or more fractions.
10. reciprocal Obtained by flipping the fraction upside down.
11. simplest form When the numerator and denominator have no common factors other than 1, e.g., $2/4$ simplified to $1/2$.
12. unit fraction This type of fraction has 1 as its numerator, e.g., $1/3$ or $1/5$.
13. fraction bar The horizontal line between the numerator and denominator in a fraction.
14. equivalent whole When the numerator and denominator are the same, e.g., $3/3$.
15. comparing fractions Determining which one is larger or smaller, using symbols like $<$ (less than), $>$ (greater than), or $=$ (equal to).
16. adding fractions Involves finding a common denominator and adding the numerators together while keeping the denominator the same.