### G. Adding and subtracting fractions:

If denominators are the same, combine the numerators:

example: 
$$\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{7-1}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Problems 33-37: Find the sum or difference (reduce if possible):

33. 
$$\frac{4}{7} + \frac{2}{7} =$$
 | 36.  $3 + \frac{1}{2} =$ 

34. 
$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} =$$
 37.  $1 - \frac{2}{3} =$ 

35. 
$$\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8} =$$

If the denominators are different, first find equivalent fractions with common denominators (preferably the LCD):

example: 
$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12}{15} + \frac{10}{15} = \frac{22}{15} = 1\frac{7}{15}$$

example: 
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{3-4}{6} = \frac{-1}{6}$$

Problems 38-43: Calculate:

38. 
$$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{3} =$$
 41.  $2\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{7}{8} =$ 

39. 
$$\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{4} =$$
 42.  $\left(3\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} =$ 

40. 
$$\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{4} =$$
 43.  $4\frac{1}{3} - (3\frac{1}{2} - 3) =$ 

- 33.  $\frac{6}{7}$
- 34. 1
- 35.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- 36.  $3\frac{1}{2}$
- 37.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 38.  $-\frac{1}{15}$
- 39.  $\frac{7}{8}$
- 40.  $\frac{15}{4}$
- 41.  $8\frac{5}{8}$
- 42. 3
- 43.  $3\frac{5}{6}$

#### H. Multiplying and dividing fractions:

To multiply fractions, multiply the tops, multiply the bottoms, and reduce if possible:

example: 
$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 5} = \frac{6}{20} = \frac{3}{10}$$

Problems 44-52: Calculate:

44. 
$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{8} =$$
 49.  $\left(2\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 =$ 

45. 
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} =$$
 50.  $\frac{4}{5} \cdot 30 =$ 

46. 
$$\frac{4}{5} \times 5 =$$
 51.  $8 \cdot \frac{3}{4} =$ 

45. 
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} =$$

50.  $\frac{4}{5} \cdot 30 =$ 

46.  $\frac{4}{5} \times 5 =$ 

51.  $8 \cdot \frac{3}{4} =$ 

47.  $(\frac{3}{4})^2 =$ 

52.  $\frac{15}{21} \times \frac{14}{25} =$ 

48. 
$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 =$$

Divide fractions by making a compound fraction and then multiply the top and bottom (of the larger fraction) by the lowest common denominator (LCD) of both.

example: 
$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

The LCD is 12, so multiply by 12: 
$$\frac{\frac{3}{4} \cdot 12}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 12} = \frac{9}{8}$$

3

- 44.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- 45.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 46. 4
- 47.  $\frac{9}{16}$
- 48.  $\frac{9}{4}$
- 49.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{25}{4}$
- 50. 24
- 51. 6
- 52.  $\frac{2}{5}$

example: 
$$\frac{7}{\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7 \cdot 6}{\left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{42}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 6 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6} = \frac{42}{4 - 3} = \frac{42}{1} = 42$$

Problems 53-62: Calculate:

53. 
$$\frac{3}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} =$$

54. 
$$11\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} =$$

55. 
$$\frac{3}{4} \div 2 =$$

56. 
$$\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{2}{3}}$$
 =

57. 
$$\frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{3}{4}} =$$

58. 
$$\frac{2}{\frac{3}{4}}$$
 =

59. 
$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{4}$$
 =

60. 
$$\frac{4}{5} \div 5 =$$

61. 
$$\frac{3}{8} \div 3 =$$

53. 
$$\frac{3}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} =$$

54.  $11\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} =$ 

55.  $\frac{3}{4} \div 2 =$ 

56.  $\frac{3}{\frac{2}{3}} =$ 

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

58.  $\frac{2}{\frac{3}{4}} =$ 

59.  $\frac{2}{\frac{3}{4}} =$ 

60.  $\frac{4}{5} \div 5 =$ 

61.  $\frac{3}{8} \div 3 =$ 

62.  $\frac{2\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}}{3\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2}} =$ 

- 53. 6
- 54.  $15\frac{1}{6}$
- 55.  $\frac{3}{8}$
- 56.  $\frac{9}{8}$
- 57. 6
- 58.  $\frac{8}{3}$
- 59.  $\frac{1}{6}$
- 60.  $\frac{4}{25}$
- 61.  $\frac{1}{8}$
- 62.  $\frac{12}{31}$

#### I. Comparing fractions:

example: Arrange small to large:  $\frac{7}{9}$ ,  $\frac{5}{7}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

LCD is 
$$2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 = 252$$

$$\frac{7}{9} = \frac{7 \cdot 28}{9 \cdot 28} = \frac{196}{252}$$

$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{5 \cdot 36}{7 \cdot 36} = \frac{180}{252}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 63}{4 \cdot 63} = \frac{189}{252}$$

So the order is  $\frac{5}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{7}{9}$ 

Fractions can also be compared by writing in decimal from and comparing the decimals.

Problems 63-65: Arrange small to large:

63. 
$$\frac{15}{8}$$
,  $\frac{11}{6}$ 

$$65. \ \frac{2}{3}, \ \frac{7}{12}, \ \frac{5}{6}, \ \frac{25}{36}$$

64. 
$$\frac{7}{8}$$
,  $\frac{5}{6}$ ,  $\frac{11}{12}$ 

63. 
$$\frac{11}{6}$$
,  $\frac{15}{8}$ 

64. 
$$\frac{5}{6}$$
,  $\frac{7}{8}$ ,  $\frac{11}{12}$ 

65. 
$$\frac{7}{12}$$
,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{25}{36}$ ,  $\frac{5}{6}$ 

#### Word Problems:

- 66. How many 2's are in 8?
- 67. How many  $\frac{1}{2}$ 's are in 8?
- 68. Three fourths is equal to how many twelfths?
- 69. What is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a dozen?
- 70. Joe and Mae are decorating the gym for a dance.
  Joe has done \(\frac{1}{3}\) of the work and Mae has done \(\frac{2}{5}\).
  What fraction of the work still must be done?
- 71. The ratio of winning tickets to tickets sold is 2 to 5. If 3,500,000 are sold, how many tickets are winners?

- 66. 4
- 67. 16
- 68. 9
- 69. 9
- 70.  $\frac{4}{15}$
- 71. 1,400,000

#### Word Problems:

72. An  $11\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wide board can be cut into how many strips of width  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch, if each cut takes  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch of the width? (Must the answer be a whole number?)

Problems 73-76: Inga and Lee each work for \$4.60 per hour:

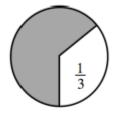
- 73. If Inga works  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours, what will her pay be?
- 74. If Lee works  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hours, what will he be paid?
- 75. Together, what is the total time they work?
- 76. What is their total pay?

- 72. 18; yes
- 73. \$16.10
- 74. \$12.65
- 75.  $6\frac{1}{4}$
- 76. \$28.75

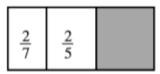
### Visual Problems:

Problems 77-80: What fraction of the figure is shaded?

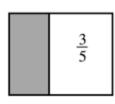
77.



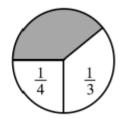
79



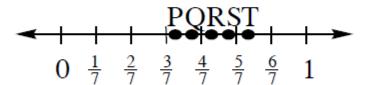
78.



80.



Problems 81-83: What letter best locates the given number?



81.  $\frac{5}{9}$ 

82.  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

83.  $\frac{2}{3}$ 

- 77.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- 78.  $\frac{2}{5}$
- 79.  $\frac{11}{35}$  80.  $\frac{5}{12}$
- 81. Q
- 82. T
- 83. S