

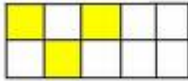
## Concept: Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Name:

Warm Up:

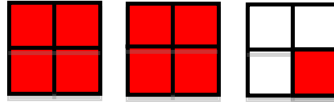
1. Write a fraction to represent the shaded part. Write your final answer in lowest terms.

(a)



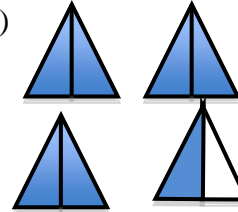
$$\frac{3}{10}$$

(b)



$$2\frac{1}{4}$$


(c)



$$3\frac{1}{2}$$

### COMPUTER COMPONENT

#### Instructions:

In  follow the **Content Menu** path:

**Fractions > Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers**



Work through all Sub Lessons of the following Lessons **in order**:

- *The Concept ... Packages*
- *The Concept ... Clock*
- *Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers ... What are they?*
- *The Concept... Cubes*
- *Introductory Problem*
- *Toothpicks and paperclips*
- *Mixed to Improper*
- *Improper to Mixed*
- *Adding Mixed Numbers*
- *Subtracting Mixed Numbers*
- *Multiplying Mixed Numbers*
- *Dividing Mixed Numbers*
- *Fraction Card Game*



As you work through the computer exercises, you will be prompted to make notes in your notebook/math journal.

### NOTES

A *mixed number* has a **whole** number and a **fraction**.

An *improper fraction* has a **numerator** which is larger than the **denominator**

1. Classify the following as either *mixed numbers* (M) or *improper fractions* (I).

$$\frac{11}{7} \text{ I} \quad 2\frac{3}{4} \text{ M} \quad 8\frac{2}{4} \text{ M} \quad 11\frac{1}{7} \text{ M} \quad \frac{8}{3} \text{ I}$$

2. Converting *mixed numbers* to *improper fractions*.

Example 2:  $2\frac{3}{4} =$

Method 1

$$2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

Method 2

$$2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times 4 + 3}{4} = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

3. Converting *improper fractions* to *mixed numbers*.

Example 2:  $\frac{11}{4} = 4 \overline{)11} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

4. How to add *mixed numbers*.

$$2\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{3}{4} = \text{Method 1}$$

$$\frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{4} = \frac{10}{4} + \frac{7}{4} = \frac{17}{4} = 4\frac{1}{4}$$

Method 2

$$2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = 3 + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 3 + \frac{5}{4} = 4\frac{1}{4}$$

5. How to subtract *mixed numbers*.

$$3\frac{2}{5} - 1\frac{1}{3} = \text{Method 1}$$

$$\frac{17}{5} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{51}{15} - \frac{20}{15} = \frac{31}{15} = 2\frac{1}{15}$$

Method 2

$$3 - 1 + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{6}{15} - \frac{5}{15}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{15} = 2\frac{1}{15}$$

6. How to multiply *mixed numbers*.

$$4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{9}{2} \times \frac{7}{3} = \frac{21}{2} = 10\frac{1}{2}$$

How to divide *mixed numbers*.

$$2\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{5} =$$

$$\frac{8}{3} \div \frac{6}{5} = \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{20}{9} = 2\frac{2}{9}$$

### OFF COMPUTER EXERCISES

1. Change from a *mixed number* to an *improper fraction* (in lowest terms).

(a)  $2\frac{3}{8} = \frac{19}{8}$

(b)  $9\frac{5}{6} = \frac{59}{6}$

(c)  $16\frac{2}{3} = \frac{50}{3}$

2. Change from an *improper fraction* to a *mixed number* (in lowest terms).

(a)  $\frac{42}{4} = 10\frac{1}{2}$

(b)  $\frac{33}{5} = 6\frac{3}{5}$

(c)  $\frac{108}{84} = 1\frac{2}{7}$

3. Addition and subtraction of *mixed fractions*.  
Simplify the following.

(a)  $2\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{7}{12} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{19}{12} = \frac{51}{12} = \frac{17}{4}$

(b)  $3\frac{5}{6} - 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{23}{6} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{31}{12} = 2\frac{7}{12}$

(c)  $8\frac{7}{10} - 4\frac{1}{4} = \frac{87}{10} - \frac{17}{4} = \frac{89}{20} = 4\frac{9}{20}$

(d)  $\frac{4}{7} + 3\frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{7} + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{122}{35} = 3\frac{17}{35}$

4. Multiplication and division of *mixed fractions*.

*Simplify the following.*

$$(a) \frac{5}{12} \times 7\frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{36}{5} = 3$$

$$(b) 3\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{29}{8} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{29}{6} = 4\frac{5}{6}$$

$$(c) 3\frac{3}{5} \times 4\frac{1}{2} = \frac{18}{5} \times \frac{9}{2} = \frac{81}{5} = 16\frac{1}{5}$$

$$(d) 9 \div \frac{11}{4} = \frac{9}{1} \times \frac{4}{11} = \frac{36}{11} = 3\frac{3}{11}$$

5. Simplify the following. *Watch the signs.*

$$(a) 2\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{7} = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{22}{7} = \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{7}{22} = \frac{35}{44} \quad (b) 2\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{5}{9} = \frac{11}{4} + \frac{23}{9} = \frac{191}{36} = 5\frac{11}{36}$$

$$(c) 5\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{2}{15} = \frac{17}{3} - \frac{17}{15} = \frac{68}{15} = 4\frac{8}{15} \quad (b) 4\frac{7}{8} \times 5 = \frac{39}{8} \times \frac{5}{1} = \frac{195}{8} = 24\frac{3}{8}$$

$$(e) \left(1\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right) \div 1\frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{7}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right) \div \frac{4}{3} = \frac{13}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{39}{32} = 1\frac{7}{32}$$

$$(f) 1\frac{1}{4} \div 7\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{4} \div \frac{15}{2} \times \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{5}{4} \div \frac{2}{15} \times \frac{9}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{6} + 3 = 3\frac{1}{6}$$