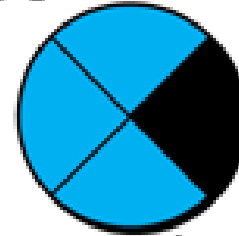


denominator

the bottom
number of a
fraction



$\frac{3}{4}$ ←

a denominator shows how many equal parts
are in a whole

unlike denominators

denominators in two
or more fractions
that are not the same

→ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ ←

denominators must be “like” to add and subtract

proper fraction

a fraction in which the numerator is smaller than the denominator

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

proper fraction

$$\frac{9}{7}$$

improper fraction

improper fraction

a fraction where the numerator (the top number) is greater than or equal to the denominator (the bottom number).

$$\frac{17}{5}$$

← numerator

← denominator

mixed fraction

a whole number and a fraction combined to show a value slightly higher than the whole number

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

two and one-third

simplify

to reduce a number to its lowest terms

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

least common denominator

the smallest number
(least common multiple)
that the denominators
have in common

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

6 is the

least common denominator

least common multiple

the smallest multiple
that 2 or more
numbers have in
common

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 4 \times 1 = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6 \times 1 = 6 \end{array}$$
$$4 \times 2 = 8 \quad 6 \times 2 = 12$$
$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

12 is the LGM of 4 and 6