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SESSION	**: 9**
CLASS	**: IV**
SUBJECT	**: MATHEMATICS**
CHAPTER NUMBER	**: 11**
CHAPTER NAME	**: FRACTIONS**
SUBTOPIC	**: INTRODUCTION OF FRACTIONS AND WRITING FRACTIONS IN WORDS, EX-11 A**

WRITING FRACTIONS IN WORDS

The **numerator** of a fraction is simply written in words while the **denominator** is written in the ordinal, plural form except in cases where the **denominator** is 2. the **numerator** and **denominator** are separated by a **hyphen** (-).

WRITING FRACTIONS IN WORDS

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Example - 1

$$\frac{7}{8}$$

Will be written as **seven-eighths**.

WRITING FRACTIONS IN WORDS

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Example - 2

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

For fractions having 2 as their denominators, the word half is used after the hyphen.

Will be written as **one-half** and not one-second.

Note: for fraction with denominator 4, '**quarters**' can also be used after the hyphen.

WRITING FRACTIONS IN WORDS

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Example - 3

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

Will be written as **three-quarters** or **three-fourths**.

WRITING FRACTIONS IN WORDS

Example - 4

Write the following fractions in words.

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ **(b)** $\frac{5}{13}$ **(c)** $\frac{7}{12}$

Answer

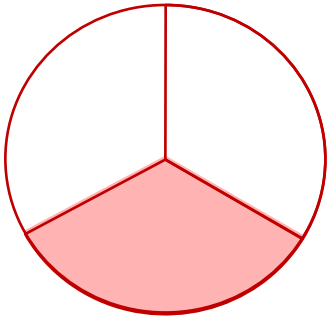
(a) Three-fourths **(b)** Five-thirteenths **(c)** seven-twelfths

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

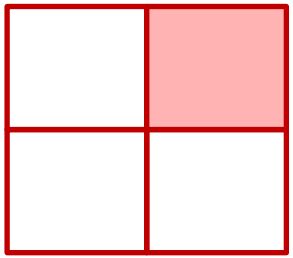
1. Write the fraction shaded in each set:

(a)



$\frac{1}{3}$

(b)



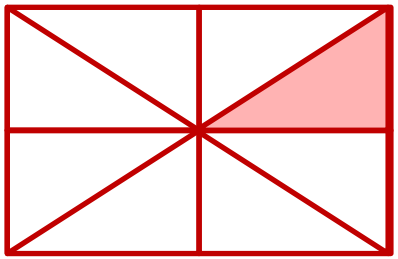
$\frac{1}{4}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

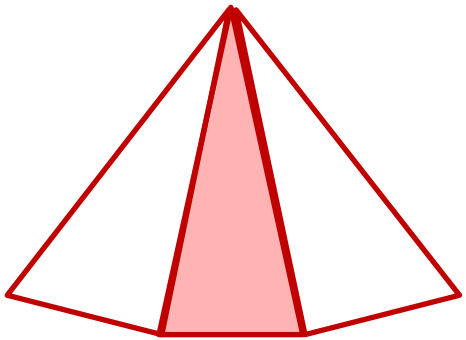
1. Write the fraction shaded in each set:

(c)



$\frac{1}{8}$

(d)



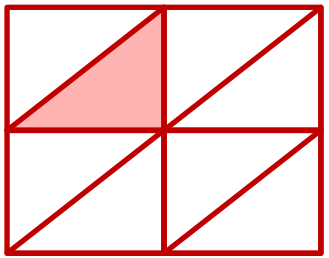
$\frac{1}{3}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

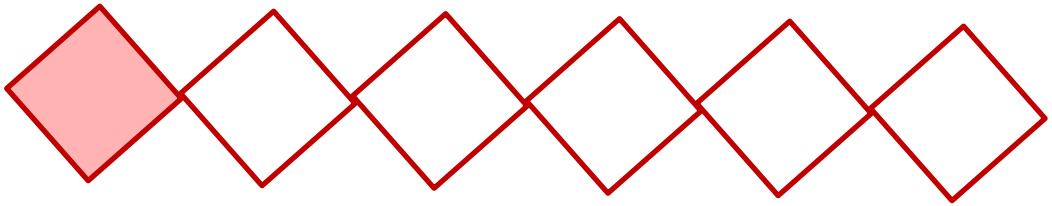
1. Write the fraction shaded in each set:

(e)



$\frac{1}{8}$

(f)



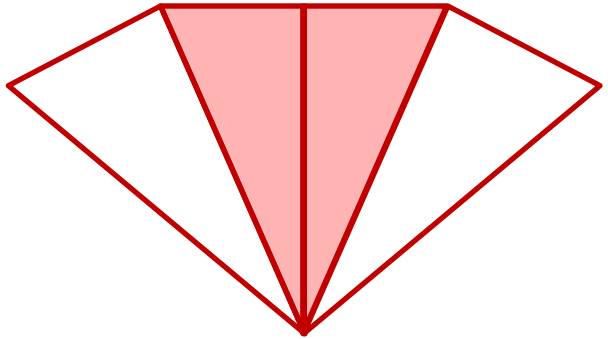
$\frac{1}{6}$

FRACTION

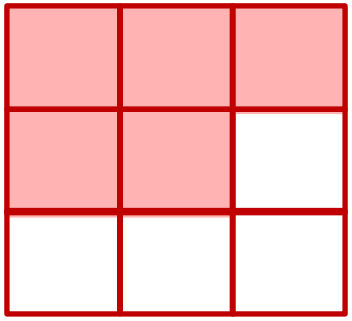
Exercise – 11(A)

2. Represent the fractions in the given figures by colouring:

(a) $\frac{2}{4}$



(b) $\frac{5}{9}$

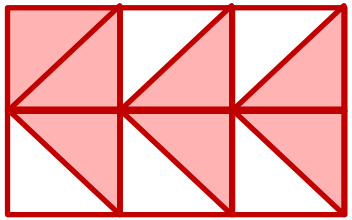


FRACTION

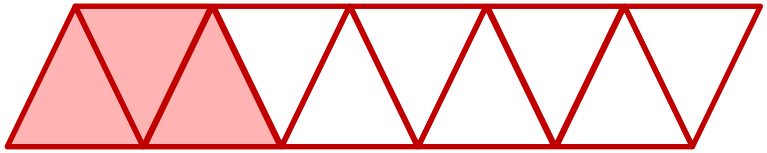
Exercise – 11(A)

2. Represent the fractions in the given figures by colouring:

(c) $\frac{7}{12}$



(d) $\frac{3}{10}$

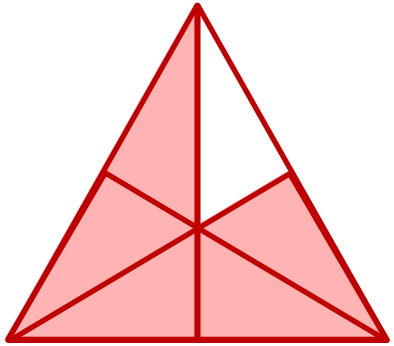


FRACTION

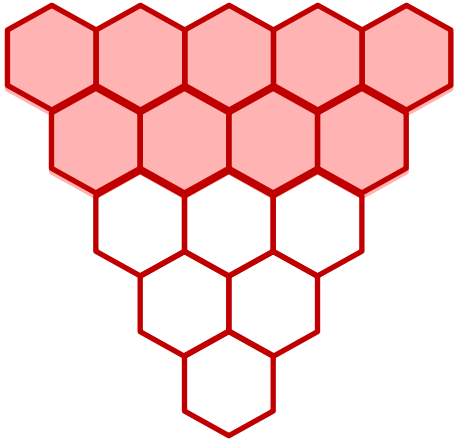
Exercise – 11(A)

2. Represent the fractions in the given figures by colouring:

(e) $\frac{5}{6}$



(f) $\frac{9}{15}$



FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

3. Write the fractions whose numerators (N) and denominators (D) are given bellow:

			Fractions
(a)	N = 5	D = 7	$\frac{5}{7}$
(b)	N = 2	D = 3	$\frac{2}{3}$
(c)	N = 7	D = 9	$\frac{7}{9}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

3. Write the fractions whose numerators (N) and denominators (D) are given bellow:

			Fractions
(d)	N = 11	D = 12	$\frac{11}{12}$
(e)	N = 4	D = 5	$\frac{4}{5}$
(f)	N = 5	D = 9	$\frac{5}{9}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

3. Write the fractions whose numerators (N) and denominators (D) are given bellow:

			Fractions
(g)	N = 6	D = 11	$\frac{6}{11}$
(h)	N = 8	D = 13	$\frac{8}{13}$
(i)	N = 3	D = 4	$\frac{3}{4}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

3. Write the fractions whose numerators (N) and denominators (D) are given bellow:

			Fractions
(j)	N = 9	D = 17	$\frac{9}{17}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

4. Write the fractions in numeral form:

(a) Three-fifths $\frac{3}{5}$

(b) Nine-elevenths $\frac{9}{11}$

(c) Three-fourteenths $\frac{3}{14}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

4. Write the fractions in numeral form:

(d) Nine-fourteenths $\frac{9}{14}$

(e) Three-sevenths $\frac{3}{7}$

(f) Eleven-twelfths $\frac{11}{12}$

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

5. Write the given fractions in words:

(a) $\frac{2}{7}$ **Two-sevenths**

(b) $\frac{3}{8}$ **Three-eighths**

(c) $\frac{7}{9}$ **Seven-ninths**

FRACTION

Exercise – 11(A)

5. Write the given fractions in words:

(d) $\frac{11}{13}$ **Eleven-thirteenths**

(e) $\frac{4}{15}$ **Four-fifteenths**

(f) $\frac{1}{2}$ **One-half**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

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Students are able to understand the meaning of fractions and how to write the fractions in words.

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THANKING YOU

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SESSION	**: 10**
CLASS	**: IV**
SUBJECT	**: MATHEMATICS**
CHAPTER NUMBER	**: 11**
CHAPTER NAME	**: FRACTIONS**
SUBTOPIC	**: TYPES OF FRACTIONS, EX-11 B Q.NO. 1, 2 AND 3**

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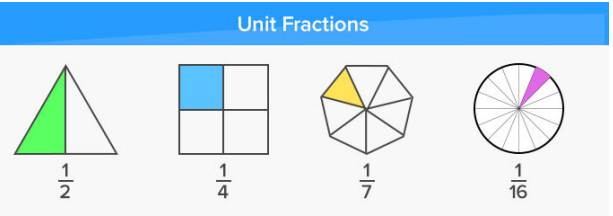
Sishu Vihar, Infocity Road, Patia, Bhubaneswar- 751024

TYPES OF FRACTIONS

UNIT FRACTIONS

Unit f**ractions** are those whose **numerator** is always **1**.



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

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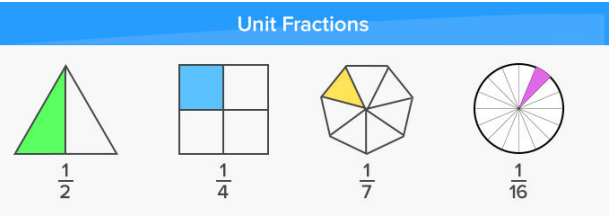
UNIT FRACTIONS

EXAMLE :

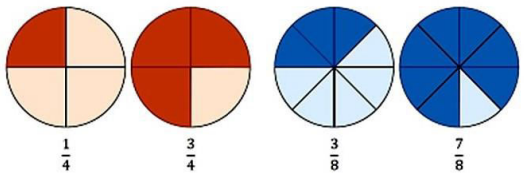
Consider fractions $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{15}$, etc. they are all unit fractions.



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

LIKE FRACTIONS

Like **fractions** are those **fractions** which have the same **denominator**.



$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Like fractions because the pies are both split into 4 pieces and the fractions share the same denominator.

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

Like fractions because the pies are both split into 8 pieces and the fractions share the same denominator.

TYPES OF FRACTIONS

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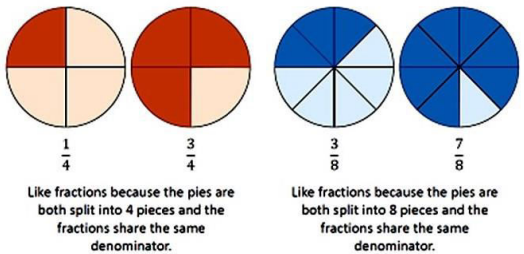
LIKE FRACTIONS

EXAMLE :

Consider fractions $\frac{7}{15}, \frac{9}{15}, \frac{11}{15}, \frac{12}{15}$, etc. they are all like fractions as they have the same denominator i.e. 15.



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

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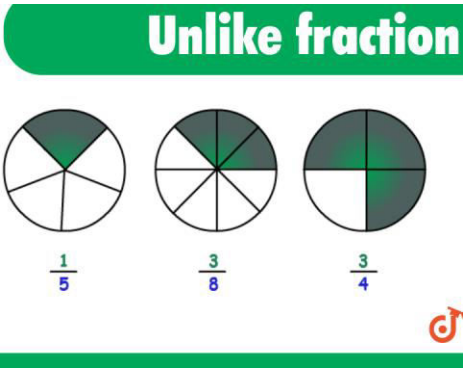
UNLIKE FRACTIONS

Unlike fraction are those **fractions** which have different **denominators**.



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

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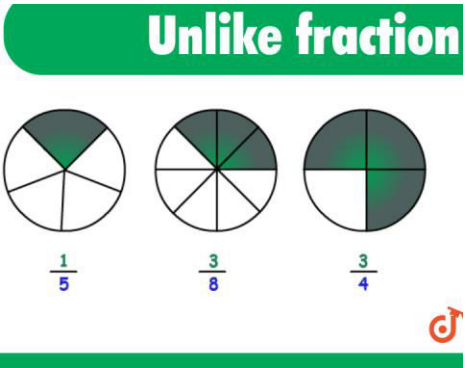
UNLIKE FRACTIONS

EXAMLE :

Consider fractions $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{9}{11}$, etc. they are all unlike fractions as they have the different denominator.



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

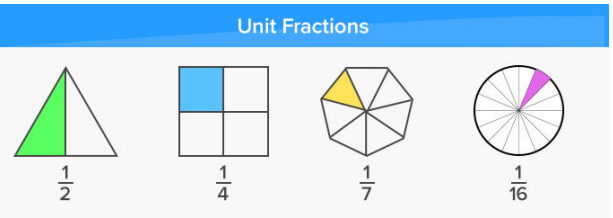
Exercise – 11(B)

1. Circle the unit fractions in the following fractions:

(a) $\frac{5}{23}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{8}{11}$, $\frac{1}{4}$,

(b) $\frac{6}{13}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{8}{15}$, $\frac{9}{11}$,

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{7}$,



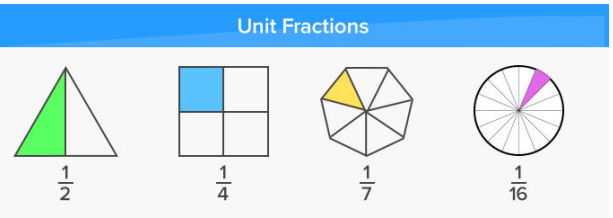
TYPES OF FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

1. Circle the unit fractions in the following fractions:

(d) $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{8}{10}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{9}{10}$,

(e) $\frac{7}{13}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{9}$,



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

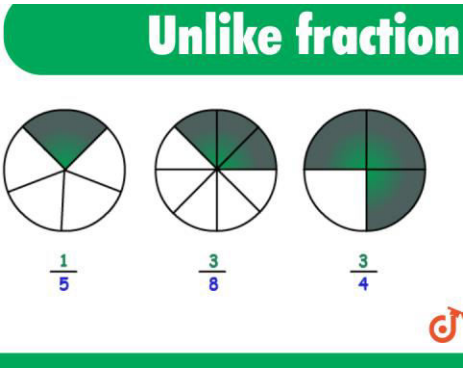
2. Find out the unlike fractions from the given fractions:

Unlike fractions

(a) $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{15}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{2}{15}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{4}{11}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{10}{11}, \frac{2}{5}$ = $\frac{2}{5}$

(c) $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{3}{4}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

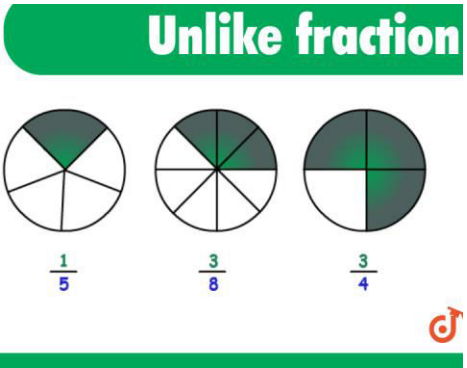
Exercise – 11(B)

2. Find out the unlike fractions from the given fractions:

Unlike fractions

(d) $\frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{8}, \quad \frac{5}{8}, \quad \frac{7}{8},$ $=$ $\frac{2}{3}$

(e) $\frac{6}{12}, \quad \frac{1}{6}, \quad \frac{2}{6}, \quad \frac{5}{6},$ $=$ $\frac{6}{12}$



TYPES OF FRACTIONS

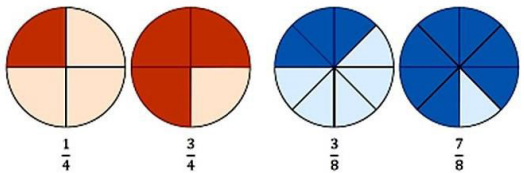
Exercise – 11(B)

3. Circle the like fractions in the following fractions:

(a) $\frac{7}{13}$, $\frac{5}{13}$, $\frac{9}{13}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{2}{9}$, $\frac{8}{13}$,

(b) $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{8}{11}$,

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{7}{9}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$,



Like fractions because the pies are both split into 4 pieces and the fractions share the same denominator.

Like fractions because the pies are both split into 8 pieces and the fractions share the same denominator.

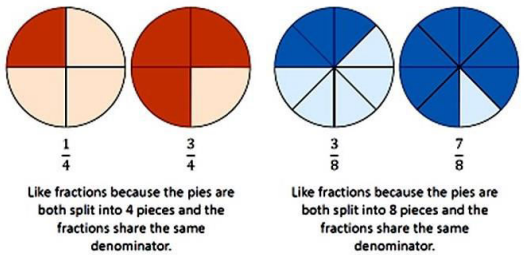
TYPES OF FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

3. Circle the like fractions in the following fractions:

(d) $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{4}{6}$,

(e) $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{3}{7}$,



Like fractions because the pies are both split into 4 pieces and the fractions share the same denominator.

Like fractions because the pies are both split into 8 pieces and the fractions share the same denominator.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

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Students are able to understand the different types of fractions.

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SESSION	**: 11**
CLASS	**: IV**
SUBJECT	**: MATHEMATICS**
CHAPTER NUMBER	**: 11**
CHAPTER NAME	**: FRACTIONS**
SUBTOPIC	**: EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS AND FINDING EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS**

TYPES OF FRACTIONS

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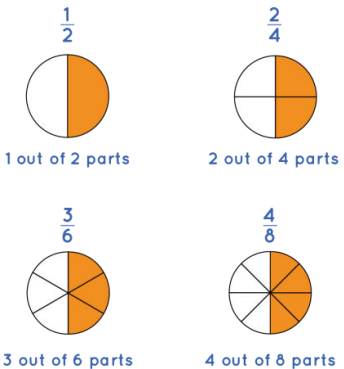
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Equivalent fractions are those **fractions** which can be **simplified** to the same **fraction** i.e. **fraction** that represent the same of the whole.

We can simplify a **fraction** by dividing both the **numerator** and the **denominator** of the **fraction** by the **same** number.



EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

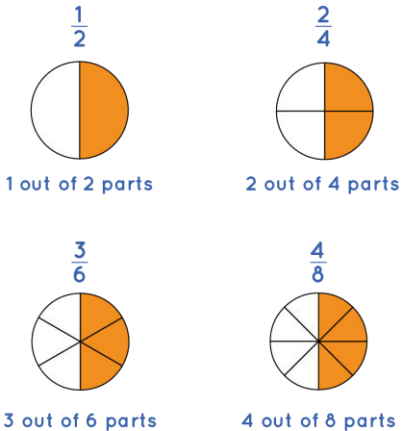
EXAMPLE : Consider the **fraction** $\frac{8}{24}$. Here, the **denominator** i.e. **24** is divisible by the **numerator 8**.

Therefore, upon dividing,

We get –

$\frac{\cancel{8}^{1}}{\cancel{24}_{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$ $\left(\frac{8 \div 8}{24 \div 8} = \frac{1}{3}\right)$

Here, $\frac{1}{3}$ is the simplified form of $\frac{8}{24}$.

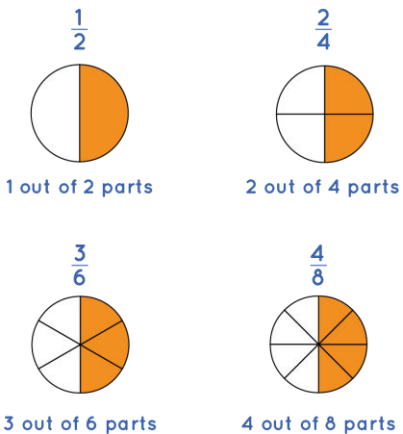


EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXAMPLE : Now consider two fractions $\frac{6}{20}$ and $\frac{15}{50}$.

Simplify both the **fractions**



$$\frac{6 \div 2}{20 \div 2} = \frac{\cancel{6}^{3}}{\cancel{20}_{10}} = \frac{3}{10}$$ **[divided by 2]**

$$\frac{15 \div 5}{50 \div 5} = \frac{\cancel{15}^{3}}{\cancel{50}_{10}} = \frac{3}{10}$$ **[divided by 5]**

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

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EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXAMPLE :

Since both of these **fractions** can be **simplified** to $\frac{3}{10}$, they are **equivalent fractions**.

$\frac{1}{2}$

1 out of 2 parts

$\frac{2}{4}$

2 out of 4 parts

$\frac{3}{6}$

3 out of 6 parts

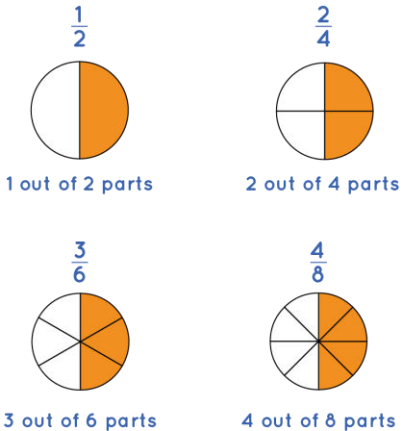
$\frac{4}{8}$

4 out of 8 parts

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Another quick to check whether two or more **fractions** are **equivalent** is to multiply the **numerator** of the first **fraction** by the **denominator** of the second **fraction** and to multiply the **denominator** of the first **fraction** by the **numerator** of the second **fraction**. If both the products are the same, then the **fractions** are **equivalent**.



EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

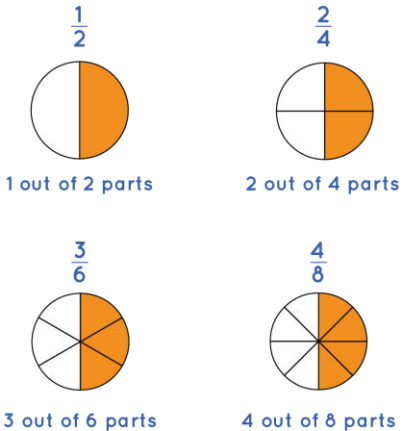
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXAMPLE : Consider the $\frac{6}{20}$ and $\frac{15}{50}$ again.

Multiply as shown by the arrows

$$\frac{6}{20} \quad \frac{15}{50}$$

$6 \times 50 = 300$ and $20 \times 15 = 300$



Since, the answer is 300 in both the cases, $\frac{6}{20}$ and $\frac{15}{50}$ are **equivalent fractions**.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

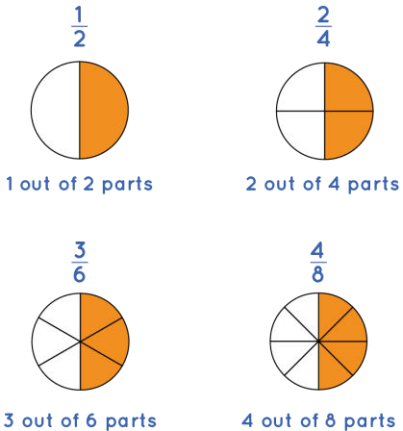
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXAMPLE : Are $\frac{7}{15}$ and $\frac{9}{11}$ equivalent fractions?

ANSWER: Multiple as shown $\frac{7}{15} \times \frac{9}{11}$

$7 \times 11 = \mathbf{77}$

$15 \times 9 = \mathbf{135}$



Since, the product are not equal, $\frac{7}{15}$ and $\frac{9}{11}$ are not equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

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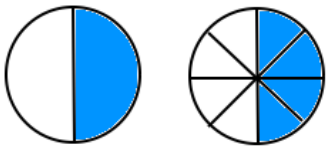
FINDING EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

To find the equivalent **fractions** of a given **fraction**, we multiply or divide the **numerator** and the **denominator** of the **fraction** by the same number other than **zero** or **one**.

Equivalent fractions



$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$

0.5 = 0.5

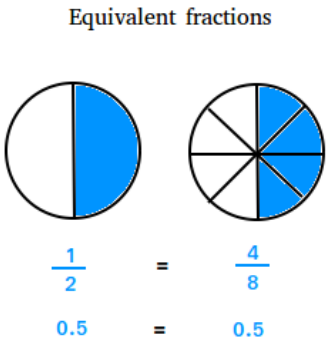
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

FINDING EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXAMPLE : 1 Find the equivalent fractions of $\frac{2}{13}$.

ANSWER: Equivalent fractions of $\frac{2}{13}$ are: $\frac{2\times2}{13\times2} = \frac{4}{26}$; $\frac{2\times3}{13\times3} = \frac{6}{39}$

; $\frac{2\times4}{13\times4} = \frac{8}{52}$; $\frac{2\times5}{13\times5} = \frac{10}{65}$; etc.



For more **equivalent fractions** of $\frac{2}{13}$, we can further multiply the **numerator** and **denominator** by 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,……. etc,.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

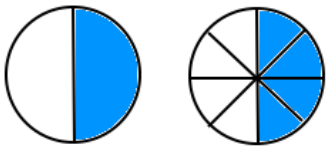
FINDING EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EXAMPLE : 2 Find two equivalent fractions of $\frac{16}{20}$.

ANSWER: Equivalent fractions of $\frac{16}{20}$ will be:

$$\frac{16 \div 2}{20 \div 2} = \frac{8}{10} \; ; \; \frac{16 \div 4}{20 \div 4} = \frac{4}{5} \; ; \text{etc.}$$

Equivalent fractions



$\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{4}{8}$

0.5 = 0.5

$\therefore$ $\frac{16}{20}$, $\frac{8}{10}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ are **equivalent fractions**.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP
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Students are able to understand the meaning of equivalent fractions and how to find the equivalent fractions.

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THANKING YOU

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SESSION	**: 12**
CLASS	**: IV**
SUBJECT	**: MATHEMATICS**
CHAPTER NUMBER	**: 11**
CHAPTER NAME	**: FRACTIONS**
SUBTOPIC	**: EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS AND FINDING EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS, EX-11 B Q.NO. 4, 5 AND 6**

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EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

4. Write the next two equivalent fractions to each of the following fractions:

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{6}{9}$, $\frac{2\times2}{3\times2}=\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{2\times3}{3\times3}=\frac{6}{9}$

(b) $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{10}{14}$, $\frac{15}{21}$, $\frac{5\times2}{7\times2}=\frac{10}{14}$ $\frac{5X3}{7\times3}=\frac{15}{21}$

(c) $\frac{6}{11}$, $\frac{24}{44}$, $\frac{36}{66}$, $\frac{6\times4}{11\times4}=\frac{24}{44}$ $\frac{6\times6}{11\times6}=\frac{36}{66}$

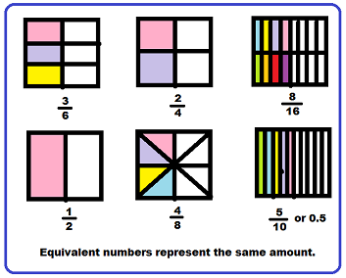
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

4. Write the next two equivalent fractions to each of the following fractions:

(d) $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{10}{18}$, $\frac{25}{45}$, $\frac{5\times2}{9\times2}=\frac{10}{18}$ $\frac{5\times5}{9\times5}=\frac{25}{45}$

(e) $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{9}{30}$, $\frac{21}{70}$, $\frac{3\times3}{10\times3}=\frac{9}{30}$ $\frac{3\times7}{10\times7}=\frac{21}{70}$



EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

5. Fill in the blanks:

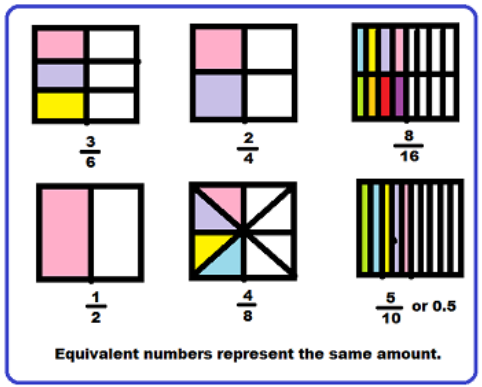
(a) $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{25}{\boxed{40}}$

(b) $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{\boxed{20}}$

(c) $\frac{\boxed{7}}{9} = \frac{63}{81}$

(d) $\frac{4}{\boxed{5}} = \frac{20}{25}$

(e) $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{\boxed{5}}$



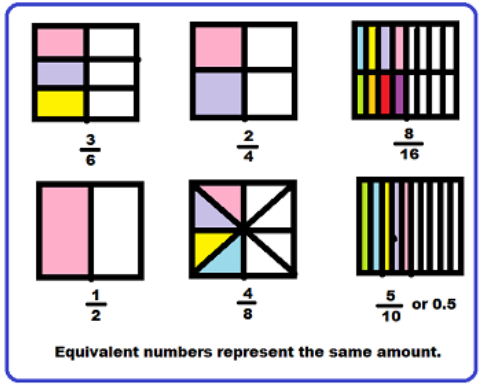
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$

$3 \times 12 = 36$ $\quad\quad$ $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{12}$ $\quad\quad$ $4 \times 9 = 36$



So, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$ is equivalent fractions.

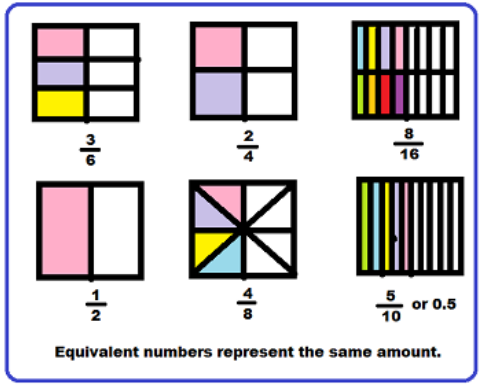
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(b) $\frac{9}{27}$ and $\frac{3}{9}$

$9 \times 9 = 81$ $\qquad$ $\frac{9}{27} \times \frac{3}{9}$ $\qquad$ $27 \times 3 = 81$



So, $\frac{9}{27}$ and $\frac{3}{9}$ is equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

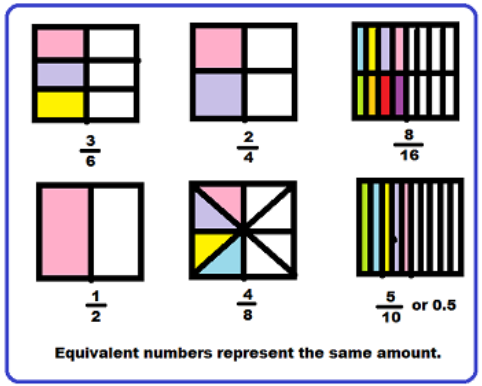
6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{6}$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$\frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{7}{6}$

$5 \times 7 = 35$



So, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{7}{6}$ is not equivalent fractions.

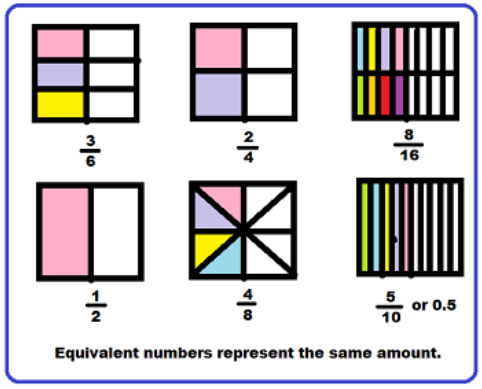
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(d) $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$

$5 \times 12 = 60$ $\qquad$ $\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{9}{12}$ $\qquad$ $9 \times 9 = 81$



So, $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$ is not equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

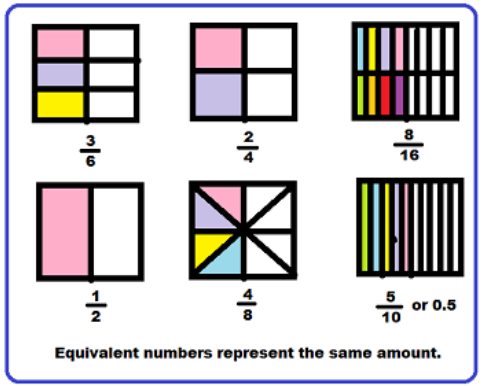
6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(e) $\frac{9}{15}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$\frac{9}{15}$ $\quad$ $\frac{3}{5}$

$15 \times 3 = 45$



So, $\frac{9}{15}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ is equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

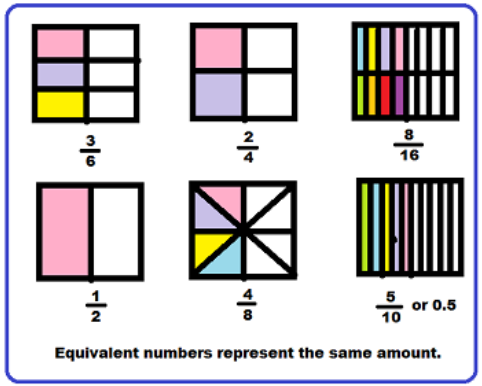
6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(f) $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$

$2 \times 12 = 24$

$\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{9}{12}$

$4 \times 9 = 36$



So, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$ is not equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

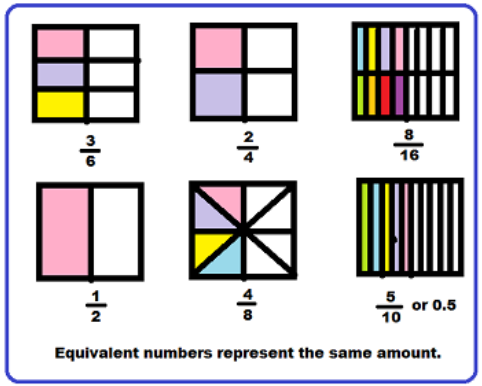
6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(g) $\frac{11}{12}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$

$11 \times 9 = 99$

$\frac{11}{12} \times \frac{7}{9}$

$12 \times 7 = 84$



So, $\frac{11}{12}$ and $\frac{7}{9}$ is not equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

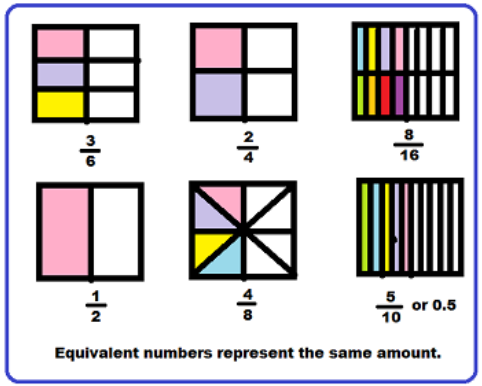
6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(h) $\frac{12}{24}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$

$12 \times 8 = 96$

$\frac{12}{24} \quad \frac{5}{8}$

$24 \times 5 = 120$



So, $\frac{12}{24}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ is not equivalent fractions.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(B)

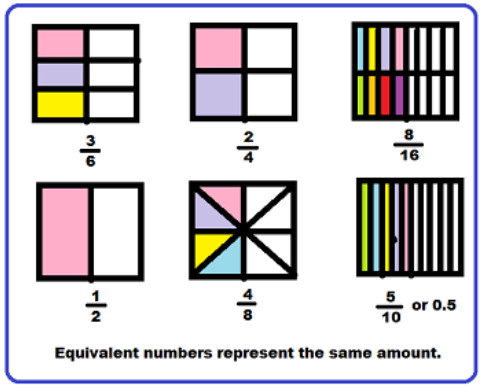
6. Check whether the given fractions are equivalent or not:

(i) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{12}{18}$

$2 \times 18 = 36$

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{12}{18}$

$3 \times 12 = 36$



So, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{12}{18}$ is equivalent fractions.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

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Students are able to understand the meaning of equivalent fractions and how to find the equivalent fractions using multiplication and division.

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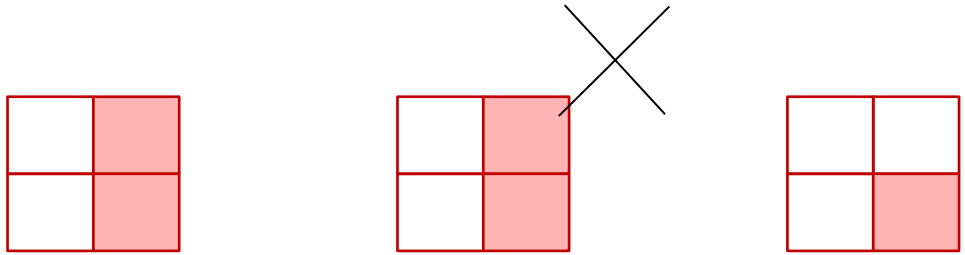
SESSION	**: 14**
CLASS	**: IV**
SUBJECT	**: MATHEMATICS**
CHAPTER NUMBER	**: 11**
CHAPTER NAME	**: FRACTIONS**
SUBTOPIC	**: SUBTRACTIONS OF LIKE FRACTIONS, EX-11 D**

FRACTION

SUBTRACTION OF FRACTION

Let us subtract $\frac{1}{4}$ from $\frac{2}{4}$.



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

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

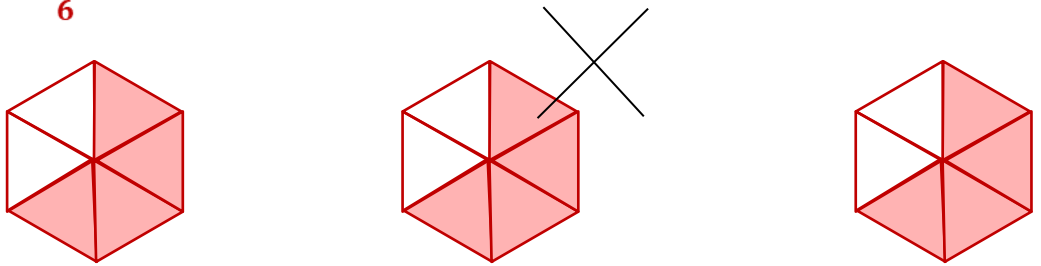
Two like **fractions** can be **subtracted** by simply **subtracting** the smaller **numerator** from the greater **numerator**, while keeping the **denominator** same.

FRACTION

SUBTRACTION OF FRACTION

EXAMPLE

Subtract $\frac{2}{6}$ from $\frac{4}{6}$.



$$\frac{4}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4-2}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$$

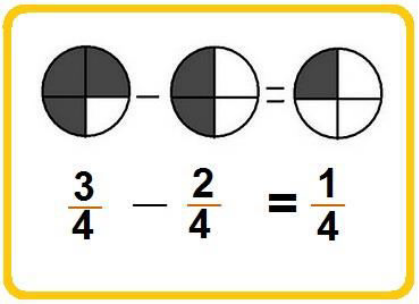
$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

SUBTRACTION OF LIKE FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(D)

1. Fill in the blanks:

(a) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{\boxed{1}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{7}{11} - \frac{5}{11} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{11}$ (c) $\frac{17}{25} - \frac{\boxed{8}}{25} = \frac{9}{\boxed{25}}$



SUBTRACTION OF LIKE FRACTIONS

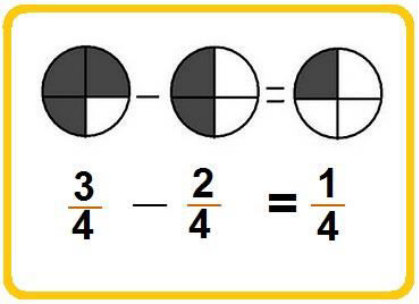
Exercise – 11(D)

1. Fill in the blanks:

(d) $\frac{8}{14} - \frac{\boxed{3}}{14} = \frac{5}{\boxed{14}}$

(e) $\frac{\boxed{34}}{43} - \frac{11}{43} = \frac{23}{43}$

(f) $\frac{17}{18} - \frac{\boxed{4}}{18} = \frac{13}{\boxed{18}}$



SUBTRACTION OF LIKE FRACTIONS

Exercise – 11(D)

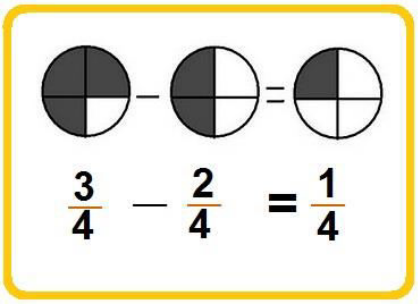
1. Fill in the blanks:

(g) $\frac{10}{15} - \frac{7}{15} = \frac{3}{15}$

(h) $\frac{10}{13} - \frac{9}{13} = \frac{1}{13}$

(i) $\frac{23}{42} - \frac{17}{42} = \frac{6}{42}$

(j) $\frac{87}{92} - \frac{57}{92} = \frac{30}{92}$



SUBTRACTION OF LIKE FRACTIONS

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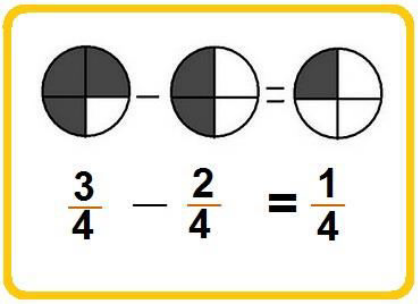
Exercise – 11(D)

2. Subtract the following:

(a) $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{4-3}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$

(b) $\frac{7}{11} - \frac{2}{11} = \frac{7-2}{11} = \frac{5}{11}$

(c) $\frac{11}{17} - \frac{5}{17} = \frac{11-5}{17} = \frac{6}{17}$



SUBTRACTION OF LIKE FRACTIONS

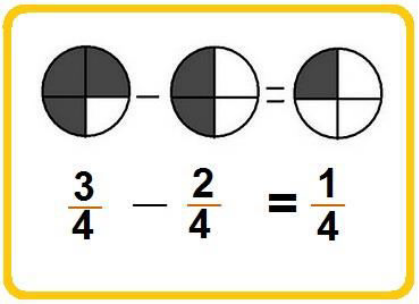
Exercise – 11(D)

2. Subtract the following:

(d) $\frac{20}{31} - \frac{15}{31} = \frac{20-15}{31} = \frac{5}{31}$

(e) $\frac{4}{15} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{4-2}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$

(f) $\frac{15}{25} - \frac{10}{25} = \frac{15-10}{25} = \frac{5}{25}$



SUBTRACTION OF LIKE FRACTIONS

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Exercise – 11(D)

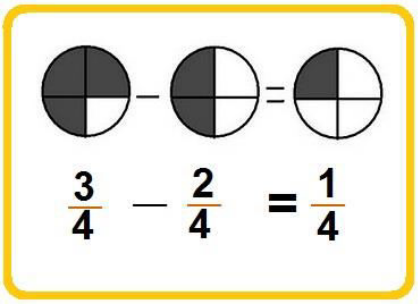
2. Subtract the following:

(g) $\frac{17}{23} - \frac{11}{23} = \frac{17-11}{23} = \frac{6}{23}$

(h) $\frac{15}{19} - \frac{12}{19} = \frac{15-12}{19} = \frac{3}{19}$

(i) $\frac{12}{26} - \frac{11}{26} = \frac{12-11}{26} = \frac{1}{26}$

(j) $\frac{25}{43} - \frac{23}{43} = \frac{25-23}{43} = \frac{2}{43}$



HOME ASSIGNMENT:

- **Complete Exercise – 11(D) in your note book.**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP
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Students are able to understand how to subtract the like fractions.

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