

Ch-9

Fractions

WORKSHEET

1. (a) Fractions with different denominators are called unlike fractions.

(b) A mixed number is a combination of an ~~improper~~ ^{whole} and an ~~improper~~ ^{proper} fraction.

(c) A fraction greater than 1 is always an improper fraction.

(d) In $\frac{17}{18}$, 17 is the ~~no~~ numerator.

(e) The lowest term for $\frac{10}{10}$ is 2.

(f) 5 one-fifths make a whole.

(g) There are nine halves in $4\frac{1}{2}$

(h) A proper fraction is always less than 2

(i) Fractions with the same denominator are like fractions.

(j) The fractions such as half, one-third, one-fourth, two-fifth, five-sixth are called proper fraction

$$2: a) \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{25}{1} = \frac{15}{1} = 15$$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{5} \text{ of } 25 = 15$$

$$(b) \frac{19}{2} = 9\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) 6\frac{2}{9} = \frac{56}{9}$$

$$(d) \frac{3}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(e) \frac{18^9}{42^{24}} = \frac{9^3}{21^7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$3. a) 2\frac{5}{13} + \frac{7}{13} + 3\frac{9}{26}$$

$$= \frac{31}{13} + \frac{7}{13} + \frac{87}{26}$$

$$\frac{31 \times 2 + 7 \times 2 + 87}{26} = \frac{62 + 14 + 87}{26} = \frac{163}{26}$$

$$= 6\frac{7}{26}$$

$$(b) 9\frac{5}{7} - 5\frac{7}{9}$$

$$= \frac{68}{7} - \frac{52}{9} = \frac{68 \times 9 - 52 \times 7}{63} = \frac{612 - 364}{63}$$

$$= \frac{248}{63} = 3\frac{59}{63}$$

$$(c) \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$(d) \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 4 + 1 \times 10 + 3 \times 5}{20} = \frac{12 + 10 + 15}{20}$$

$$= \frac{22 + 15}{20} = \frac{7}{20}$$

$$(e) \text{ length of the ribbon} = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ m} = \frac{7}{2} \text{ m}$$

length of a piece if the ribbon is cut

$$\text{into 2 pieces} = \frac{7}{2} \div 2$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{4}$$

∴ Length of each piece is $\frac{7}{2}$ or 50 cm or

500 mm