

EXAMPLE:

1. $3 \frac{4}{5} + 2 \frac{1}{2} = 6 \frac{3}{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{19} \times 2 = \underline{38} \\ 5 \times 2 \quad 10 \leftarrow \text{LCD} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \underline{5} \times 5 = \underline{25} \\ + \underline{2} \times 5 \quad \underline{10} \\ \hline \underline{63} = 6 \frac{3}{10} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

1. SIMPLEST FORM
2. MIXED NUMBERS TO IMPROPER FRACTIONS
3. FORMING EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS
4. COMPARING FRACTIONS
5. ADDING/SUBTRACTING FRACTIONS
6. MULTIPLYING FRACTIONS
7. DIVIDING FRACTIONS

EXAMPLES:

1. $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{9}{5} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$

2. $1 \frac{2}{3} \div 4 \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\frac{5}{3} \div \frac{25}{6} = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{6}{25} = \frac{30}{75} = \frac{2}{5}$$

EXAMPLES:

1. $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{48} \div 3 = \frac{5}{16}$

2. $2 \frac{2}{5} \times 1 \frac{1}{4} = 3$

$$\frac{12}{5} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{60}{20} \div \frac{20}{20} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$