**Fractions**

Fractions are part of a whole.

½ 1 is the **numerator** (the one the top). 2 is the **denominator** (the one under)

**Illustration:**

How to draw an illustration: **2/6**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **HI** | **HI** |  |
|   |  |  |
|  |  |  |

THERE ARE ONLY **TWO BOXES OUT OF THE 6 BOXES** THAT ARE FILLED WITH THE WORD “HI”

You can also apply this in scores, checking, and etc.

There are many kinds of Fractions:

* Similar Fractions: those are fractions with **the same denominator**. This is perfect for adding and subtracting fractions.
* Dissimilar Fractions: fraction with **different denominator**. (we’ll explain how to add and subtract with “Dissimilar” fractions soon)
* Proper Fraction: **the numerator must be lower than the denominator**, because the denominator is the number of parts, and the numerator is how many parts are shaded or considered.
* Improper Fraction: **the numerator has to be higher than the denominator**. This can be changed to **Mixed Fractions.**
* Mixed Fractions: is a whole number plus a proper fraction: 5½.

**HOW TO CONVERT “MIXED FRACTIONS” TO “IMPROPER FRACTIONS”**

Example: 5¾ to 23/4

How did we do that?

Multiply the denominator by the whole number than add the quotient to the numerator. Than just copy the denominator

5 x 4 = 20 + 3 = 23.

**HOW TO CONVERT “IMPROPER FRACTIONS” TO “MIXED FRACTIONS”**

Example: 9/2 to 4½

How did we do that?

Divide the denominator from the numerator. The answer will be the whole number and the remainder will be the numerator, than just copy the denominator.

9 divided by 2= 4 remainder 1.