

## Mixed Numbers

### Converting Mixed #s to improper fraction

① multiply the whole # by denominator

② Add that # to the numerator

$$4 \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{+} = \frac{9}{2}$$

\* (arrow from 4 to 1, then to 2)

③ That # is the new numerator & the denominator stays the SAME

### Examples

①  $8 \frac{9}{10} \xrightarrow{+} = \frac{89}{10}$

\* (arrow from 8 to 9, then to 10)

②  $6 \frac{3}{5} \xrightarrow{+} = \frac{33}{5}$

\* (arrow from 6 to 3, then to 5)

③  $2 \frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$

④  $-8 \frac{5}{8} = -\frac{69}{8}$

⑤  $-6 \frac{2}{7} = -\frac{44}{7}$

### Converting an improper fraction to a mixed #

① Determine how many times the denom. goes into the numerator

$$\frac{46}{5} = 9$$

\* This is the whole #

② multiply the whole # by the denom.

$$9 * 5 = 45$$

③ Subtract the # from step 2 from the numerator

$$46 - 45 = 1$$

\* This is the new numerator. Denominator stays the same

$$\frac{46}{5} = 9 \frac{1}{5}$$

### Examples:

①  $\frac{36}{5} = 7 \frac{1}{5}$

②  $\frac{22}{7} = 3 \frac{1}{7}$

③  $-\frac{64}{7} = -9 \frac{1}{7}$

$7 * 5 = 35 \quad 36 - 35 = 1$

$7 * 3 = 21 \quad 22 - 21 = 1$

$9 * 7 = 63 \quad 64 - 63 = 1$

## Least Common Multiple (LCM)

- Smallest common multiple between a set of numbers

\* To find multiples, MULTIPLY the # by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...

Examples Find the LCM

①  $4 + 10$

4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28,

10: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

$\boxed{\text{LCM} = 20}$

②  $3 + 8$

3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24

8: 8, 16, 24

$\boxed{\text{LCM} = 24}$

③  $10 + 16$

10: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80

16: 16, 32, 48, 64, 80

$\boxed{\text{LCM} = 80}$