

Name

Answer key

Date

Period

Notes on Mixed Numbers

1. Adding Mixed Numbers

Steps to adding mixed numbers

$$1\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{3}{4}$$

- 1) Find common denominator (use LCM) LCM of 3 & 4 = 12
- 2) Convert fractions $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12} \rightarrow 1\frac{8}{12} + 2\frac{9}{12}$

- 3) add fractions & whole numbers

$$1 + 2 = 3 \quad \frac{8}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{17}{12}$$

- 4) combine / reduce / convert

$$1\frac{7}{12} = 1\frac{12}{12} + 3 = 4\frac{5}{12}$$

PRACTICE

a. $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$

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

c. $3\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{5}{8}$

$$5\frac{7}{24}$$

b. $5\frac{8}{9} + 2\frac{11}{18}$

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

d. $10\frac{3}{5} + 9$

$$19\frac{3}{5}$$

2. Subtracting mixed numbers (no borrowing)

Steps to subtracting mixed numbers

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

- 1) Find a common denominator LCM of 3 & 4 = 12
- 2) Convert fractions $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$ $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12} \rightarrow 2\frac{9}{12} - 1\frac{8}{12}$
- 3) subtract fractions & whole #s

$$2 - 1 = 1 \quad \frac{9}{12} - \frac{8}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

- 4) combine / reduce / convert

$$1 + \frac{1}{12} = 1\frac{1}{12}$$

PRACTICE

a. $1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$

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

c. $4\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{3}{8}$

$$3\frac{7}{24}$$

b. $6\frac{6}{7} - 3\frac{11}{14}$

$$3\frac{1}{14}$$

d. $7\frac{3}{5} - 6\frac{1}{2}$

$$1\frac{1}{10}$$

3. Subtracting mixed numbers (borrowing)

Steps to subtracting mixed numbers

- 1) Find common denominator (use LCM) $3 \times 4 = 12$
- 2) Convert fractions $2\frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{12}$ $\rightarrow 2\frac{8}{12} - 1\frac{1}{12}$
- 3) Borrow from whole # $2 = 1 + \frac{12}{12}$ $\frac{12}{12} + \frac{8}{12} = \frac{20}{12}$
- 4) Subtract fractions $2\frac{12}{12} - 1\frac{1}{12} = 1\frac{11}{12}$
- 5) Subtract whole #'s $1 - 1 = 0$ $1\frac{11}{12} - 0 = 1\frac{11}{12}$

PRACTICE

a. $1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$

b. $5\frac{5}{6} - 3\frac{10}{10}$

4. Multiplying mixed numbers

Steps to multiplying mixed numbers (option 1)

1. Convert all mixed #'s to improper fractions
2. Multiply across
3. Reduce / convert

$2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3}$

$2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

$\frac{11}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$

$\frac{11}{3} = 3\frac{2}{3}$

PRACTICE

a. $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$

b. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$

c. $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$

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

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Steps to multiplying mixed numbers (option 2)

PRACTICE

a. $1\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$

b. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$

c. $\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{3}{5}$

d. $3\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$

PRACTICE

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Angus King

a. $\frac{4}{3} \times 2\frac{8}{9} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{26}{9} = \frac{104}{27} = 3\frac{38}{27}$

~~$2\frac{1}{6}$~~

b. $1\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{18} = 1\frac{7}{18}$

c. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{17}{3} = \frac{119}{6} = 19\frac{5}{6}$

d. $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{5}{8} = \frac{11}{4} \times \frac{17}{8} = \frac{187}{32} = 5\frac{27}{32}$

e. $\frac{5}{7} + 2\frac{7}{8} = 2\frac{51}{56}$

$\frac{7}{35} \times \frac{25}{35} = \frac{175}{1225} = \frac{1}{7}$

$1\frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{10}{6} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{20}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{24}{9} = 2\frac{2}{3}$

g. $3\frac{3}{4} + 7\frac{1}{9}$

$3\frac{9}{12} + 7\frac{1}{9} = 10\frac{7}{12}$

h. $4\frac{5}{6} + 2\frac{2}{3}$

$4\frac{10}{12} + 2\frac{10}{12} = 6\frac{20}{12} = 7\frac{5}{3}$

i. $5\frac{3}{4} - 3\frac{1}{2}$

$5\frac{6}{8} - 3\frac{4}{8} = 2\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

j. $2\frac{3}{4} - 2\frac{1}{5}$

$2\frac{15}{20} - 2\frac{4}{20} = \frac{11}{20}$

k. $5\frac{4}{7} - 2\frac{2}{7}$

$5\frac{8}{14} - 2\frac{4}{14} = 3\frac{4}{14} = 3\frac{2}{7}$

l. $4\frac{6}{8} - 3\frac{8}{8}$

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