

Fraction Vocabulary

1. **Fraction** - A number that represents equal parts to a whole and has a numerator and denominator.

EX: $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ are both fractions

2. **Numerator** - The top number of a fraction that tells the number of equal parts compared to the number of equal parts in a whole.

EX: 3 is the numerator in $\frac{3}{4}$

3. **Denominator** - The bottom number of a fraction that tells the number of equal parts in the whole.

EX: 4 is the denominator in $\frac{3}{4}$

4. **Whole number** - A complete amount lacking no part, member, or element

EX: 2

5. **Equivalent Fractions** - Fractions that name the same number or are of equal value.

EX: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$

6. **Simplest Form** - A fraction is in simplest form when the numerator and the denominator have no common factor other than 1.

7. **Common denominator** - When the denominators in two or more fractions are the same.

8. **Least Common denominator** - The least common multiple (LCM) of the denominators of two or more fractions.

9. **Improper fraction** - When the numerator is larger than the denominator

10. **Proper fraction** - Numerator is smaller than the denominator.

11. **Mixed Number** - A whole number and a fraction.

12. **Greatest Common Factor(GCF)** - the largest factor of two or more numbers.

13. **Fraction in Lowest Terms** - a fraction that has been reduced, or divided so far that the numerator and the denominator do not share factors any longer.

Steps to finding GCF:

- | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | <u>16</u> | <u>24</u> |
| a. Write the factors of all your numbers | 1 | 1 |
| b. Look for all the numbers that are the same | 2 | 2 |
| | 4 | 3 |
| c. The highest common number is the <i>GCF</i> | 8 | 4 |
| | 16 | 6 |
| | | 8 |
| | | 12 |
| | | 24 |

Example: Find the *GCF* of 16 and 24.

Solution: The *GCF* of 16 and 24 is 8.

Example: Put 4/8 into lowest terms. **Solution** - Divide both numbers by the greatest common factor. In 4/8, the *GCF* is four, so after dividing both numbers by four, you get 1/2.

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{4 / 4 = 1} \\ \mathbf{8 / 4 = 2} \end{array}$$

Least Common Multiple-the smallest factor of two numbers.

Example- find the *LCM* of 4 and 6. **Solution-** Factors of 4 - 4,8,12,16,20,24,28... Factors of 6 - 6,12,18,24,30... Factors they have in common are 12 and 24. the lowest number is 12, so the *LCM* of 4 and 6 is 12