Fractions with Different Denominators

3 ← numerator 5 ← denominator **Multiple-** the product of any given whole number and another whole number.

EX- 12 is a multiple of 6 because 6x2=12

LCM: 15

Finding the Common Denominators

- 1. List multiples for both numbers
- Circle the first <u>multiple</u> both numbers have in common
 a.This number is the Least Common
 Multiple (LCM)

5: 5, 10, **15**, 20, 25, 30

<u>Step 1</u>:

Find the <mark>L</mark>east <mark>C</mark>ommon <mark>M</mark>ultiple (LCM):

- 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, **15**, 18
- 5: 5, 10, **15**, 20, 25, 30

<u>Step 2</u>: Set the LCM as the new denominator after the "=" sign for both fractions.

<u>Step 3</u>: Find the missing factor that multiplies to equal the new denominator.

<u>Step 4</u>: Whatever you do on the bottom, you do on the top.

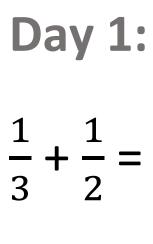
Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the second fraction.

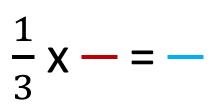
<u>Step 5</u>: Add the numerators. Keep the denominator the same.

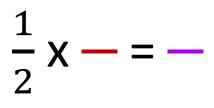
 $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} =$ $\frac{2}{3}$ Х 15 $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{10}{15}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ X 15 $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{12}{15}$

Example:

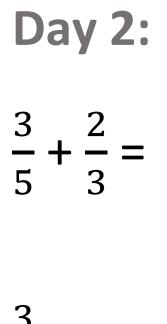
 $\frac{10}{15} + \frac{12}{15} = \frac{22}{15}$

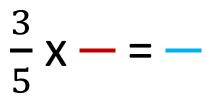


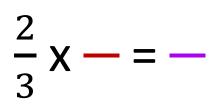








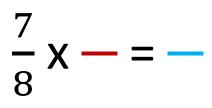


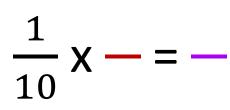




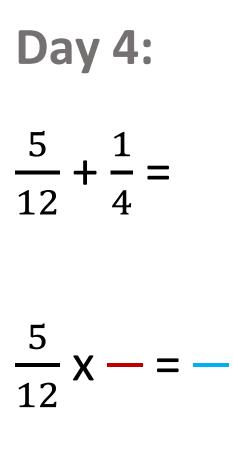
 $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{10} =$

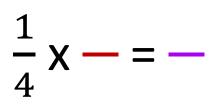
Day 3:







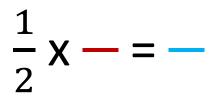


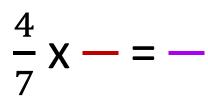




Day 5:

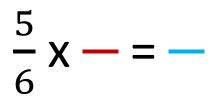
 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{7} =$

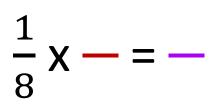






Day 6: $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{8} =$

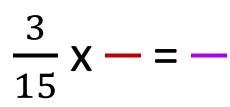




Day 7:

$$\frac{6}{10} - \frac{3}{15} =$$

$$\frac{6}{10}$$
 x — = —



_ _ _ _ _