

FRACTIONS REVIEW SHEET

Fractions Review Sheet

Name: _____

Numerator – The number **on top** of the fraction bar. The **numerator** is the number of equal parts being used (or accounted for).

Denominator – The number **on the bottom** of the fraction bar. The denominator represents the total number of parts, objects, things or pieces.

Multiple – The **multiple** of a number is the product of that number and any whole number.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 are all multiples of 5.

Can you think of other multiples of 5?

Quick Tip: The multiples of a number go on forever.

Common Multiples – When comparing 2 or more sets of **multiples**, the numbers that appear in each group are called **Common Multiples**.

For example, let's compare the **multiples** of 2, 8 and 12.

2 → 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, **24**, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, **48**

8 → 8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, **48**, 56, 64, **72**, 80

12 → 12, **24**, 36, **48**, 60, **72**, 84, 96, 108

24, 48 and **72** are all common multiples of 2, 8 and 12.

Quick Tip: We know that **72** is a multiple of 2 because it is an even number.

Least Common Multiple – This is the smallest number out of the **common multiples**.

Look at the previous example for **Common Multiples** above. The **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** of 2, 8 and 12 is **24** because it is the smallest number of the **common multiples**.

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Name: _____

Numerator – The number on top of the fraction bar. The **numerator** is the number of equal parts being used (or accounted for).

Denominator – The number on the bottom of the fraction bar. The denominator represents the total number of parts, objects, things or pieces.

Multiple – The **multiple** of a number is the product of that number and any whole number.
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and **60** are all multiples of **5**.

Can you think of other multiples of 5?

Quick Tip: The multiples of a number go on forever.

Common Multiples – When comparing 2 or more sets of **multiples**, the numbers that appear in each group are called **Common Multiples**.

For example, let's compare the **multiples** of **2, 8** and **12**.

2 → 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, **24**, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, **48**

8 → 8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, **48**, 56, 64, **72**, 80

12 → 12, **24**, 36, **48**, 60, **72**, 84, 96, 108

24, 48 and **72** are all common multiples of **2, 8** and **12**.

Quick Tip: We know that **72** is a multiple of **2** because it is an even number.

Least Common Multiple – This is the smallest number out of the **common multiples**.

Look at the previous example for **Common Multiples** above. **The Least Common Multiple (LCM)** of **2, 8** and **12** is **24** because it is the smallest number of the **common multiples**.

Least Common Denominator (LCD) – This is the **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** between a set of fractions.

For example, let's compare $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$

What is the **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** of 6 and 8?

6 \longrightarrow 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84

8 \longrightarrow 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80

24, 48 and **72** are all **Common Multiples** of **6** and **8**, but **24** is the **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** because it is the smallest number. Therefore, **24** is also the **Least Common Denominator (LCD)**.

Factors – These are the numbers that can be equally divided into a given number.

For example, the **factors** of **36** are:

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 36 \\ 2 \times 18 \\ 3 \times 12 \\ 4 \times 9 \\ 6 \times 6 \end{array}$$

The numbers **1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18** and **36** can all be divided equally into **36**.

Greatest Common Factor (GCF) – This is the largest number of all the common **factors** shared between 2 or more numbers.

For example, let's compare the numbers **24** and **12**.

What are the factors of 24?

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24

What are the factors of 12?

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and **12** are all factors of 24 and 12, but **12** is the **Greatest Common Factor (GCF)** because it is the biggest number.

Mixed Number – A **mixed number** is a **whole number** and a **fraction** combined.

For example:

Improper Fraction – A **fraction** that has a bigger **numerator** than **denominator** (The top number is larger than the bottom number).

For example:

Equivalent Fractions -- **Fractions** that are equal to each other.

For example:

Improper Fractions → **Mixed Numbers**

When changing an improper fraction to a mixed number, follow these steps:

1st – Divide the numerator by the denominator.

2nd – Write down your answer, this is the whole number of your mixed fraction.

3rd – The remainder (from dividing the number by the denominator) will be the numerator of your mixed number.

4th – The denominator stays the same.

For example:

Mixed Numbers → Improper Fractions

When changing a mixed number to an improper fraction, follow these 3 steps:

- 1st – Multiply the whole number by the denominator.
- 2nd – Add the numerator to your answer
- 3rd – Place that number on top of your current denominator

For example:

Notes:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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