

Fractions

Chapter 4: Fractions · Topic 1

Key Concept

A fraction represents a part of a whole, with the numerator showing parts we have and the denominator showing total equal parts.

Fractions with the same denominator can be compared by looking at their numerators - the larger numerator means a larger fraction.

Adding or subtracting fractions with the same denominator involves adding or subtracting the numerators while keeping the denominator the same.

For example, $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$, both keeping the denominator unchanged.

Quick Revision Notes

- Fraction: numerator (parts we have) / denominator (total parts).
- Same-denominator fractions compared by numerator.
- Larger numerator = larger fraction.
- Adding same-denominator fractions: add numerators.
- Denominator stays the same.
- Example: $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$.
- Subtracting works similarly.
- Example: $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$.

Practice Questions

- 1 Solve $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7}$.
- 2 Solve $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{8}$.
- 3 Compare $\frac{4}{9}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$.
- 4 Draw and shade fractions to show $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$.
- 5 Solve $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{10}$.
- 6 Create your own fraction addition problem.