## Fractions Worksheet I

Name:

MA 201

- 1. What does it mean when we say that a fraction is in simplest form?
- 2. Write these fractions in simplest form.
  - (a)  $\frac{2}{14}$

  - $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ (b) & \frac{21}{15} \\ (c) & \frac{212}{146} \\ (d) & \frac{2^5 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 11^9}{2^6 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13^5} \\ (e) & \frac{45300}{145660} \end{array}$
- 3. Are  $\frac{6}{15}$  and  $\frac{8}{21}$  equivalent? Explain.
- 4. Which is bigger  $\frac{3}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$ ? Draw a diagram to explain your answer.
- 5. For each list of fractions, find equivalent fractions that have common denominators.
  - (a)  $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{10}$ (b)  $\frac{5}{28}, \frac{4}{15}$ (c)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{6}{41}$
- 6. For each list of fractions, find equivalent fractions that have the least common denominator.
  - (a)  $\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{10}$ (b)  $\frac{5}{28}, \frac{4}{15}$ (c)  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{15}, \frac{6}{41}$
- 7. Find two fractions,  $\frac{a}{b}$  and  $\frac{c}{d}$ , such that the least common denominator for  $\frac{a}{b}$  and  $\frac{c}{d}$  is NOT equal to LCM(b, d).
- 8. Use colored diagrams or fraction strips to explain why  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{2+3}{5+4}$ .
- 9. Use the area model to explain why  $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times 3}{5 \times 4}$ .
- 10. What is meant by  $2\frac{1}{3}$ ?