<u>Instructions to students</u>: The notes provided must be copied to the math's copy & then do the Homework in the same copy.

- The number of the form a/b, where a & b are natural numbers are called fractions. Here a is called numerator and b is called denominator of the given fraction.

    Ex: 5/8 5 is the numerator & 8 is the denominator, Here 5/8 means five – eighth.

- Fractions with same denominators are called like fractions.
    Ex: $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{5}{9}$ etc.

- Fractions with different denominators are called unlike fractions.
    Ex: $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{11}$

- Fractions with 1 as numerators are known as unit fraction.
    Ex: $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{9}$

- All fractions whose numerator is greater than or equal to its denominator is called an improper fraction
    Ex: $\frac{5}{3}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{8}{8}$ etc.

- A fraction whose numerator is greater than zero but less than its denominator Is called a proper fraction

Ex: $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{13}{128}$ etc.

➕ A combination of a whole number & a proper fraction is called a mixed numeral

$5\frac{3}{7}$, $2\frac{3}{11}$ etc.

➕ Converting an improper fraction into mixed fraction

Thus, mixed fraction = quotient $\frac{remainder}{denominator}$

Ex: $\frac{23}{7}$ = $7)\overline{23}(3$

$\qquad$ 21

$\qquad \overline{\times 2}$

$\frac{23}{7}$ = $3\frac{2}{7}$

➕ Converting a mixed fraction into an improper fraction

Mixed fraction = <u>integral part × denominator + remainder</u>

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ Denominator

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Ex: $5\frac{3}{8}$ = <u> 5 × 8 + 3 </u> = <u> 40 + 3 </u> = <u> 43 </u>

$\qquad\qquad\qquad$ 8 $\qquad\qquad$ 8 $\qquad\qquad$ 8

<u>Homework</u>

➢ Complete exercise 6.1 {Que no. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10 &11 }, exercise 6.2 questions (1 & 2) and exercise 6.3 (1 , 2 &3) In math's copy.