

ordering fractions...

We use a common denominator to put fractions in size order.

EXAMPLE:

Write these fractions in order of size, starting with the smallest:

$$\frac{4}{15} \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\frac{4}{15} = \frac{8}{30}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{30}$$

$$\frac{3}{10} = \frac{9}{30}$$

$$\frac{8}{30} \quad \frac{9}{30} \quad \frac{12}{30}$$

$$\frac{4}{15} \quad \frac{3}{10} \quad \frac{2}{5}$$

15, 5 and 10 all go into a common multiple of 30

Convert to decimals (with or without a calculator)

Convert all fractions to the common denominator

Order the decimals and convert back

Put the fractions in size order

Write the original fractions in the correct order

ordering FDP...

We can order fractions, decimals & percentages by converting them all to decimals.

EXAMPLE: Write in ascending order:

$$\frac{17}{20} \quad 0.871 \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad 87\%$$

$$17 \div 20 = 0.85 \quad 5 \div 6 = 0.833... \quad 87\% = 0.87$$

0.8333, 0.85, 0.87, 0.871

$$\frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{17}{20} \quad 87\% \quad 0.871$$

We calculate with algebraic fractions using the same rules we use for calculating with numerical fractions.

multiply / divide...

EXAMPLE: Simplify

$$\frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} \times \frac{x^2}{2} &= \frac{x^2}{2x} \\ &= \frac{x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: Simplify

$$\frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} \div \frac{x + 4}{x + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x + 1)(x - 1)} \times \frac{x + 1}{x + 4} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 - 4x)(x + 1)}{(x + 1)(x - 1)(x + 4)} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x - 1)(x + 4)} \\ &= \frac{x(x - 4)}{(x - 1)(x + 4)} \\ &= \frac{x}{(x - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

Use a common denominator, multiplying the numerators

Notice that the '+2' term ends up positive

Multiply the numerators and denominators

Simplify, dividing the numerator & denominator by x.

The lowest common denominator is x^2

'Keep-flip-change' (multiply by the reciprocal)

Multiply the numerators and denominators

Divide the numerator and denominator by $x + 1$

By factorising we can simplify further, dividing by $x - 4$

Notice the '+4' term is positive

add / subtract...

EXAMPLE: Simplify

$$\frac{x + 1}{2} - \frac{x - 1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3(x + 1)}{6} - \frac{2(x - 1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{3x + 3 - (2x - 2)}{6} \\ &= \frac{3x + 3 - 2x + 2}{6} \\ &= \frac{x + 5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: Simplify

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{x + 2}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: Simplify

$$\frac{3}{x - 1} - \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3x}{x(x - 1)} - \frac{4(x - 1)}{x(x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{3x - (4x - 4)}{x(x - 1)} \\ &= \frac{-x + 4}{x(x - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

fractional change...

EXAMPLE:

Increase £450 by $\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{8}{5}$ of 450

$$450 \div 5 = 90$$

$$90 \times 8 = \text{£}720$$

EXAMPLE:

Decrease £450 by $\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{2}{5}$ of 450

$$450 \div 5 = 90$$

$$90 \times 2 = \text{£}180$$

$$\frac{5}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{5}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

repeated change...

EXAMPLE: On Monday, Mike runs 20 km. Each day, he reduces the length of his run by $\frac{1}{4}$. How far does he run on Wednesday?

$$20 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= 20 \times \frac{9}{16}$$

$$= 20 \div 16 \times 9$$

$$= 11.25 \text{ km}$$

Reduces twice by Wednesday