General instructions for students:- whatever be the notes provided, everything must be copied in the maths copy and then do the HOME WORK in the same copy.

MATHS FRACTIONS STD.VI

PROPER FRACTION:- A Fraction whose numerator is greater than zero but less than its denominator is called a proper fraction.

Example:- 2/3,3/7.. etc.

IMPROPER FRACTION:- A fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator is called an improper fraction.

Example:- 13/5,9/7… etc.

MIXED FRACTION:- Every improper fraction can be written as a mixed fraction and every mixed fraction can be written as an improper fraction.

Example:- 5(3/7), 2(5/6)….etc.

LIKE AND UNLIKE FRACTION:- Two or more fractions having same denominator are called like fractions.

Example:- 3/7,6/7,11/7……..etc.

Two or more fractions having different denominators are called unlike fractions.

Example:- 1/5 , 2/3, 4/7……..etc.

EQUIVALENT FRACTION:- Two or fractions are called equivalent fractions if they have same value.

Example:- ½=2/4=3/6 ….. etc.

Q.1. Reduce the following fraction into their lowest terms by prime factorisation method:-

i) 48/60 II) 510/210.

Solution:- i) 48/60= 2x2x2x2x3/2x2x3x5 = 2x2/5=4/5.

ii) 510/210= 2x3x5x17/2x3x5x7 = 17/7.

Q.2. Convert the following fractions into equivalent like fractions:-

4/5,7/15,31/20.

Solution:- LCM of 5,15,20=60.

4/5= 4x12/5x12=48/60

7/15= 7x4/15x4=28/60

31/20= 31x3/20x3 = 93/60

Thus, the given fractions are equivalent to 48/60 , 28/60 , 93/60 repectively.

ASSIGNMENT- 2

EXERCISE – 6.3

QUESTION NUMBERS:- 6(I and ii) , 9. Iii) , 11. (ii, iii).

……XXXX……