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The simplest form of a Fraction:-

A fraction is said to be in the simplest (or lowest) form if its numerator and denominator have no common factor except 1, i.e., they are coprime natural numbers. Thus, to find the equivalent fraction in the simplest form, we find the HCF of the numerator and the denominator. Then, we divide both of them by their HCF and get the equivalent fraction in the simplest form.

Like Fractions:-

Fractions, whose denominators are the same, are called like fractions. For example: $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{8}{9}$ are all like fractions whereas $\frac{1}{19}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ are not like fractions. The latter are called unlike fractions as their denominators are different.

Comparing Fractions:-

For fractions with the same numerators, the smaller the denominator, the greater the fraction.

For fractions with the same denominators, the greater the numerator, the greater the fraction.

Comparing like fractions:-

Since the like fractions are fractions with the same denominator, therefore, to compare two like fractions, it is just sufficient to compare their numerators. Greater the numerator, greater the fraction.

We know that in two fractions with the same denominator, one fraction with a bigger numerator is larger. Since in such cases the denominators are the same, i.e., these are like fractions, therefore only numerators are to be compared, so these comparisons are easy to make.

Comparing unlike fractions:-

We know that unlike fractions are fractions with different denominators. Now if their numerators are the same, then smaller the denominator, greater the fraction. However, if the two fractions have different numerators, then we find equivalent fractions of both and choose one from each such that their denominators are the same.

Then for comparison, greater the numerator, greater the fraction. Thus,

we can find the greater of the two given fractions with different numerators and different denominators.