Exercise 5A

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1.

Solutions

(i) Total parts = 4

Shaded region = 3

Hence, the shaded portion of the region is 3 parts of the whole figure

∴ 3 / 4

(ii) Total parts = 4

Shaded region = 1

Hence, the shaded portion of the region is 1 part of the whole figure

∴ 1 / 4

(iii) Total parts = 3

Shaded region = 2

Hence, the shaded portion of the region is 2 parts of the whole figure

∴ 2 / 3

(iv) Total parts = 10

Shaded region = 3

Hence, the shaded portion of the region is 3 parts of the whole figure

∴ 3 / 10

(v) Total parts = 9

Shaded region = 4

Hence, the shaded portion of the region is 4 parts of the whole figure

∴ 4 / 9

(vi) Total parts = 8

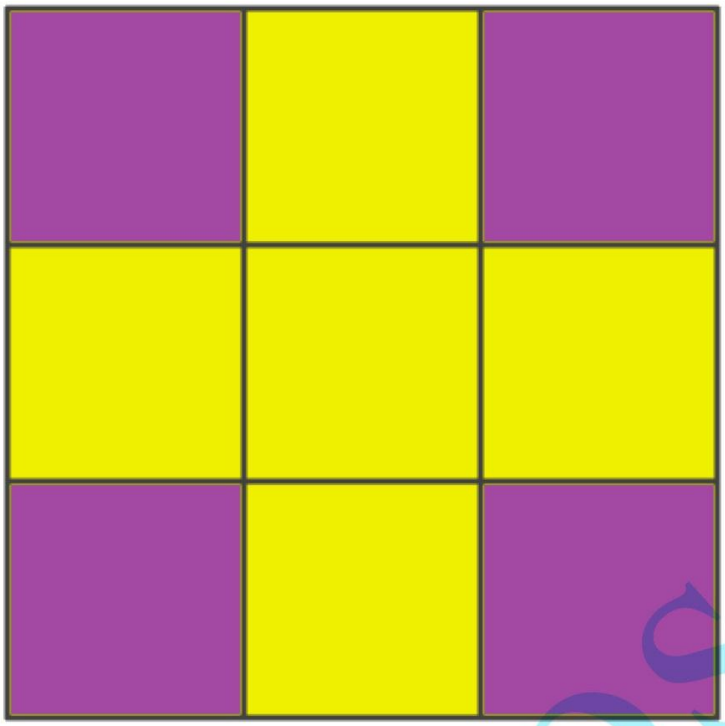
Shaded region = 3

Hence, the shaded portion of the region is 3 parts of the whole figure

∴ 3 / 8

2.

Solution



∴ Above figure represents the shaded region 4 / 9 of the whole figure

3.

Solution

The shaded region is not equal to 1 / 4 since the above figure does not have equal parts

4.

Solution

(i) The fraction for three – fourths is 3 / 4

(ii) The fraction for four – sevenths is 4 / 7

(iii)The fraction for two – fifths is 2 / 5

(iv) The fraction for three – tenths is 3 / 10

(v) The fraction for one- eighth is 1 / 8

(vi) The fraction for five – sixths is 5 / 6

(vii) The fraction for eight – ninths is 8 / 9

(viii) The fraction for seven – twelfths is 7 / 12

5.

Solutions

(i) 4 / 9

Numerator of 4 / 9 is 4

Denominator of 4 / 9 is 9

(ii) 6 / 11

Numerator of 6 / 11 is 6

Denominator of 6 / 11 is 11

(iii) 8 / 15

Numerator of 8 / 15 is 8

Denominator of 8 / 15 is 15

(iv) 12 / 17

Numerator of 12 / 17 is 12

Denominator of 12 / 17 is 17

(v) 5 / 1

Numerator of 5 / 1 is 5

Denominator of 5 / 1 is 1

6.

Solutions

(i) Fraction of numerator = 3, denominator = 8 is 3 / 8

(ii) Fraction of numerator = 5, denominator = 12 is 5 / 12

(iii) Fraction of numerator = 7, denominator = 16 is 7 / 16

(iv) Fraction of numerator = 8, denominator = 15 is 8 / 15

Exercise 5B

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1.

Solution

A fraction whose numerator is less than its denominator is called a proper fraction

Here,

1 / 2, 3 / 5 and 10 / 11 are proper fractions

2.

Solution

A fraction whose numerator is greater than or equal to its denominator is called an improper fraction

Here,

3 / 2, 9 / 4, 8 / 8, 3, 27 / 16, 19 / 18 and 26 / 26 are improper fractions.

3.

Solution

6 / 5, 7 / 5, 8 / 5, 9 / 5, 11 / 5, 12 / 5 are improper fractions with denominator 5

4.

Solution

13 / 2, 13 / 3 13 / 4, 13 / 5, 13 / 6, 13 / 7 are improper fractions with numerator 13

Exercise 5C

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1.

Solution

(i) 2 / 3

2 / 3 = (2 / 3 × 2 / 2) = (2 / 3 × 3 / 3) = (2 / 3 × 4 / 4) = (2 / 3 × 5 / 5) = (2 / 3 × 6 / 6)

∴ 2 / 3 = 4 / 6 = 6 / 9 = 8 / 12 = 10 / 15 = 12 / 18

The fractions are 4 / 6, 6 / 9, 8 / 12, 10 / 15 and 12 / 18

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 2 / 3 are 4 / 6, 6 / 9, 8 / 12, 10 / 15 and 12 / 18

(ii) 4 / 5

4 / 5 = (4 / 5 × 2 / 2) = (4 / 5 × 3 / 3) = (4 / 5 × 4 / 4) = (4 / 5 × 5 / 5) = (4 / 5 × 6 / 6)

∴ 4 / 5 = 8 / 10 = 12 / 15 = 16 / 20 = 20 / 25 = 24 / 30

The five fractions are 8 / 10, 12 / 15, 16 / 20, 20 / 25 and 24 / 30

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 4 / 5 are 8 / 10, 12 / 15, 16 / 20, 20 / 25 and 24 / 30

(iii) 5/8

5 / 8 = (5 / 8 × 2 / 2) = (5 / 8 × 3 / 3) = (5 / 8 × 4 / 4) = (5 / 8 × 5 / 5) = (5 / 8 × 6 / 6)

∴ 5 / 8 = 10 / 16 = 15 / 24 = 20 / 32 = 25 / 40 = 30 / 48

The five fractions are 10 / 16, 15 / 24, 20 / 32, 25 / 40 and 30 / 48

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 5 / 8 are 10 / 16, 15 / 24, 20 / 32, 25 / 40 and 30 / 48

(iv) 7/10

7/10 = (7/10 × 2 / 2) = (7 / 10 × 3 / 3) = (7 / 10 × 4 / 4) = (7 / 10 × 5 / 5) = (7 / 10 × 6 / 6)

∴ 7 / 10 = 14 / 20 = 21 / 30 = 28 / 40 = 35/ 50 = 42 / 60

The five fractions are 14 / 20, 21 / 30, 28 / 40, 35 / 50 and 42 / 60

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 7 / 10 are 14 / 20, 21 / 30, 28 / 40, 35 / 50 and 42 / 60

(v) 3 / 7

3 / 7 = (3 / 7 × 2 / 2) = (3 / 7 × 3 / 3) = (3 / 7 × 4 / 4) = (3 / 7 × 5 / 5) = (3 / 7 × 6 / 6)

∴ 3 / 7 = 6 / 14 = 9 / 21 = 12 / 28 = 15 / 35 = 18 / 42

The five fractions are 6 / 14, 9 / 21, 12 / 28, 15 / 35 and 18 / 42

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 3 / 7 are 6 / 14, 9 / 21, 12 / 28, 15 / 35 and 18 / 42

(vi) 6 / 11

6 / 11 = (6 / 11 × 2 / 2) = (6 / 11 × 3 / 3) = (6 / 11 × 4 / 4) = (6 / 11 × 5 / 5) = (6 / 11 × 6 / 6)

∴6 / 11 = 12 / 22 = 18 / 33 = 24 / 44 = 30 / 55 = 36 / 66

The five fractions are 12 / 22, 18 / 33, 24 / 44, 30 / 55 and 36 / 66

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 6 / 11 are 12 / 22, 18 / 33, 24 / 44, 30 / 55 and 36 / 66

(vii) 7/ 9

7/ 9 = (7 / 9 × 2 / 2) = (7 / 9 × 3 / 3) = (7 / 9 × 4 / 4) = (7 / 9 × 5 / 5) = (7 / 9 × 6 / 6)

∴ 7 / 9 = 14 / 18 = 21 / 27 = 28 / 36 = 35 / 45 = 42 / 54

The five fractions are 14 / 18, 21 / 27, 28 / 36, 35 / 45 and 42 / 54

Hence, the five fractions equivalent to 7 / 9 are 14 / 18, 21 / 27, 28 / 36, 35 / 45 and 42 / 54

(viii) 5 / 12

5 / 12 = (5 / 12 × 2 / 2) = (5 / 12 × 3 / 3) = (5 / 12 × 4 / 4) = (5 / 12 × 5 / 5) = (5 / 12 × 6 / 6)

∴ 5 / 12 = 10 / 24 = 15 / 36 = 20 / 48 = 25 / 60 = 30 / 72

The five fractions equivalent to 5 / 12 are 10 / 24, 15 / 36, 20 / 48, 25 / 60 and 30 / 72

2.

Solutions

(i) 5 / 6 and 20 / 24

Given fractions are 5 / 6 and 20 / 24

By cross multiplication we get

(5 × 24) = 120

(6 × 20) = 120

Now (5 × 24) = (6 × 20) = 120

Hence, 5 / 6 and 20 / 24 are the pairs of equivalent fractions

(ii) 3 / 8 and 15 / 40

Given fractions are 3 / 8 and 15 / 40

By cross multiplication we get

(3 × 40) = 120

(8 × 15) = 120

Now (3 × 40) = (8 × 15) = 120

Hence, 3 / 8 and 15 / 40 are the pairs of equivalent fractions

(iii) 4 / 7 and 16 / 21

Given fractions are 4 / 7 and 16 / 21

By cross multiplication we get

(4 × 21) = 84

(7 × 16) = 112

Now (4 × 21) ≠ (7 × 16)

Hence, 4 / 7 and 16 / 21 are not the pairs of equivalent fractions

(iv) 2 / 9 and 14 / 63

Given fractions are 2 / 9 and 14 / 63

By cross multiplication we get

(2 × 63) = 126

(9 × 14) = 126

Now (2 × 63) = (9 × 14) = 126

Hence, 2 / 9 and 14 / 63 are the pairs of equivalent fractions

(v) 1 / 3 and 9 / 24

Given fractions are 1 / 3 and 9 / 24

By cross multiplication we get

(1 × 24) = 24

(3 × 9) = 27

Now (1 × 24) ≠ (3 × 9)

Hence,1 / 3 and 9 / 24 are not the pairs of equivalent fractions

(vi) 2 / 3 and 33 / 22

Given fractions are 2 / 3 and 33 / 22

By cross multiplication we get

(2 × 22) = 44

(3 × 33) = 99

Now (2 × 22) ≠ (3 × 33)

Hence, 2 / 3 and 33 / 22 are not the pairs of equivalent fractions

3.

Solution

(i) Let 3 / 5 = □ / 30

Clearly shows 30 = (5 × 6)

Now multiply the numerator by 6 also

∴ 3 / 5 = (3 × 6) / (5 × 6) = 18 /30

Hence, 18 / 30 is the equivalent fraction of 3 / 5 having denominator 30

(ii) Let 3 / 5 = 24 / □

Clearly shows 24 = (3 × 8)

Now multiply the denominator by 8 also

∴ 3 / 5 = (3 × 8) / (5 × 8) = 24 / 40

Hence, 24 / 40 is the equivalent fraction of 3 / 5 having numerator 24

4.

Solution

(i) Let 5 / 9 = □ / 54

Clearly shows 54 = (9 × 6)

Now multiply the numerator by 6 also

∴ 5 / 9 = (5 × 6) / (9 × 6) = 30 / 54

Hence, 30 / 54 is the equivalent fraction of 5 / 9 having denominator 54

(ii) Let 5 / 9 = 35 / □

Clearly shows 35 = (5 × 7)

Now multiply the denominator by 7 also

∴ 5 / 9 = (5 × 7) / (9 × 7) = 35 / 63

Hence, 35 / 63 is the equivalent fraction of 5 / 9 having numerator 35

5.

Solution

(i) Let 6 / 11 = □ / 77

Clearly shows 77 = (11 × 7)

Now multiply the numerator by 7 also

∴ 6 / 11 = (6 × 7) / (11 × 7) = 42 / 77

Hence, 42 / 77 is the equivalent fraction of 6 / 11 having denominator 77

(ii) Let 6 / 11 = 60 / □

Clearly shows 60 = (6 × 10)

Now multiply the denominator by 10 also

∴ 6 / 11 = (6 × 10) / (11 × 10) = 60 / 110

Hence, 60 / 110 is the equivalent fraction of 6 / 11 having numerator 60

Exercise 5D

1.

Solution

Like fractions

Fractions having the same denominator are called 'Like fractions'

The five examples of like fractions are

2 / 7, 3 / 7, 4 / 7, 5 / 7 and 6 / 7

Unlike fractions

Fractions having different denominators are called 'Unlike fractions'

The five examples of unlike fractions are

2 / 6, 4 / 7, 5 / 9, 6 / 8, 9 / 6

2.

Solution

Given fractions are 3 / 5, 7 / 10, 8 / 15 and 11 / 30

5	5	10	15	30
2	1	2	3	6
3	1	1	3	3
	1	1	1	1

LCM of 5, 10, 15 and 30 = (5 × 3 × 2) = 30

Converting each of the given fractions into an equivalent fraction with denominator as 30

We get

(3 × 6) / (5 × 6) = 18 / 30

(7 × 3) / (10 × 3) = 21 / 30

(8 × 2) / (15 × 2) = 16 / 30

(11 × 1) / (30 × 1) = 11 / 30

∴ 18 / 30, 21 / 30, 16 / 30 and 11 / 30 are the required like fractions

3.

Solution

Given fractions are 1 / 4, 5 / 8, 7 / 12 and 13 / 24

2	4	8	12	24
2	2	4	6	12
2	1	2	3	6
3	1	1	3	3
	1	1	1	1

LCM of 4, 8, 12, 24 = (2 × 2 × 2 × 3) = 24

Converting each of the given fractions into an equivalent fraction with denominator as 24

We get

(1 × 6) / (4 × 6) = 6 / 24

(5 × 3) / (8 × 3) = 15 / 24

(7 × 2) / (12 × 2) = 14 / 24

(13 × 1) / (24 × 1) = 13 / 24

∴ 6 / 24, 15 / 24, 14 / 24 and 13 / 24 are the required like fractions

4.

Solutions

(i) Since among the two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two

Hence, 8 / 9 > 5 / 9

(ii) Since among the two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two

Hence, 9 / 10 > 7 / 10

(iii) Since among the two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two

Hence, 3 / 7 < 6 / 7

(iv)Since among the two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two

Hence, 11 / 15 > 8 / 15

(v) Since among the two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two

Hence, 6 / 11 > 5 / 11

(vi)Since among the two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two

Hence, 11 / 20 < 17 / 20

5.

Solutions

(i) Since among two fractions with same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two

Hence 3 / 4 > 3 / 5

(ii) Since among two fractions with same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two

Hence, 7 / 8 > 7 / 10

(iii) Since among two fractions with same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two

Hence, 4 / 11 < 4 / 9

(iv) Since among two fractions with same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two

Hence, 8 / 11 > 8 / 13

(v) Since among two fractions with same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two

Hence, 5 / 12 < 5 / 8

(vi) Since among two fractions with same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two

Hence, 11 / 4 > 11 / 15

Compare the fractions given below:

6.

Solution

Given fractions are 4 / 5 and 5 / 7

5	5	7
7	1	7
	1	1

LCM of 5 and 7 = (5 × 7) = 35

Now convert each one of 4 / 5 and 5 / 7 into an equivalent fraction having 35 as denominator

4 / 5 = (4 × 7) / (5 × 7) = 28 / 35

5 / 7 = (5 × 5) / (7× 5) = 25 / 35

Clearly it shows 28 / 35 > 25 / 35

Hence, 4 / 5 > 5 / 7

7. 3 / 8, 5 / 6

Solution

Given fractions are 3 / 8 and 5 / 6

2	8	6
2	4	3
2	2	3
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 8 and 6 = (2 × 2 × 2 × 3) = 24

Now convert each one of 3 / 8 and 5 / 6 into an equivalent fraction having 24 as denominator

3 / 8 = (3 × 3) / (8 × 3) = 9 / 24

5 / 6 = (5 × 4) / (6 × 4) = 20 / 24

Clearly it shows 9 / 24 < 20 / 24

Hence, 3 / 8 < 5 / 6

8.

Solution

Given fractions are 7 / 11 and 6 / 7

11	11	7
7	1	7
	1	1

LCM of 11 and 7 = (11 × 7) = 77

Now convert each one of 7/11 and 6/7 into an equivalent fraction having 77 as denominator

7 / 11 = (7 × 7) / (11 × 7) = 49 / 77

6 / 7 = (6 × 11) / (7 × 11) = 66 / 77

Clearly it shows 49 / 77 < 66 / 77

Hence, 7 / 11 < 6 / 7

9.

Solution

Given fractions are 5 / 6 and 9 / 11

11	11	6
6	1	6
	1	1

LCM of 11 and 6 = (11 × 6) = 66

Now convert each one of 5 / 6 and 9 / 11 into an equivalent fraction having 66 as

denominator

5 / 6 = (5 × 11) / (6 × 11) = 55 / 66

9 / 11 = (9 × 6) / (11 × 6) = 54 / 66

Clearly it shows 55 / 66 > 54 / 66

Hence, 5 / 6 > 9 / 11

10.

Solution

Given fractions are 2 / 3 and 4 / 9

3	3	9
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 3 and 9 = (3 × 3) = 9

Now convert each one of 2 / 3 and 4 / 9 into an equivalent fraction having 9 as denominator

2 / 3 = (2 × 3) / (3 × 3) = 6 / 9

4 / 9 = (4 ×1) / (9 × 1) = 4 / 9

Clearly it shows 6 / 9 > 4 / 9

Hence, 2 / 3 > 4 / 9

11.

Solution

Given fractions are 6 / 13 and 3 / 4

2	13	4
2	13	2
13	13	1
	1	1

LCM of 13 and 4 = (2 × 2 × 13) = 52

Now convert each one of 6/13 and 3/4 into an equivalent fraction having 52 as denominator

6 / 13 = (6 × 4) / (13 × 4) = 24 / 52

3 / 4 = (3 × 13) / (4 × 13) = 39 / 52

Clearly it shows 24/52 < 39/52

Hence, 6 / 13 < 3 / 4

12.

Solution

Given fractions are 3 / 4 and 5 / 6

2	6	4
2	3	2
3	3	1
	1	1

LCM of 4 and 6 = (2 × 2 × 3) = 12

Now convert each of 3 / 4 and 5 / 6 into an equivalent fraction having 12 as denominator

3 / 4 = (3 × 3) / (4× 3) = 9 / 12

5 / 6 = (5 × 2) / (6 × 2) = 10 / 12

Clearly it shows 9 / 12 < 10 / 12

Hence, 3 / 4 < 5 / 6

13.

Solution

Given fractions are 5 / 8 and 7 / 12

2	12	8
2	6	4
2	3	2
3	3	1
	1	1

LCM of 8 and 12 = 24

Now convert each of 5 / 8 and 7 / 12 into an equivalent fraction having 24 as denominator

5 / 8 = (5 × 3) / (8 × 3) = 15 / 24

7 / 12 = (7 × 2) / (12 × 2) = 14 / 24

Clearly it shows 15 / 24 > 14 / 24

Hence, 5 / 8 > 7 / 12

14.

Solution

Given fractions are 4 / 9 and 5 / 6

3	9	6
3	3	2
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 9 and 6 = (3 × 3 × 2) = 18

Now convert each of 4 / 9 and 5 / 6 into an equivalent fraction having 18 as

denominator

4 / 9 = (4 × 2) / (9 × 2) = 8 / 18

5 / 6 = (5 × 3) / (6 × 3) = 15 / 18

Clearly it shows 8 / 18 < 15 / 18

Hence, 4 / 9 < 5 / 6

15.

Solution

Given fractions are 4 / 5 and 7 / 10

5	5	10
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 5 and 10 = (5 × 2) = 10

Now convert each of 4 / 5 and 7 / 10 into an equivalent fraction having 10 as

denominator

4 / 5 = (4 × 2) / (5 × 2) = 8 / 10

7 / 10 = (7× 1) / (10 ×1) = 7 / 10

Clearly it shows 8 / 10 > 7 / 10

Hence, 4 / 5 > 7 / 10

Exercise 5E

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1.

Solution

Given 5 / 8 + 1 / 8

5 / 8 + 1 / 8 = (5 + 1) / 8

= 6 / 8

= 3 / 4

∴ Sum of 5 / 8 + 1 / 8 = 3 / 4

2.

Solution

Given 4 / 9 + 8 / 9

4 / 9 + 8 / 9 = (4 + 8) / 9

= 12 / 9

= 4 / 3

∴ Sum of 4 / 9 + 8 / 9 = 4 / 3

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

3.

$$1\frac{3}{5} + 2\frac{4}{5}$$

Solution

$$1\frac{3}{5} + 2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{5} + \frac{14}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{5} + \frac{14}{5} = \frac{22}{5} = 4\frac{2}{5}$$

$$5\overline{)22}\,4 \quad 20 \quad 2$$

4.

Solution

Given
2/9 + 5/6

3	9	6
3	3	2
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 9 and 6 = (3 × 3 × 2) = 18
2/9 + 5/6 = (2 × 2) / (9 × 2)+ (5× 3) / (6 × 3)
= (4 + 15) / 18

18	19	1
	18	
	1	

= 19/18

$= 1\frac{1}{18}$

5.

Solution

Given
7/12 + 9/16

2	12	16
2	6	8
2	3	4
2	3	2
3	3	1
	1	1

LCM of 12 and 16 = (2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3) = 48
7/12 + 9/16 = (7 × 4) / (12 × 4) + (9 × 3) / (16 × 3)
= (28 + 27) / 48
= 55/48

48	55	1
	48	
	7	

$= 1\frac{7}{48}$

6.

Solution

Given

4/15 + 17/20

5	15	20
3	3	4
2	1	4
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 15 and 20 = (5 × 3 × 2 × 2) = 60

4/15 + 17/20 = (4 × 4) / (15 ×4) + (17 × 3) / (20 × 3)

= 16/60 + 51/60

= 67/60

$= 1\frac{7}{60}$

60 | 67 | 1

60

7

7. $2\frac{3}{4}+5\frac{5}{6}$

Given

$$2\frac{3}{4}+5\frac{5}{6}$$

11/4 + 35/6

2	4	6
2	2	3
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 4 and 6 = (2 × 2 × 3) =12

11/4 + 35/6 = (11 × 3) / (4 × 3) + (35 × 2) / (6 × 2)

= 33/12 + 70/12

= 103/12

$$\begin{array}{r|c|l} 12 & 103 & 8 \\ & 96 & \\ \hline & 7 & \end{array}$$

$= 8\frac{7}{12}$

8. $3\frac{1}{8}+1\frac{5}{12}$

Solution

Given

$$3\frac{1}{8}+1\frac{5}{12}$$

= 25/8 + 17/12

2	8	12
2	4	6
2	2	3
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 8 and 12 = (2 × 2 × 2 ×3) = 24

25/8 + 17/12 = (25 × 3) / (8 × 3) + (17× 2) / (12 × 2)

= 75/24 + 34/24

= 109/24

24	109	4
	96	
	13	

$$= 4\frac{13}{24}$$

9. $2\frac{7}{10} + 3\frac{8}{15}$

Solution

Given

$$2\frac{7}{10} + 3\frac{8}{15}$$

27/10 + 53/15

5	10	15
2	2	3
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 10 and 15 = (5 × 3 × 2) = 30

27/10 + 53/15 = (27 × 3) / (10 × 3) / (53 × 2) / (15 × 2)
= 81/30 + 106/30
= 187/30

30 | 187 | 6
180
7

$$= 6\frac{7}{30}$$

10. $3\frac{2}{3}+1\frac{5}{6}+2$

Solution

Given

$$3\frac{2}{3}+1\frac{5}{6}+2$$

11/3 + 11/6 + 2

3	3	6
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 3 and 6 = (3 × 2) = 6

11/3 + 11/6 + 2 = (11 × 2) / (3 × 2) + (11 × 1) / (6 × 1) + (2 × 6)

= (22 + 11 + 12) /6

= 45 / 6

=15 / 2

2	15	7
	14	
	1	

$$= 7\frac{1}{2}$$

Exercise 5F

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Find the difference:

1.

Solution

We have

5 / 8 – 1 / 8

5 / 8 – 1 / 8 = (5-1) / 8

= 4 / 8

= 2 / 4

= 1 / 2

Hence, 5 / 8 – 1 / 8 = 1 / 2

2.

Solution

We have

7 / 12 – 5 / 12

7 / 12 – 5 / 12 = (7 – 5) / 12

= 2 / 12

= 1 / 6

Hence, 7 /12 – 5 / 12 = 1 / 6

3. $4\frac{3}{7} - 2\frac{4}{7}$

Solution

Given

$4\frac{3}{7} - 2\frac{4}{7}$

$31 / 7 - 18 / 7$

$31 / 7 - 18 / 7 = (31 - 18) / 7$

$= 13 / 7$

7	13	1
	7	
	6	

$= 1\frac{6}{7}$

4.

Solution

Given

$5 / 6 - 4 / 9$

3	6	9
3	2	3
2	2	1
	1	1

LCM of 6 and 9 = (3 × 3 × 2) = 18

Now, $5 / 6 = (5 \times 3) / (6 \times 3) = 15 / 18$

$4 / 9 = (4 \times 2) / (9 \times 2) = 8 / 18$

$\therefore 5 / 6 - 4 / 9 = 15 / 18 - 8 / 18$

$= (15 - 8) / 18$

$= 7 / 18$

Hence, $5 / 6 - 4 / 9 = 7 / 18$

5.

Solution

Given

1 / 2 – 3 / 8

2	2	8
2	1	4
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 2 and 8 = (2 × 2 × 2) = 8

Now, 1 / 2 = (1 × 4) / (2 ×4) = 4 / 8

3 / 8 = (3 × 1) / (8 × 1) = 3 / 8

∴ 1 / 2 – 3 / 8 = 4 /8 -3 / 8

= (4 – 3) / 8

= 1 / 8

Hence, 1 / 2 – 3 / 8 = 1 / 8

6.

Solution

Given

5 / 8 – 7 / 12

2	8	12
2	4	6
2	2	3
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 8 and 12 = (2 × 2 × 2 ×3) = 24

Now, 5 / 8 = (5 × 3) / (8 × 3) = 15 / 24

7 / 12 = (7 × 2) / (12 × 2) = 14 / 24

∴5 / 8 – 7 / 12 = 15 / 24 – 14 / 24

= (15 – 14) / 24

= 1 / 24

Hence, 5 / 8 – 7 / 12 = 1 / 24

7. $2\frac{7}{9} - 1\frac{8}{15}$

Solutions

Given

$$2\frac{7}{9} - 1\frac{8}{15}$$

25 / 9 – 23 / 15

3	9	15
3	3	5
5	1	5
	1	1

LCM of 9 and 15 = (3 × 3 × 5) = 45

Now, 25 / 9 = (25 × 5) / (9 × 5) = 125 / 45

23 / 15 = (23 × 3) / (15 × 3) = 69 / 45

∴ 25 / 9 – 23 / 15 = 125 / 45 – 69 / 45

= (125 – 69) / 45

= 56 / 45

45	56	1
	45	
	11	

$$= 1\frac{11}{45}$$

Hence, $2\frac{7}{9} - 1\frac{8}{15} = 1\frac{11}{45}$

8. $3\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{5}{12}$

Solutions

Given

$$3\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{5}{12}$$

29 / 8 – 29 / 12

2	8	12
2	4	6
2	2	3
3	1	3
	1	1

LCM of 8 and 12 = (2 × 2 × 2 ×3) = 24

Now, 29 / 8 = (29 × 3) / (8 × 3) = 87 / 24

29 / 12 = (29 × 2) / (12 × 2) = 58 / 24

∴ 29 / 8 – 29 / 12 = 87 / 24 – 58 / 24

= (87 – 58) / 24

= 29/24

24	29	1
	24	
	5	

$$= 1\frac{5}{24}$$

Hence, $3\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{5}{12} = 1\frac{5}{24}$

9. $2\frac{3}{10} - 1\frac{7}{15}$

Solution

Given

$$2\frac{3}{10} - 1\frac{7}{15}$$

23 / 10 – 22 /15

5	10	15
3	2	3
2	2	1
	1	1

LCM of 10 and 15 = (5 × 3 × 2) = 30

Now, 23 /10 = (23 × 3) / (10 × 3) = 69 / 30

22 / 15 = (22 × 2) / (15 × 2) = 44 / 30

23 / 10 – 22 / 15 = 69 / 30 – 44 / 30

= (69 – 44) / 30

= 25 / 30

= 5 / 6 (multiplication by 5)

Hence, $2\frac{3}{10} - 1\frac{7}{15}$ = 5 / 6

10. $6\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{3}{4}$

Solution

Given

$$6\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{3}{4}$$

$$20/3 - 15/4$$

3	3	4
2	1	4
2	1	2
	1	1

LCM of 3 and 4 = (2 × 2 × 3) = 12

Now, 20 / 3 = (20 × 4) / (3 × 4) = 80 / 12

15 / 4 = (15 × 3) / (4 × 3) = 45 / 12

∴ 20/3 – 15/4 = 80/12 – 45/12

= (80 – 45) / 12

= 35 / 12

12	35	2
	24	
	11	

$$= 2\frac{11}{12}$$

Hence, $6\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{11}{12}$

11. $7 - 5\frac{2}{3}$

Solution

Given

$7 - 5\frac{2}{3}$

$7 - 17 / 3$

LCM of 3 = 3

$7 = (7 \times 3) = 21$

$17 / 3 = 17 / 3$

Now, $7 - 17 / 3 = (21 - 17) / 3$

$= 4 / 3$

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

3	4	1
	3	
	1	

12. $10 - 6\frac{3}{8}$

Solution

Given

$10 - 6\frac{3}{8}$

$10 - 51 / 8$

LCM of 8 = 8

Now, $10 = (10 \times 8) = 80$

$51 / 8 = 51 / 8$

$\therefore 10 - 51 / 8 = (80 - 51) / 8$

$= 29 / 8$

8	29	3
	24	
	5	

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

Hence, $10 - 6\frac{3}{8} = 3\frac{5}{8}$

Simplify:

13. 5 / 6 – 4/9 + 2/3

Solution

Given

5 /6 – 4 / 9 + 2 / 3

3	3	6	9
3	1	2	3
2	1	2	1
	1	1	1

LCM of 3, 6 and 9 = (3 × 3 × 2) = 18

5/6 = (5 × 3) / (6 × 3) = 15 / 18 (by dividing 18/6 =3)

4/9 = (4× 2) / (9 × 2) = 8 /18 (by dividing 18/9 = 2)

2/3 = (2 × 6) / (3 × 6) = 12/18 (by dividing 18/3 = 6)

Now, 5/6 – 4/9 +2/3 = (15 – 8 + 12) /18

= (7 + 12) / 18

= 19 / 18

18	19	1
	18	
	1	

$= 1\frac{1}{18}$

14.

Solution

Given

5 / 8 + 3 /4 – 7 / 12

2	4	8	12
2	2	4	6
2	1	2	3
3	1	1	3
	1	1	1

LCM of 4, 8 and 12 = (2 × 2 × 2 × 3) = 24

5 / 8 = (5 × 3) / (8 ×3) = 15 / 24 (by dividing 24 / 8 =3)

3 / 4 = (3 × 6) / (4 × 6) = 18 / 24 (by dividing 24 / 4 = 6)

7 / 12 = (7 × 2) / (12 × 2) = 14 / 24 (by dividing 24 / 12 = 2)

Now, 5 / 8 + 3 / 4 – 7 / 12 = (15 + 18 – 14) / 24

= (33 – 14) / 24

= 19 / 24

Hence, 5 / 8 + 3 / 4 – 7 / 12 = 19 / 24

15.

Solution

Given

2 + 11/15 – 5/9

3	15	9
3	5	3
5	5	1
	1	1

LCM of 15 and 9 = (3 × 3 × 5) = 45

2 = (2 × 45) = 90 (by dividing 45 by 1 = 45)

11/15 = (11 ×3) / (15 × 3) = 33 /45 (by dividing 45 by 15 = 3)

5/9 = (5 × 5) / (9 × 5) = 25/45 9by dividing 45 by 9 = 5)

Now, 2 + 11/15 – 5/9 = (90 + 33 -25) / 45

= (123 – 25) / 45

= 98/45

45	98	2
	90	
	8	

$$= 2\frac{8}{45}$$

Hence, 2 + 11/15 – 5/9 = $2\frac{8}{45}$

Exercise 5G

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1.

Solution

Since two or more fractions representing the same part of a whole are called equivalent fraction

Thus 3 × 2 / 5 × 2 is equivalent fraction to 3 / 5

2.

Solution

Since two or more fractions representing the same part of a whole are called equivalent fraction

Thus 8 ÷ 4 / 12 ÷ 4 is equivalent fraction to 8 / 12

3.

Solution

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24 are the factors of 24

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36 are the factors of 36

Common factors of 24 and 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and12

HCF = 12

Now dividing both numerator and denominator by 12

= 24 ÷ 12/36 ÷ 12

= 2 / 3

Thus 2 / 3 is the equivalent factor to 24 / 36

4.

Solution

Since 3 / 4 = x / 20

20 × 3 = 4x

4x = 60

x = 60 / 4

x = 30 / 2

x = 15

Hence, the value of x = 15

Option (a) is the correct answer

5.

Solution

Since 45 / 60 = 3 / x

45x = 60 × 3

45x = 180

x = 180 / 45

x = 36 / 9

x = 4

Hence, the value of x = 4

Option (a) is the correct answer

6.

Solution

Fractions having the same denominator are called like fractions

Hence 1 / 8, 3 / 8, 5 / 8 and 7 / 8 are like fractions

Option (c) is the correct answer

7.

Solution

If the numerator is less than the denominator then the fraction is called as proper fraction

Hence none of these are proper fractions

8.

Solution

If the numerator is less than the denominator then the fraction is called as proper fraction

Hence, 7 / 8 is a proper fraction

9.

Solution

Between the two fractions having the same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater factor

Hence, 3 / 4 > 3 / 5

Option (b) is the correct answer

10.

Solutions

3	3	5	6	10
2	1	5	2	10
5	1	5	1	5
	1	1	1	1

LCM of 5, 3, 6 and 10 = (2 × 3 × 5) = 30

Now, 2 / 3 = (2 × 10) / (3 × 10) = 20 / 30 (by dividing 30 / 3 = 10)

7/10 = (7 × 3) / (10 × 3) = 21 / 30 (by dividing 30 / 10 = 3)

3 / 5 = (3 × 6) / (5 × 6) = 18 / 30 (by dividing 30 / 5 = 6)

5 / 6 = (5 × 5) / (6 × 5) = 25/30 (by dividing 30 / 6 = 5)

∴ 18 / 30 is the smallest fraction

Hence, 3 / 5 is the smallest fraction

Option (c) is the correct answer