## MATHEMATICS-CLASS-IV

## CHAPTER - FRACTIONS

## Book Link

Std. IV
Chapter-9 (FRACTIONS)
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eWBOF-GspccikBWPsM5W6Ir2TxPWfnxF

## Learning Objectives

-Understand and explain the concept of fraction - As a part of a whole.
-Understand the types of Fractions.
-Find equivalent fractions from a given fraction.
-Conversion of Mixed fraction into improper fraction.
-Conversion of Improper fraction into mixed number

## EXAMPLE OF FRACTION CONCEPT IN REAL LIFE

$\checkmark$ Time Telling - Each minute is a fraction of an hour.
$\checkmark$ Baking - Proper fraction of ingredients are used for a sweet cake or biscuits.
$\checkmark$ Sales and Discounts - Fraction of discounts are provided on MRP during seasonal sale.
$\checkmark$ Chocolate Distribution on Birthday in Class - Each child gets equal number of chocolate from the whole packet.
$\checkmark$ Manufacture of Jewellery - 24 karats is pure gold, and 18 karats is $\frac{18}{24}$ which equals $75 \%$ gold.Using fractions to understand jewellery purity could save your money . $\checkmark$ Photography - Shutter speed of a camera is calculated in fraction unit of time.
$\checkmark$ Pizza for the kids - Mealtime doesn't have to be a battle about who got more. Use fractions to split the pie evenly.

## INTRODUCTION TO FRACTION

The word 'Fraction' comes from the Latin word 'Fractus' which means 'Broken part'.

Start

## Fractions Mean Parts



## What are Fractions?

$\checkmark$ Parts of a Whole $\checkmark$ Example:

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{6}{7}
\end{array}
$$



## Fractions

What do they mean ...
$>$ We have 1 of those parts. The whole is split into 2 parts
$\rightarrow$ We have 3 of those parts. The whole is split into 4 parts. $\square$


## TYPES OF FRACTIONS

$\checkmark$ Equivalent Fraction.
$\checkmark$ Like Fraction.
$\checkmark$ Unlike Fractions.
$\checkmark$ Proper Fraction.
$\checkmark$ Improper Fraction.
$\checkmark$ Unit Fraction.
$\checkmark$ Mixed Number.

## EQUIVALENT FRACTION

Fractions which express the same part of a whole but have different names are called Equivalent Fractions.


$$
\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{4}=\frac{4}{8}
$$

Q.Change $\quad \frac{4}{9}$ nto an equivalent fraction with numerator as 20. (2 mark)

Ans: $\frac{4}{9}=\frac{4 \times 5=20}{9 \times 5=45}=\frac{20}{45}$

## MISSING NUMERATOR OR DENOMINATOR OF EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS



## CHECK FOR THE EQUIVALENCE OF TWO FRACTIONS

Is $\frac{2}{3}$ equivalent to $\frac{10}{15}$


## Cross product of $2 \times 15=30$ <br> They are same <br> Cross product of $3 \times 10=30$

## QUESTIONS

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\overline{3}=\frac{12}{18} & \overline{2}=\frac{10}{20} \\
\overline{4}=\frac{18}{24} & \frac{3}{5}=\frac{\overline{40}}{} \\
\overline{5}=\frac{10}{50} & \overline{10}=\frac{45}{50} \\
\frac{3}{4}=\frac{5}{20} & \frac{5}{8}=\frac{1}{56}
\end{array}
$$

## LIKE FRACTION

## Fractions having the same denominators are called Like Fractions.

$$
\frac{3}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{8}, \frac{12}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{15}{8}, \frac{19}{8}
$$

Addition and Subtraction of Like Fraction

| Add the |
| :---: |
| Numerators |
| $5+9=14$ |



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Subtract the } \\
& \text { Numerators } \\
& 15-12=3
\end{aligned}
$$

Denominators are same, So we can add the numerators

Denominators are same,
So we can subtract the numerators
Q. The fractions with same denominator are called as $\qquad$ fractions. (1 Mark)
(i) Proper (ii) Like (iii) Unit (iv) Unlike

Ans: Like

## UNLIKE FRACTION

Fractions having the different denominators are called Unlike Fractions.


## PROPER FRACTION

Fractions where numerators are smaller than denominators are called Proper Fractions


Value Of a Proper Fraction is always less than 1.

$$
\frac{1}{3}<1, \frac{2}{3}<1, \frac{4}{13}<1, \frac{7}{30}<1
$$

## IMPROPER FRACTION

Fractions where numerators are greater than denominators are called Improper Fractions

$$
\frac{33}{5}, \frac{16}{9}, \frac{99}{25}, \frac{12}{5}, \frac{22}{10}, \frac{15}{7}, \frac{19}{3}
$$

Value Of a Proper Fraction is always greater than 1.

$$
\frac{33}{5}>1, \frac{16}{9}>1, \frac{99}{25}>1
$$

## UNIT FRACTION

## Fractions having 1 in the numerator are called Unit Fractions.

$$
\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{3}
$$

Q. What is a Unit Fraction? Give an example.
( 1 Mark)
Ans: Fractions having 1 in the numerator are called Unit Fractions.
Example: $\frac{1}{5}$

## MIXED NUMBER

## Improper fraction written as a combination of a natural number and a proper fraction is called a Mixed Number.

Q. Convert $\frac{68}{13}$ into mixed number. ( $11 / 2$ Mark) Ans: Natural Number Part = 5

$$
\text { Proper fraction }=\quad \frac{5}{13}
$$

$$
3 \frac{1}{5}, 6 \frac{2}{3}, 7 \frac{6}{8}, 11 \frac{1}{5}, 33 \frac{1}{3}
$$



## FRACTION AS DIVISION

| Pasha has 4 |
| :---: |
| marbles. He |
| distributes these |
| marbles |
| equally among 2 of |
| her friends. |
| Each gets $=4 \div 2$ |
| $=2$ Marbles |


| If Tobo has 2 <br> mangoes to <br> distribute equally <br> among 2 of his <br> friends. | If Dobo has 1 apple <br> to distribute equally <br> among 2 of his <br> friends. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Each gets $=1 \div 2$ <br>  <br> Each gets $=2 \div 2$ <br> $=1$ Mango |

## Some Other Examples

$\frac{17}{5}=17 \div 5 \quad \frac{9}{5}=9 \div 5$

## CHANGING FRACTIONS

1. Improper fraction into mixed number.

Q. Convert

4 into improper fraction. ( $1^{1} / 2$ Mark) Ans: $\frac{33}{5}$

Natural Number Part

## 2. Mixed Number into Improper fraction

Step1: First multiply the whole number with denominator.
Step2: Then add product of whole number and denominator with numerator
Step3: Write the resultant number as numerator. Also write the denominator.
Natural Number Part x Denominator

## Example

$$
33 \frac{1}{3}
$$

$\left(\begin{array}{lll}33 & x & 3\end{array}\right)=99$

Natural Number Part x Denominator + Numerator

$$
(33 \times 3)=99+1=100
$$

Natural Number Part x Denominator + Numerator
Numerator

$$
=\frac{100}{3}
$$

## ACTIVITY ON EQUIVALENT FRACTION

$\checkmark$ Give 3 coloured paper strips to every student of the class.
$\checkmark$ Let's make a fraction strip for $1 / 2$. (Student fold their strips into 2 pieces)
$\checkmark$ Cut of the pieces to show 1/2.
$\checkmark$ Fold both $1 / 2$ pieces into half. Now we have 4 pieces.
$\checkmark$ We should have 4ths now. How many of your 4ths equal to $1 / 2$ ? (Ans-2) . So, $1 / 2$ is equivalent to $2 / 4$.
$\checkmark$ Try folding each of your $1 / 2$ pieces twice. So what fractions do you get? (Ans-8ths)
$\checkmark$ How many 8ths are equivalent to 1/2? (Ans-4)
$\checkmark$ At the end we clear that multiplying the numerator and denominator by 2 is one good way to create equivalent fractions.

## Mind Map



Work is Worship

## FRACTIONS <br> TYPES OF FRACTION

Part of a whole is a fraction. e.g. $\frac{5}{7}$

A fraction is made up of a numerator and a denominator. The numerator says how many equal parts are represented and the denominator says into how many equal parts it is divided.

Addition of like fractions: $\frac{12}{50}+\frac{24}{50}=\frac{12+24}{50}=\frac{36}{50}$
Subtraction of like fractions: $\frac{35}{50}-\frac{23}{50}=\frac{35-23}{50}=\frac{12}{50}$

* Like and Unlike: In Like fractions denominators are same and in Unlike fractions denominators are different.

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* Proper and Improper: In Proper fractions Numerators are smaller than Denominators.
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* Unit: Fractions having 1 in the numerator.

Mixed Number: Improper fractions written as a combination of a natural number and a proper fraction is called a mixed number.

## Learning Outcomes

-Fractions and use of fraction in real life.
-Finding of Fraction from a given fraction.
-Adding and Subtracting of like fractions.
-Converting fraction into mixed number.
-Converting mixed number into improper fraction.


