Topic 10
Reteaching

Set A, pages 256–258

Find $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{8}$.

$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{8} = \frac{10}{8}$ Add the numerators. Write the sum over the common denominator.

$= 1\frac{2}{8}$ Simplify the sum.

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

Remember when adding or subtracting fractions with like denominators, the common denominator does not change.

1. $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7}$ **$\frac{6}{7}$**
2. $\frac{8}{12} - \frac{3}{12}$ **$\frac{5}{12}$**
3. $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{4}{9}$ **$\frac{1}{3}$**
4. $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{7}{10}$ **$1\frac{2}{5}$**
5. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{5}{6}$ **$1\frac{1}{3}$**
6. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ **$\frac{1}{2}$**

Set B, pages 260–261

Find the least common multiple (LCM) of 9 and 12.

Make a list of the multiples of each number.

Multiples of 9: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, …

Multiple of 12: 12, 24, 36, 48, …

Identify the least number that is a multiple of both 9 and 12.

The least common multiple of 9 and 12 is 36.

Remember that the least common multiple of two numbers is the least number that is a multiple of both of the numbers. Multiples do not involve fractions.

1. 3 and 5   **15**
2. 4 and 6   **12**
3. 5 and 9   **45**
4. 6 and 10   **30**
5. 8 and 12   **24**
6. 8 and 3   **24**
7. 10 and 4   **20**
8. 6 and 9   **18**

Set C, pages 262–265

Find $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{4}$.

Step 1 Find the least common multiple (LCM) of 6 and 4.
The LCM is 12, so the least common denominator (LCD) is 12.

Step 2 Use the LCD to write equivalent fractions.

$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{5 \times 2}{6 \times 2} = \frac{10}{12}$ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{9}{12}$

Step 3 Add the equivalent fractions. Simplify, if possible.

$\frac{10}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{19}{12} = 1\frac{7}{12}$

Remember to multiply the numerator and denominator by the same number when writing equivalent fractions.

1. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10}$ **$\frac{7}{10}$**
2. $\frac{7}{9} + \frac{5}{6}$ **$1\frac{11}{18}$**
3. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{12}$ **$\frac{1}{3}$**
4. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{2}{3}$ **$\frac{5}{24}$**
5. $\frac{5}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$ **$\frac{3}{16}$**
6. $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{6}$ **$\frac{8}{15}$**
7. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$ **$1\frac{5}{12}$**
8. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}$ **$\frac{5}{8}$**
9. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{3}$ **$\frac{7}{15}$**
10. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$ **$\frac{1}{8}$**
11. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$ **$1\frac{11}{12}$**
12. $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$ **$2\frac{1}{4}$**

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Set D, pages 266–267

Find $1\frac{5}{6} + 2\frac{3}{8}$.

$1\frac{5}{6} = 1\frac{20}{24}$

$+ 2\frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{9}{24}$

$3\frac{29}{24} = 4\frac{5}{24}$

Step 1 Write equivalent fractions with the LCD.

Step 2 Add the fractions.

Step 3 Add the whole numbers. Simplify the sum, if necessary.

Remember that mixed numbers are added the same way whole numbers and fractions are added.

1. $5\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{8}$ **$7\frac{5}{8}$**
2. $3\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{5}{6}$ **$5\frac{1}{12}$**
3. $5\frac{7}{10} + 4\frac{2}{5}$ **$10\frac{1}{10}$**
4. $7\frac{3}{5} + 6\frac{2}{3}$ **$14\frac{4}{15}$**
5. $8\frac{5}{9} + 9\frac{1}{3}$ **$17\frac{8}{9}$**
6. $2\frac{5}{12} + 3\frac{3}{4}$ **$6\frac{1}{6}$**

Set E, pages 268–269

Find $5\frac{1}{5} - 3\frac{1}{2}$.

$5\frac{1}{5} = 5\frac{2}{10} = 4\frac{12}{10}$

$- 3\frac{1}{2} = -3\frac{5}{10} = -3\frac{5}{10}$

$1\frac{7}{10}$

Step 1 Write equivalent fractions with the LCD.

Step 2 Rename $5\frac{2}{10}$ to show more tenths.

Step 3 Subtract the fractions. Subtract the whole numbers. Simplify the difference.

Remember that subtracting mixed fractions may require renaming.

1. $7\frac{5}{6} - 3\frac{2}{3}$ **$4\frac{1}{6}$**
2. $2\frac{3}{5} - 1\frac{1}{2}$ **$1\frac{1}{10}$**
3. $5\frac{2}{3} - 4\frac{5}{6}$ **$\frac{5}{6}$**
4. $9 - 3\frac{3}{8}$ **$5\frac{5}{8}$**
5. $3\frac{1}{9} - 1\frac{1}{3}$ **$1\frac{7}{9}$**
6. $6\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{2}{5}$ **$2\frac{17}{20}$**
7. $9\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{5}{8}$ **$6\frac{5}{8}$**
8. $4 - 1\frac{2}{5}$ **$2\frac{3}{5}$**

Set F, pages 270–271

When you *try*, *check*, and *revise* to solve a problem, follow these steps:

Step 1 Make a reasonable first try.

Step 2 Check by using information given to you.

Step 3 Use your first try to make a reasonable second try.

Step 4 Keep checking until you find the answer.

Remember *try*, *check*, and *revise* can help to solve a problem.

1. Mr. Herrera wants to tile his floor with a pattern that repeats every 3 feet. Could he cover the floor without cutting off part of the pattern? Explain. **See margin.**

20 ft.

8 ft.   Living Room

Answers, Set F

1. No; 3 is not a common factor of 8 and 20.