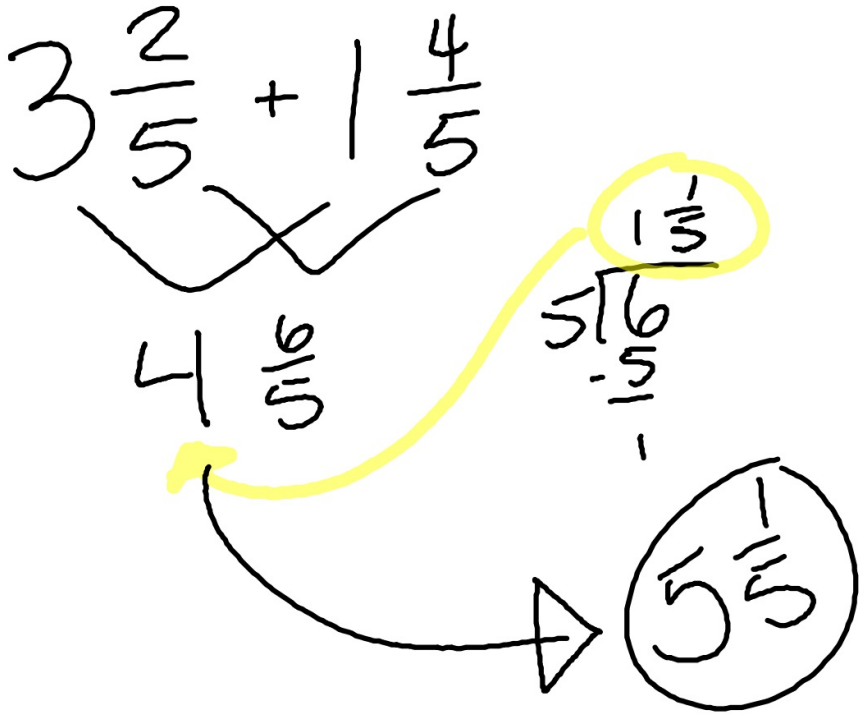
+/- Mixed #'s

Shape: common denominators

Operate: +/- whole, +/- numerators

Simplify: Reduce, improper fractions → mixed #'s



$7\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{1}{4}$

$2\frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$

Reducing Fractions

Common factor

↳ # that can divide numerator and denominator equally

$\frac{7 \div 7}{63 \div 7} = \frac{1}{9}$

Divisibility Rules

$$\frac{63 \div 3}{81 \div 3} = \frac{21 \div 3}{27 \div 3} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\frac{63 \div 9}{81 \div 9} = \frac{7}{9}$$

X FRACTIONS

Shape: fractions, whole #'s/mixed #'s must be improper

Operate: $\frac{n \times n}{d \times d}$

Simplify: reduce, make improper → mixed #'s

$$\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15 \div 3}{24 \div 3} = \frac{5}{8}$$

LCM

least common multiple

smallest multiple 2 #'s share

Skip counting

LCM of 4 and 7

4

7, 14, 21, 28

Reciprocal

$\frac{n}{d} \rightarrow \frac{d}{n}$

$\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow \frac{5}{3}$

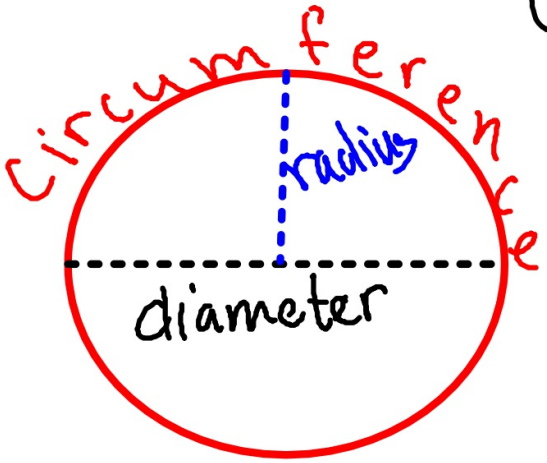
How many $\frac{3}{4}$'s are in 1

$\frac{4}{3}$

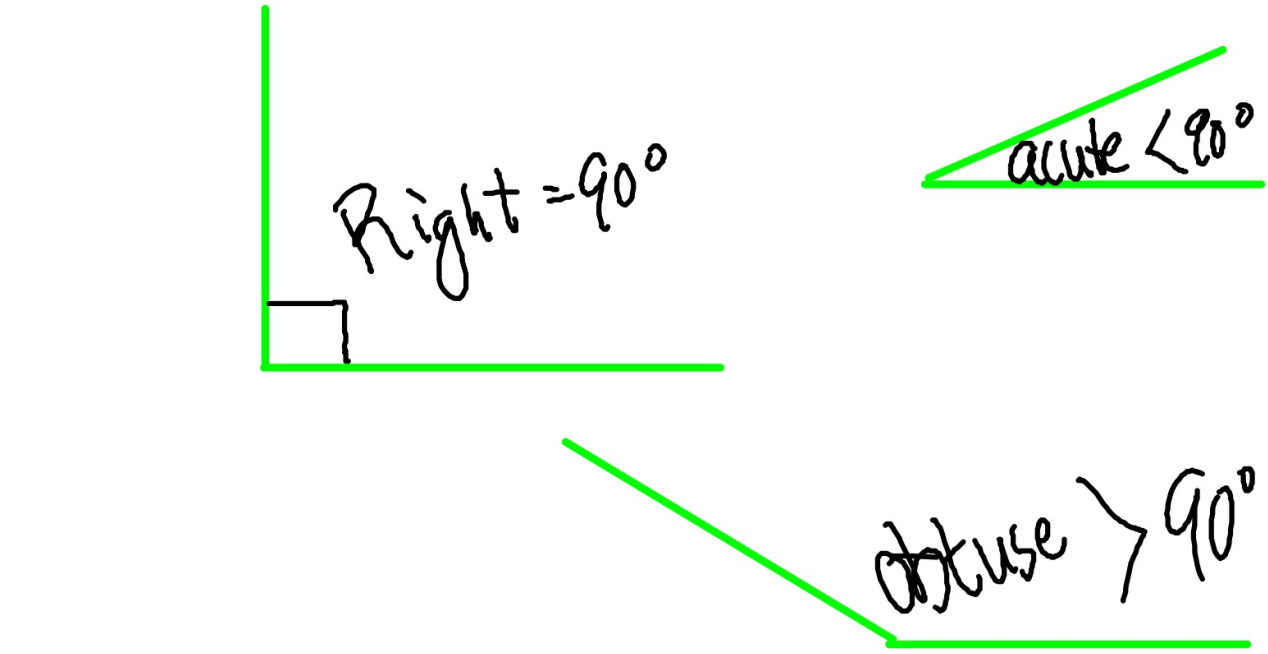
$\frac{7}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{7}$

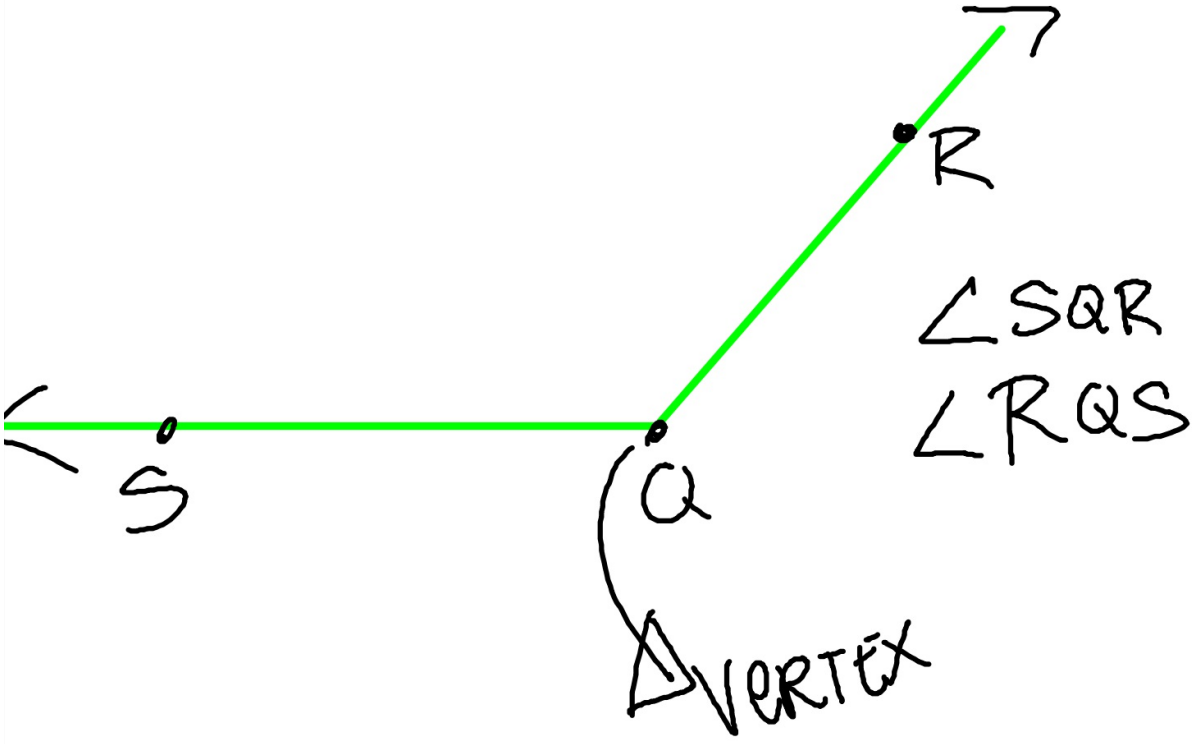
CIRCLES

$d = 2r$



$r = \frac{1}{2}d$


Right = 90°
acute < 90°
obtuse > 90°


R
∠SQR
∠RQS
S
Q
VERTEX

Expanded Notation

702

$(7 \times 100) + (2 \times 1)$

digit x place value

123

$(1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (3 \times 1)$