## Adding Fractions Different Denominators (Fractions 05) Notes Mathforall.net

- Why do we need the same denominators? And shapes?

- We will use $\qquad$ fractions to make the denominators the same.

$7 \frac{5}{9}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \times 2 \text { or } 15+15= \\
& 15 \times 3 \text { or } 30+15=
\end{aligned}
$$

$+10 \frac{2}{15}$

- Steps in finding LCD (least $\qquad$ denominator):

1. Circle $\qquad$ denominator.
2. Do other denominators $\qquad$
$\qquad$ it? If yes, you found the $\qquad$ !
If not, go up again by your $\qquad$ number.
(multiply by ___ or add it to itself)
3. Do other denominators go into that?

Yes, winner!
No, keep going up by $\qquad$ \# until you get a winner.

- Find the LCD of:

$$
4 \frac{5}{6}, 2 \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{4}
$$

1. $\qquad$ , $\qquad$ , $\qquad$
2. circle biggest number
3. do 6 and 4 go into 9 ? $\qquad$
4. multiply 9 by $2=18$ do 6 and 4 go into 18 ? $\qquad$ 4. $9 x+\quad=36$
5. multiply 9 by $3=27$ do 6 and 4 go into 27 ? $\qquad$ 5. $6 x \_=36$
6. multiply 9 by $4=36$ do 6 and 4 go into 36 ? $\qquad$ 6. $4 x \_=36$

LCD: $\qquad$

- Practice

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5 \frac{2}{3} \\
+1 \frac{5}{8}
\end{array}
$$

