Extra Practice – Section 1.2 – Fraction Basics

Understanding what fractions actually are is the first step in working with them. Proper fractions represent numbers that are between 0 and 1; improper fractions are numbers greater than one, but are written in fraction form or mixed (whole numbers and proper fractions). Equivalence of fractions is a process that changes the appearance of the fraction, but it's value does not change.

Complete the following, do not be satisfied until you have a firm understanding of concepts

Convert the following fractions to decimals

1. $\dfrac{3}{7}$ $0.428571\vert 4$ $7\,\overline{)30\,20\,60\,50\,10\,30}$ $0.\overline{428571}$	2. $\dfrac{4}{11}$ 0.3636 $11\,\overline{)40\,40\,40}$ $0.\overline{36}$

Determine equivalent fractions given the information provided

3. $\dfrac{3}{5} = \dfrac{?}{35}$ $\dfrac{3\cdot 7}{5\cdot 7} = \dfrac{21}{35}$	4. $\dfrac{2}{7}\cdot\dfrac{4}{4} = \dfrac{?}{28}$ $\dfrac{8}{28}$	5. $\dfrac{5}{9}\cdot\dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{15}{?}$ $\dfrac{15}{27}$

Convert the following from improper to mixed or vice versa

6. $\dfrac{11}{4}$ $2^{3/4}$	7. $\dfrac{28}{3}$ $9\tfrac{1}{3}$
8. $3\dfrac{1}{7}$ $\dfrac{22}{7}$	9. $-5\dfrac{5}{8}$ $-\dfrac{45}{8}$