

3.3. Mixed numbers

1) Order these unit fractions from greatest to least: $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{2}$

- ◆ $\frac{1}{2}$ is the greatest because halves are greater than sevenths and tenths.
- ◆ $\frac{1}{10}$ is the least because tenths are smaller than sevenths.
- ◆ From the greatest to least: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{10}$

2) Use > or < to compare each pair of fractions.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

3) order these fractions from least to greatest.

$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{8}$
 $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}$

Remember

$\frac{8}{3}$ and $2\frac{2}{3}$ represent the same amount.

They are equivalent: $\frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$

The numerator of $\frac{8}{3}$ is greater than the denominator. We call $\frac{8}{3}$ an improper fraction.

$2\frac{2}{3}$ has a whole number part, 2, and a fraction part, $\frac{2}{3}$.

So, we call $2\frac{2}{3}$ a mixed number.



Describe each picture as an improper fraction and as a mixed number.

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)