

Fractions Glossary

D

denominator

the bottom number of a fraction that tells the number of equal parts on the whole

Example: *In the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 is the denominator*

F

fraction

numbers that represent a part of a whole number; the line (—) or slash (/) means divided by

Example: *$\frac{2}{3}$ (two thirds) means 2 divided by 3*

I

invert

to turn a fraction upside down

Example: *$\frac{3}{5}$ inverted is $\frac{5}{3}$*

L

lowest terms

means the same as reducing or simplifying a fraction; you find lowest terms by dividing the top and bottom of the fraction by the same number

Example: *$\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$*

M

multiple

the product of a given whole number and any other number; multiples can be found for every number

Example: *multiples of 2 are: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14,
multiples of 5 are: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35,
multiples of 7 are: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42,*

N

numerator

the top number of a fraction that tells the number of equal parts considered in the fraction

Example: In the fraction 2/3, 2 is the numerator

R

reduce

to make smaller by dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number;
when working with fractions, you may need to reduce your answer to the lowest terms

Example:

$$\frac{4}{8} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$