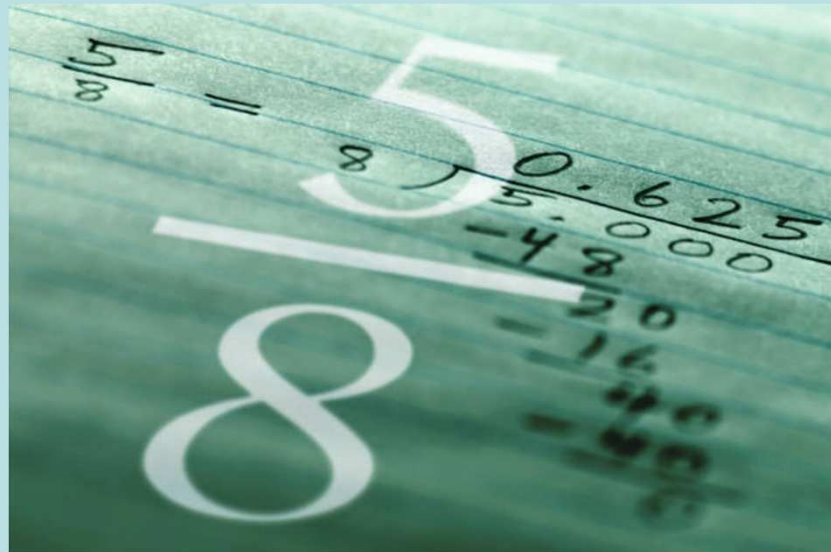


# Fractions and Mixed Numbers



Presentation by Barb Purcell

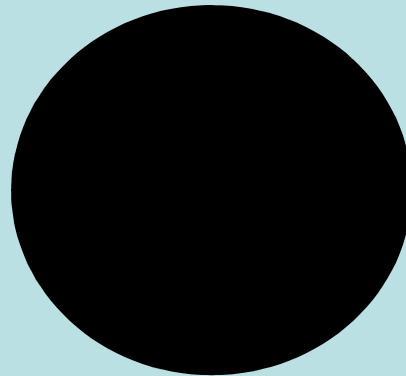
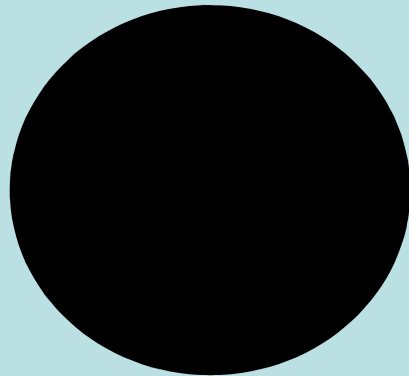
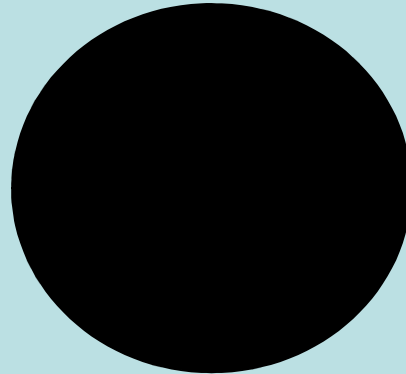
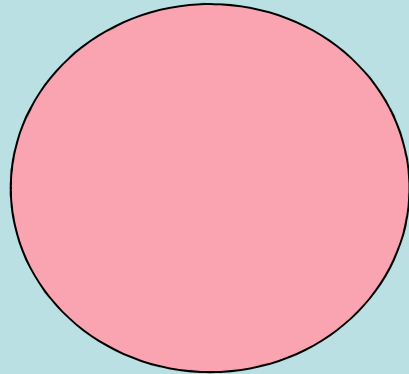
# NCSCS Mathematics

## Grade 4



**1.03** Solve problems **using models**, diagrams, and reasoning about fractions and relationships among fractions involving halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, twelfths, fifths, tenths, hundredths, and **mixed numbers**.

Fractions name part of a whole or group.

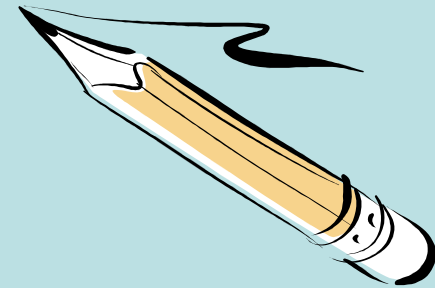


$\frac{3}{4}$

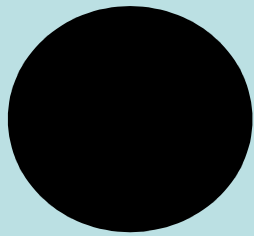


Mixed numbers bring whole numbers and fractions together.

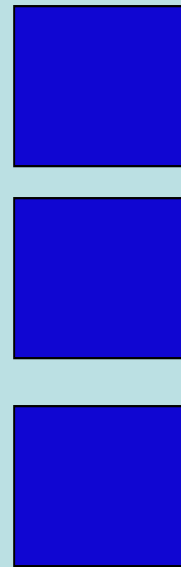
$$2 + \frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{1}{4}$$



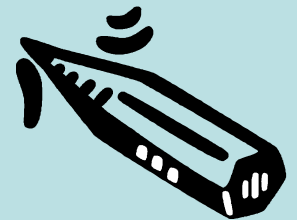
Let's look at some models of whole numbers.



1 whole



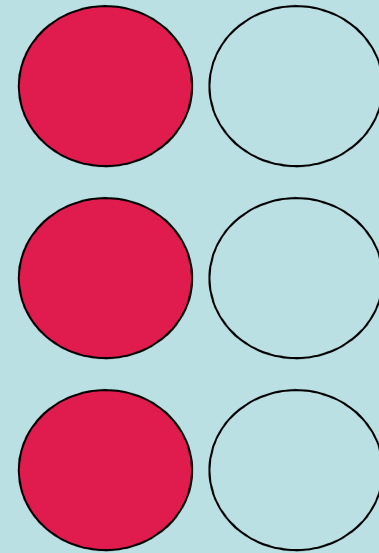
3



# Let's review some fractions.



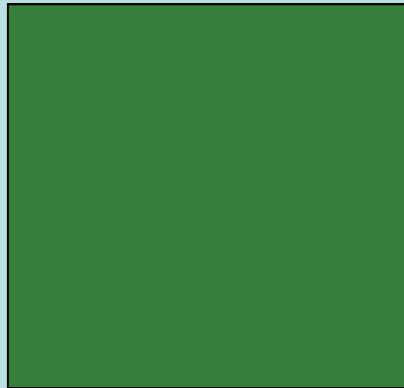
$\frac{1}{4}$



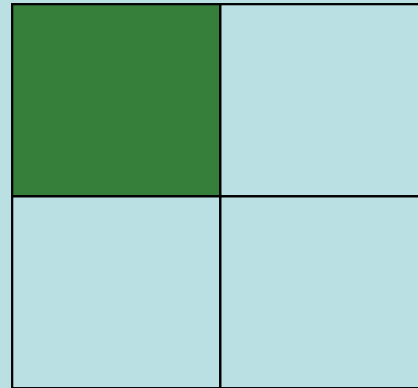
$\frac{1}{2}$



Now, let's put them together.



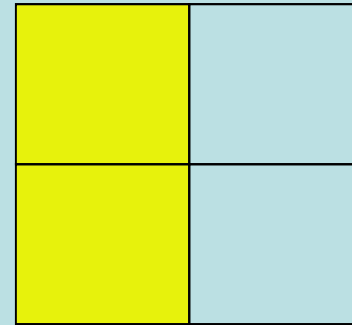
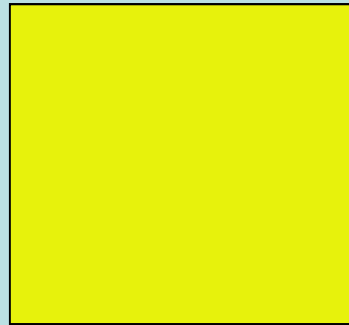
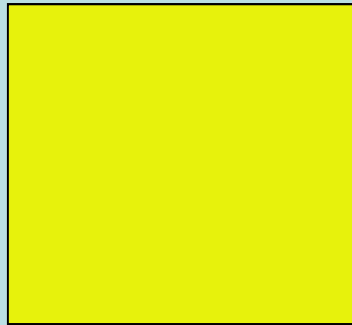
1



$\frac{1}{4}$



**Try one on your own.**



Did you get this for your answer?



2 1/2

# Your turn.

Give a brief definition of a mixed number.

The image shows a close-up of handwritten mathematical work on lined paper. The work demonstrates the conversion of the fraction  $\frac{16}{12}$  into a mixed number. The steps are as follows:

$$\frac{7}{12} + \frac{9}{12}$$
$$= \frac{16}{12}$$
$$= 1\frac{4}{12}$$

The final result is  $1\frac{4}{12}$ , which is a mixed number. The paper also features large, faint numbers '1', '2', '3', and '4' in the background.