

Rename Before Subtracting Fractions

Unlike Fractions

Renaming Fractions

- Denominators must be the same before subtracting.
- Make sure the first fraction (top) is always greater than the second fraction (bottom).
- If needed, borrow from the whole number to make the fraction larger. $4\frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{3}{2}$

A.

$$3\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 3\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 2\frac{5}{4} \quad \text{First, make common denominators.}$$

$$- 1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1\frac{2}{4} \rightarrow 1\frac{2}{4} \quad \text{The top fraction is not larger, so we must borrow: } 3\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 1\frac{3}{4} \quad \text{Subtract and check for lowest terms.}$$

B. Explain what to do.

$$6\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 6\frac{5}{15} \rightarrow 5\frac{20}{15} \quad \text{First, } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$- 2\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow 2\frac{9}{15} \rightarrow 2\frac{9}{15} \quad \text{Then, } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad 3\frac{11}{15} \quad \text{Finally, } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

Directions: Subtract and use lowest terms. Shade the box if the answer contains an even denominator. Show work for each problem.

Water expands _____ % when it freezes.



1. $6\frac{1}{7}$ $- 4\frac{1}{12}$ <hr/>	2. $9\frac{1}{4}$ $- 4\frac{4}{8}$ <hr/>	3. $8\frac{1}{2}$ $- 2\frac{7}{8}$ <hr/>	4. $10\frac{3}{10}$ $- 2\frac{4}{5}$ <hr/>	5. $7\frac{4}{9}$ $- 2\frac{5}{6}$ <hr/>
6. $6\frac{2}{15}$ $- 4\frac{1}{6}$ <hr/>	7. $9\frac{1}{3}$ $- 6\frac{2}{5}$ <hr/>	8. $7\frac{1}{2}$ $- 3\frac{5}{8}$ <hr/>	9. $10\frac{2}{7}$ $- 3\frac{1}{3}$ <hr/>	10. $6\frac{1}{3}$ $- 4\frac{6}{9}$ <hr/>
11. $6\frac{3}{4}$ $- 1\frac{4}{5}$ <hr/>	12. $7\frac{3}{8}$ $- 6\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/>	13. $9\frac{1}{3}$ $- 6\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>	14. $10\frac{1}{12}$ $- 5\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/>	15. $5\frac{1}{6}$ $- 3\frac{5}{18}$ <hr/>



Way to go! These are the most difficult type of fractions because they involve several steps – you did it!

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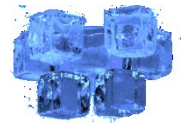
A.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 3\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow 2\frac{5}{4} \quad \text{First, make common denominators.} \\ - 1\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1\frac{2}{4} \rightarrow 1\frac{2}{4} \quad \text{The top fraction is not larger, so we} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{must borrow: } 3\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{5}{4} \\ \hline 1\frac{3}{4} \quad \text{Subtract and check for lowest terms.} \end{array}$$

B. Explain what to do.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 6\frac{5}{15} \rightarrow 5\frac{20}{15} \quad \text{First, } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \\ - 2\frac{3}{5} \rightarrow 2\frac{9}{15} \rightarrow 2\frac{9}{15} \quad \text{Then, } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \\ \hline 3\frac{11}{15} \quad \text{Finally, } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. \end{array}$$

Directions: Subtract and use lowest terms. Shade the box if the answer contains an even denominator. Show work for each problem.



Water expands 9 % when it freezes.

1. $6\frac{1}{7}$ $- 4\frac{1}{12}$ <hr/> $1\frac{9}{14}$	2. $9\frac{1}{4}$ $- 4\frac{4}{8}$ <hr/> $4\frac{3}{4}$	3. $8\frac{1}{2}$ $- 2\frac{7}{8}$ <hr/> $5\frac{5}{8}$	4. $10\frac{3}{10}$ $- 2\frac{4}{5}$ <hr/> $7\frac{1}{2}$	5. $7\frac{4}{9}$ $- 2\frac{5}{6}$ <hr/> $4\frac{11}{18}$
6. $6\frac{2}{15}$ $- 4\frac{1}{6}$ <hr/> $1\frac{29}{30}$	7. $9\frac{1}{3}$ $- 6\frac{2}{5}$ <hr/> $2\frac{14}{15}$	8. $7\frac{1}{2}$ $- 3\frac{5}{8}$ <hr/> $3\frac{7}{8}$	9. $10\frac{2}{7}$ $- 3\frac{1}{3}$ <hr/> $6\frac{20}{21}$	10. $6\frac{1}{3}$ $- 4\frac{6}{9}$ <hr/> $1\frac{2}{3}$
11. $6\frac{3}{4}$ $- 1\frac{4}{5}$ <hr/> $4\frac{19}{20}$	12. $7\frac{3}{8}$ $- 6\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/> $\frac{7}{8}$	13. $9\frac{1}{3}$ $- 6\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/> $2\frac{7}{12}$	14. $10\frac{1}{12}$ $- 5\frac{3}{4}$ <hr/> $4\frac{1}{3}$	15. $5\frac{1}{6}$ $- 3\frac{5}{18}$ <hr/> $1\frac{8}{9}$



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