Math 7 Notes (Section 4-5) Adding & Subtracting Mixed Numbers

\*\* Your book shows you to write mixed numbers as improper fractions, get a common denominator, and add or subtract. This is only efficient when the integer part of the number is small. Therefore, in most cases, we will be adding and subtracting mixed numbers by keeping them in mixed number form.

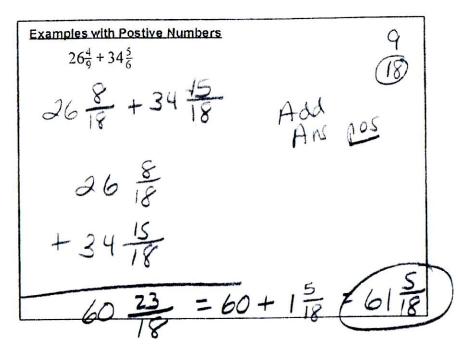
Example(book way):

**Examples with Postive Numbers** 

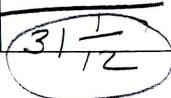
Please Do Not Use this Method for

Example:

DO NOT DO THIS METHOD FOR NUMBERS LIKE THIS



## $87\frac{3}{4} - 56\frac{2}{3}$ 87/2 -56/8



Examples with Postive Numbers
$$54\frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{2} = 36\frac{5}{6}$$

$$54\frac{8}{18} = 36\frac{15}{18}$$

$$54\frac{8}{18} = 53\frac{26}{18}$$

$$54\frac{15}{18} = 53\frac{15}{18}$$

$$36\frac{15}{18} = 36\frac{15}{18}$$



- 1) Rewrite fractions with common denominators.
- 2) Rewrite every subtraction problem as its related addition problem.
- 3) For each addition problem ask yourself:

\*Am I going to ADD absolute values (same signs)
OR

SUBTRACT absolute values (different signs) \*Will my answer be NEGATIVE or POSITIVE?

$$35\frac{3}{4} - 52\frac{1}{3}$$

$$35\frac{9}{12} + 52\frac{1}{12}$$

$$-35\frac{9}{12} = 35\frac{9}{12}$$

$$-16\frac{7}{12}$$

