# Vocabulary: Fractions with Unlike Denominators

## Vocabulary

- Denominator – the bottom number in a fraction.
  - The denominator represents the number of equal parts the whole has been divided into.
  - For example, in the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$, the denominator shows that the whole has been divided into 5 equal parts.
- Difference – the result of subtracting numbers.
  - The difference of 5 and 3 is 2 because 5 – 3 = 2.
  - The difference of $\frac{9}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{10}$ is $\frac{7}{10}$ because $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$.
- Equivalent – equal in value.
  - Equivalent fractions are fractions that have different numerators and/or denominators but which represent the same amount.
  - For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions.
- Fraction – a number that shows the relationship between a part and a whole.
  - A fraction consists of a *denominator* (bottom number) and a *numerator* (top number).
- Least common denominator (LCD) – the least common multiple of the denominators of a set of fractions.
  - For example, the least common denominator of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ is 6 because 6 is the least common multiple (LCM) of 2 and 3.
- Numerator – the top number in a fraction.
  - The numerator counts the number of equal parts indicated by the fraction.
  - For example, in the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$, the numerator shows that the fraction refers to 3 of the 5 equal parts that make up the whole.
- Sum – the result of adding numbers.
  - The sum of 5 and 3 is 8 because 5 + 3 = 8.
  - The sum of $\frac{2}{9}$ and $\frac{3}{9}$ is $\frac{5}{9}$ because $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$.