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 , 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  and  is  because  –  = .
* Equivalent – equal in value.
	+ Equivalent fractions are fractions that have different numerators and/or denominators but which represent the same amount.
	+ For example,  and  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  and  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 , 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  and  is  because  +  = .