Vocabulary: Fractions Greater than One

📖 **Vocabulary**

- Equivalent – equal in value.

    - Equivalent fractions are fractions that have different numerators and 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 has a *denominator* (bottom number) and a *numerator* (top number).

- Improper fraction – a fraction that has a numerator that is greater than or equal to its denominator.

    - For example, $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{22}{5}$ are improper fractions.

    - Improper fractions are greater than or equal to 1.

    - Improper fractions are sometimes called *top-heavy* fractions.

- Least common denominator – the least common multiple of the denominators of a set of fractions.

    - For example, if the fractions are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, the least common denominator is 6 because 6 is the least common multiple of 2 and 3.

    - Least common denominator is commonly abbreviated "LCD."

- Mixed number – a whole number combined with a fraction.

    - For example, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{2}{5}$ are mixed numbers.

    - Mixed numbers are a shorthand way to write a sum. For example, the mixed number $4\frac{2}{5}$ is equivalent to the sum $4 + \frac{2}{5}$.

    - Mixed numbers are greater than 1 in value.