Exercise 5D

Q1

Answer :

Like fractions:

Fractions having the same denominator are called like fractions.

Examples: $\frac{3}{11}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{10}{11}$

Unlike fractions:

Fractions having different denominators are called unlike fractions.

Examples: $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{2}{13}$

Q2

Answer :

The given fractions are $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{8}{15}$ and $\frac{11}{30}$.

5	5,10,15,30
2	1,2,3,6
3	1,1,3,3
	1,1,1,1

L.C.M. of 5, 10, 15 and 30 = (5 × 2 × 3) = 30

So, we convert the given fractions into equivalent fractions with 30 as the denominator.
(But, one of the fractions already has 30 as its denominator. So, there is no need to convert it into an equivalent fraction.)
Thus, we have:

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3\times6}{5\times6} = \frac{18}{30}$; $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{7\times3}{10\times3} = \frac{21}{30}$; $\frac{8}{15} = \frac{8\times2}{15\times2} = \frac{16}{30}$

Hence, the required like fractions are $\frac{18}{30}, \frac{21}{30}, \frac{16}{30}$ and $\frac{11}{30}$.

Q4

Answer :

Between two fractions with the same denominator, the one with the greater numerator is the greater of the two.

(i) >

(ii) >

(iii) <

(iv) >

(v) >

(vi) <

Q5

Answer :

Between two fractions with the same numerator, the one with the smaller denominator is the greater of the two.

********** END **********