Types of fraction

☞ **1. Unit Fractions:** A fraction having numerator 1 is called unit fraction.

For Example: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5}$ etc. are unit fractions.

☞ **2. Proper Fractions:** A fraction whose numerator is less than the denominator is called proper fraction. A proper fraction is always less than a whole.

For Example: $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{23}{99}$, etc. are proper fractions.

☞ **3. Improper Fractions:** A fraction whose numerator is greater than the denominator is called an improper fraction. An improper fraction is always greater than a whole.

For Example: $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{8}{3}$, etc. are improper fractions.

☞ **4. Like Fractions:** Fractions having the same denominators are called like fractions.

For Example: $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{2}{7}$ etc. are Like fractions.

☞ **5. Unlike Fractions:** Fractions having the different denominators are called unlike fractions.

For Example: $\frac{5}{7}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{8}$, etc. are Unlike Fractions.

☞ **6. Mixed Fractions:** A fraction that is a combination of a whole number and a proper fraction is called a mixed fraction. All improper fraction can be written in the form of mixed fractions.

For Example: $2\frac{1}{4}$ is a mixed fraction, since 2 is a whole number and $\frac{1}{4}$ is a proper fraction.