

## Types of Fractions

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.

