



Mixed Numbers

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 When a **whole number** and a _____ appear together, they are called a "**mixed number**." Circle the **mixed number**.

$\frac{3}{15}$ 17 $4\frac{1}{2}$

2 When **adding mixed numbers**, add the **fractions** and **reduce**. Then add the **whole numbers**.

$1\frac{2}{4}$ + _____ = _____

6 If the **denominators** are **not** the same, write equivalent fractions with a **common denominator**, add or subtract the **fractions**, then add or subtract the **whole numbers**.

What is the sum of $6\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{2}{9}$?

$6\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{2}{9} = 6\frac{6}{9} + 2\frac{2}{9} = \square \frac{\square}{\square}$

7 Add and reduce $2\frac{4}{7} + 1\frac{5}{7}$.

$= \square \frac{\square}{\square}$

3 When **summing** **fractions** with **different denominators**, find a **common denominator**. Then **subtract** the **fractions**.

$5\frac{4}{5}$ - _____ = _____



PREVIEW

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an **improper fraction**, then **putting this** into a **mixed number** for $4\frac{1}{5}$.

4 If a fraction has a numerator that is larger than the **denominator**, it represents a **sum greater than one**, as in $14/4$. These are called "**improper fractions**" so they are **changed to mixed numbers**.

Circle the mixed number for $9/4$.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{7}$

5 Circle the mixed number for $11/5$.

$2\frac{1}{11}$ $1\frac{1}{5}$ $2\frac{1}{5}$

9 Subtract the fractions.

$11\frac{5}{8} - 6\frac{1}{6} = 11\frac{15}{24} - 6\frac{4}{24} = \square \frac{\square}{\square}$

10 Add the fractions.

$5\frac{2}{7} + 8\frac{1}{3} = 5\frac{6}{21} + 8\frac{7}{21} = \square \frac{\square}{\square}$



Mixed Numbers - Answer Key

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- 1 When a **whole number** and a **fraction** appear together, they are called a “**mixed number**.” Circle the **mixed number**.

$\frac{3}{15}$

17

$4\frac{1}{2}$

- 2 When **adding mixed numbers**, add the **fractions** and **reduce**. Then add the **whole numbers**.

$1\frac{2}{4}$

1

3

- 6 If the **denominators** are **not** the same, write equivalent fractions with a **common denominator**, add or subtract the **fractions**, then add or subtract the **whole numbers**.

What is the sum of $6\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{2}{9}$?

$$6\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{2}{9} = 6\frac{6}{9} + 2\frac{2}{9} = 8\frac{8}{9}$$

- 7 Add and reduce $2\frac{4}{7} + 1\frac{5}{7}$.

$$= 4\frac{2}{7}$$

- 3 When **summing** **fractions** with **different denominators**, find a **common denominator**. Then **subtract** the **fractions**.

$5\frac{4}{5}$



PREVIEW

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an **improper fraction**, then **convert** it to a **mixed number** by **putting this fraction over** the **denominator** for $4\frac{1}{5}$.

- 4 If a fraction has a numerator that is larger than the **denominator**, it represents a **sum greater than one**, as in $14/4$. These are called “**improper fractions**” so they are **changed to mixed numbers**.

Circle the mixed number for $9/4$.

$1\frac{3}{4}$

$2\frac{1}{4}$

$4\frac{1}{7}$

5 4 5

$\frac{21}{5}$

- 9 Subtract the fractions.

$$11\frac{5}{8} - 6\frac{1}{6} = 11\frac{15}{24} - 6\frac{4}{24} = 5\frac{11}{24}$$

- 5 Circle the mixed number for $11/5$.

$2\frac{1}{11}$

$1\frac{1}{5}$

$2\frac{1}{5}$

- 10 Add the fractions.

$$5\frac{2}{7} + 8\frac{1}{3} = 5\frac{6}{21} + 8\frac{7}{21} = 13\frac{13}{21}$$