

Adding Fractions

Date _____ Period _____

Add.

1) $\frac{6}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

2) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6}$

3) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{7}$

4) $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{1}{3}$

5) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{7}$

6) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

7) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$

8) $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{8}$

9) $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

10) $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{3}{9}$

11) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

12) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

13) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

14) $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{6}$

15) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{4}$

16) $\frac{6}{7} + \frac{1}{3}$

Adding Fractions

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Add.

1) $\frac{6}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

Answer: $1\frac{1}{2}$

2) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6}$

Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$

3) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{7}$

Answer: $\frac{11}{14}$

4) $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{1}{3}$

Answer:
 $1\frac{2}{15}$

5) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{7}$

Answer: $\frac{16}{21}$

6) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$

Answer: $\frac{7}{8}$

7) $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$

Answer: $1\frac{2}{5}$

8) $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{8}$

Answer:
 $1\frac{1}{40}$

9) $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

Answer: $\frac{2}{3}$

10) $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{3}{9}$

Answer:
 $1\frac{3}{30}$

11) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

Answer: $1\frac{1}{4}$

12) $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

Answer: $1\frac{1}{2}$

$$13) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Answer: $\frac{2}{3}$

$$14) \frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{6}$$

Answer: $\frac{5}{6}$

$$15) \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{4}$$

Answer: $\frac{2}{3}$

$$16) \frac{6}{7} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Answer:
 $1\frac{4}{21}$

MathVine - Pre-Algebra

Name _____

Adding Fractions

Date _____ Period _____

Solution Steps

$$1) \frac{6}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{6}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{12}{8}$$

$\frac{12}{8}$ can be reduced, since 4 is a factor of both 12 and 8:

$$\frac{12}{8} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

Because $\frac{3}{2}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$\frac{3}{6}$ can be reduced, since 3 is a factor of both 3 and 6:

$$\frac{3}{6} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$3) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{7}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 2 and 7 is 14, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 14

$$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{7}{7} = \frac{7}{14}$$

$$\frac{2}{7} * \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{14}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{7}{14} + \frac{4}{14} = \frac{11}{14}$$

$$4) \frac{8}{10} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 3 and 10 is 30, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 30

$$\frac{8}{10} * \frac{3}{3} = \frac{24}{30}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} * \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{30}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{24}{30} + \frac{10}{30} = \frac{34}{30}$$

$\frac{34}{30}$ can be reduced, since 2 is a factor of both 34 and 30:

$$\frac{34}{30} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{17}{15}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

Because $\frac{17}{15}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{17}{15} = 1 \frac{2}{15}$$

$$5) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{7}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 3 and 7 is 21, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 21

$$\frac{3}{3} * \frac{7}{7} = \frac{21}{9}$$

$$\frac{7}{7} * \frac{3}{3} = \frac{21}{21}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{7}{21} + \frac{9}{21} = \frac{16}{21}$$

$$9) \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$6) \frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$10) \frac{9}{10} + \frac{3}{9}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common

$$7) \frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$$

Because $\frac{7}{5}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{7}{5} = 1 \frac{2}{5}$$

$$11) \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$8) \frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{8}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 5 and 8 is 40, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 40

$$\frac{2}{5} * \frac{8}{8} = \frac{16}{40}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} * \frac{5}{5} = \frac{25}{40}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{16}{40} + \frac{25}{40} = \frac{41}{40}$$

Because $\frac{41}{40}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{41}{40} = 1 \frac{1}{40}$$

$$12) \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$$

$\frac{0}{4}$ $\frac{0}{2}$ $\frac{0}{2}$
 $\frac{6}{4}$ can be reduced,
 since 2 is a factor of
 both 4 and 6:
 $\frac{6}{4} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$
 The fraction is now
 in lowest terms

multiple of the
 denominators
 The least common
 multiple of 9 and 10
 is 90, so we need to
 multiply to make
 each of the
 denominators = 90
 $\frac{10}{9} * \frac{9}{9} = \frac{81}{90}$
 $\frac{9}{10} * \frac{9}{10} = \frac{90}{90}$

Since these
 fractions have the
 same denominator,
 we can just add the
 numerators
 $\frac{81}{90} + \frac{90}{90} = \frac{111}{90}$
 $\frac{111}{90}$ can be

reduced, since 3 is
 a factor of both 111
 and 90:
 $\frac{111}{90} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{37}{30}$

The fraction is now
 in lowest terms
 $\frac{37}{30}$

Because $\frac{37}{30}$ is an
 improper fraction
 (the numerator is
 greater than the
 denominator), we
 need to convert it to
 a mixed number
 $\frac{37}{30} = 1 \frac{7}{30}$

$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{5}$
 Because $\frac{4}{4}$ is an
 improper fraction
 (the numerator is
 greater than the
 denominator), we
 need to convert it to
 a mixed number
 $\frac{5}{4} = 1 \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3}$
 $\frac{4}{6}$ can be reduced,
 since 2 is a factor of
 both 6 and 4:
 $\frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$
 The fraction is now
 in lowest terms
 $\frac{2}{3}$
 Because $\frac{2}{3}$ is an
 improper fraction
 (the numerator is
 greater than the
 denominator), we
 need to convert it to
 a mixed number
 $\frac{3}{2} = 1 \frac{1}{2}$

$$13) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$14) \frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{6}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators

The least common multiple of 6 and 8 is 24, so we need to multiply to make each of the

$$\frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{12}{24}$$

$$\frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{24}$$

$$\frac{12}{24} + \frac{8}{24} = \frac{20}{24}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{20}{24} + \frac{8}{24} = \frac{28}{24}$$

$\frac{28}{24}$ can be reduced, since 4 is a factor of both 20 and 24:

$$\frac{28}{24} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{7}{6}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$15) \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{4}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators

The least common multiple of 4 and 6 is 12, so we need to multiply to make each of the

$$\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{12} + \frac{6}{12} = \frac{8}{12}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{2}{12} + \frac{6}{12} = \frac{8}{12}$$

$\frac{8}{12}$ can be reduced, since 4 is a factor of both 8 and 12:

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$16) \frac{6}{7} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators

The least common multiple of 3 and 7 is 21, so we need to multiply to make each of the

$$\frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{18}{21}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{7} = \frac{7}{21}$$

$$\frac{18}{21} + \frac{7}{21} = \frac{25}{21}$$

Since these fractions have the same denominator, we can just add the numerators

$$\frac{18}{21} + \frac{7}{21} = \frac{25}{21}$$

Because $\frac{25}{21}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{25}{21} = 1 \frac{4}{21}$$