

Adding Fractions

Date _____ Period _____

Add.

1) $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{9}$

2) $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{6}$

3) $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$

4) $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{6}$

5) $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{5}$

6) $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{5}$

7) $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{10}$

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

9) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{10}$

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

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

12) $\frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{5}$

13) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

14) $\frac{8}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$

15) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$

16) $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{7}{9}$

Adding Fractions

Date _____ Period _____

Add.

1) $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{9}$

Answer: $\frac{52}{63}$

2) $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{6}$

Answer: $\frac{10}{21}$

3) $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$

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

4) $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{6}$

Answer:
 $1\frac{1}{18}$

5) $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{5}$

Answer:
 $1\frac{9}{40}$

6) $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{5}$

Answer: $\frac{7}{10}$

7) $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{10}$

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

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

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

9) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{10}$

Answer: $\frac{4}{5}$

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

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

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

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

12) $\frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{5}$

Answer:
 $1\frac{7}{15}$

$$13) \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

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

$$14) \frac{8}{9} + \frac{4}{9}$$

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

$$15) \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$$

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

$$16) \frac{8}{10} + \frac{7}{9}$$

Answer:
 $1\frac{26}{45}$

MathVine - Pre-Algebra

Name _____

Adding Fractions

Date _____ Period _____

Solution Steps

$$1) \frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{9}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 7 and 9 is 63, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 63

$$\frac{5}{7} * \frac{9}{9} = \frac{45}{63}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} * \frac{7}{7} = \frac{7}{63}$$

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

$$\frac{45}{63} + \frac{7}{63} = \frac{52}{63}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{6}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 6 and 7 is 42, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 42

$$\frac{1}{7} * \frac{6}{6} = \frac{6}{42}$$

$$\frac{2}{6} * \frac{7}{7} = \frac{14}{42}$$

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

$$\frac{6}{42} + \frac{14}{42} = \frac{20}{42}$$

$\frac{20}{42}$ can be reduced, since 2 is a factor of both 20 and 42:

$$\frac{20}{42} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{10}{21}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$3) \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 2 and 8 is 8, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 8

$$\frac{3}{8} * \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{4}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$4) \frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{6}$$

Since these fractions have different denominators, we need to find the least common multiple of the denominators. The least common multiple of 6 and 9 is 18, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 18

$$\frac{2}{9} * \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{18}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} * \frac{3}{3} = \frac{15}{18}$$

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

$$\frac{4}{18} + \frac{15}{18} = \frac{19}{18}$$

Because $\frac{19}{18}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{19}{18} = 1 \frac{1}{18}$$

$$5) \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{5}$$

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

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

$$\frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{5} = \frac{15}{40}$$

$$\frac{5}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{8} = \frac{15}{40}$$

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

$$\frac{25}{40} + \frac{15}{40} = \frac{40}{40}$$

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

$$\frac{40}{40} = 1 \frac{0}{40}$$

$$6) \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{5}$$

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

$$\frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5}{40}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{8} = \frac{32}{40}$$

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

$$\frac{16}{40} + \frac{5}{40} = \frac{21}{40}$$

$\frac{21}{40}$ can be reduced, since 4 is a factor of both 28 and 40:

$$\frac{21}{40} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{21}{10}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$7) \frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{10}$$

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

$$\frac{9}{10} + \frac{6}{10} = \frac{15}{10}$$

$\frac{15}{10}$ can be reduced, since 5 is a factor of both 15 and 10:

$$\frac{15}{10} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$9) \frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{10}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$$

$\frac{8}{10}$ can be reduced, since 2 is a factor of both 8 and 10:

$$\frac{8}{10} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$10) \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$$

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

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

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

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

$$11) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

$$12) \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{5}$$

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

The least common multiple of 5 and 6 is 30, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 30

$$\frac{4}{6} * \frac{5}{5} = \frac{20}{30}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} * \frac{6}{6} = \frac{24}{30}$$

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

$$\frac{20}{30} + \frac{24}{30} = \frac{44}{30}$$

$\frac{44}{30}$ can be reduced, since 2 is a factor of both 44 and 30:

$$\frac{44}{30} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{22}{15}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

Because $\frac{22}{15}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{22}{15} = 1 \frac{7}{15}$$

$$13) \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

$\frac{2}{4}$ can be reduced, since 2 is a factor of both 2 and 4:

$$\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

$$14) \frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$$

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

$$\frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{9}{9}$$

$\frac{9}{9}$ can be reduced, since 3 is a factor of both 9 and 9:

$$\frac{9}{9} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

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

$$\frac{3}{3} = 1 \frac{0}{3}$$

$$15) \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

Because $\frac{6}{5}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{6}{5} = 1 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$16) \frac{10}{10} + \frac{1}{9}$$

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

The least common multiple of 10 and 9 is 90, so we need to multiply to make each of the denominators = 90

$$\frac{10}{10} * \frac{9}{9} = \frac{90}{90}$$

$$\frac{1}{9} * \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{90}$$

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

$$\frac{90}{90} + \frac{10}{90} = \frac{100}{90}$$

$\frac{100}{90}$ can be reduced, since 10 is a factor of both 100 and 90:

$$\frac{100}{90} \div \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{9}$$

The fraction is now in lowest terms

Because $\frac{10}{9}$ is an improper fraction (the numerator is greater than the denominator), we need to convert it to a mixed number

$$\frac{10}{9} = 1 \frac{1}{9}$$