Fractions Glossary

D
denominator
the bottom number of a fraction that tells the number of equal parts on the whole

Example: In the fraction 2/3, 3 is the denominator

F
fraction
numbers that represent a part of a whole number; the line (—) or slash (/) means divided by

Example: 2/3 (two thirds) means 2 divided by 3

I
invert
to turn a fraction upside down

Example: 3/5 inverted is 5/3

L
lowest terms
means the same as reducing or simplifying a fraction; you find lowest terms by dividing the top and bottom of the fraction by the same number

Example: 6/9 = 2/3

M
multiple
the product of a given whole number and any other number; multiples can be found for every number

Example: multiples of 2 are: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14……
multiples of 5 are: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35……
multiples of 7 are: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42……
numerator
the top number of a fraction that tells the number of equal parts considered in the fraction

Example: In the fraction $\frac{2}{3}$, 2 is the numerator

reduce
to make smaller by dividing the numerator and denominator by the same number; when working with fractions, you may need to reduce your answer to the lowest terms

Example:  
\[
\frac{4}{8} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{2}
\]