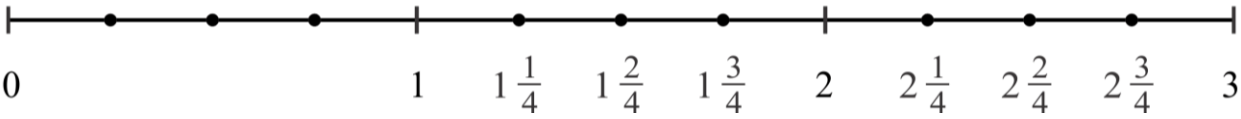
Name: _____ **More on Mixed Numbers**

Where do mixed numbers go on the number line? We put them in the spaces between the whole numbers.

Let's say we want to put the number 1¼ on the number line. 1¼ is greater than 1 and less than 2. So, it goes in between 1 and 2.

We divide the unit distance between 1 and 2 into 4 equal parts (fourths). Each part is ¼ unit in length. We put the number 1¼ at the point that is ¼ unit to the right of 1 (a fourth the distance between 1 and 2) *and* 1¼ units from zero.



The number 1²/₄ goes at the point that is ²/₄ unit to the right of 1 (half the distance between 1 and 2) *and* 1²/₄ units from zero.

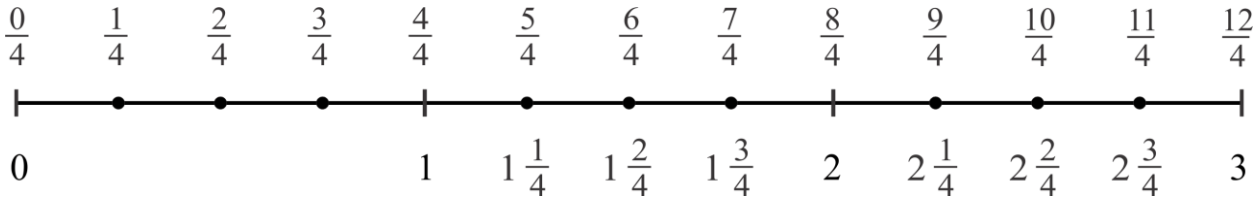
The number 1¾ goes at the point that is ¾ unit to the right of 1 (3/4 the distance between 1 and 2) *and* 1¾ units from zero.

The number 2 is 1 whole unit—or 4/4 of a unit to the right of 1.

What about 2¼? It goes at the point that is ¼ unit to the right of 2 (a fourth of the distance between 1 and 2) and 2¼ units from zero.

How about improper fractions? Where do they fit in?

Well, we could mark-off the entire number line in ¼ units (instead of whole units) and measure the distance from zero in ¼ units. Then the number 1 would be labeled 4/4. It is still 1 whole unit to the right of zero. Why? Because 4/4 unit = 1 unit. We just call it 4/4 instead of 1 because we are counting by fourths.



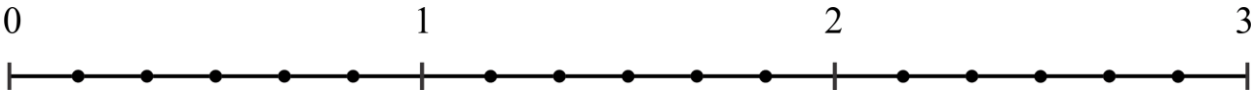
The number 2 would be labeled 8/4 because it is 8/4 units from zero. It is still 2 whole units from zero. Why? Because 8/4 = 4/4 + 4/4 = 1 + 1 = 2.

1¼ becomes 5/4 because it is 5/4 units from zero. 1 + ¼ = 4/4 + 1/4 = 5/4.

Name: _____ **More on Mixed Numbers**

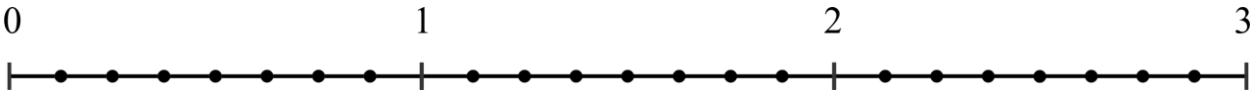
1. Mark and label these points on the number line below:

   $2\ ^{5}/_{6}$ 12/6 $1\ ^{1}/_{6}$ 3/6



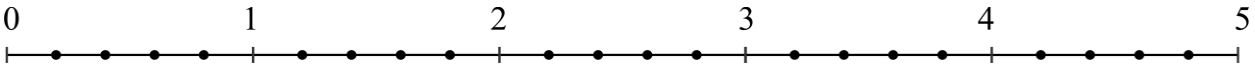
2. Mark and label these points on the number line below:

   $1\ ^{5}/_{8}$ 10/8 3/8 $2\ ^{7}/_{8}$



3. Mark and label these points on the number line below:

   5/5 $1\ ^{3}/_{5}$ 12/5 15/5 $4\ ^{2}/_{5}$



4. Use the number lines above to write these mixed numbers as improper fractions:

   $2\ ^{1}/_{5}$ = $1\ ^{5}/_{6}$ =

5. Use the number lines above to write these improper fractions as mixed numbers:

   15/8 = 15/5 = 15/6 =