

## Subtracting a Fraction from a Whole Number

SMN 1

**Instructions:** In the video lesson, we learned that you can subtract a fraction from a whole number if you “un-simplify” the whole number into the sum of a “whole fraction” and a whole number. Practice doing that with these problems.

1  $7 - \frac{2}{9}$

$$= 6 + 1 - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$= 6 + \frac{9}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$= 6 + \frac{7}{9} = \left(6\frac{7}{9}\right)$$

2  $10 - \frac{5}{7}$

3  $5 - \frac{1}{4}$

4  $3 - \frac{3}{10}$

5  $8 - \frac{3}{8}$

6  $12 - \frac{9}{15}$

7  $6 - \frac{2}{5}$

8  $11 - \frac{7}{12}$

9  $2 - \frac{5}{8}$

## Subtracting BOTH parts of a Mixed Number

SMN 2

**Instructions:** When subtracting a mixed number, you need to remember that the two parts of the mixed number form a group and you need to subtract both parts. In these problems, use parentheses to help you do that just like you saw in the first example in the video lesson.

1  $10 - \left(1\frac{5}{12}\right)$

$$= 10 - 1 - \frac{5}{12}$$

$$= 9 - \frac{5}{12}$$

$$= 8 + 1 - \frac{5}{12}$$

$$= 8 + \frac{12}{12} - \frac{5}{12}$$

$$= 8 + \frac{7}{12} = \left(8\frac{7}{12}\right)$$

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

3  $8 - 4\frac{3}{8}$

4  $9 - 8\frac{5}{12}$

5  $11 - 7\frac{1}{6}$

6  $5 - 2\frac{6}{7}$

## Using Stacked Form to Subtract Mixed Numbers

SMN 3

**Instructions:** An even better way to remember to subtract both parts of a mixed number is to use "stacked form". Re-write these simple subtraction problems in stacked form to solve them. Be sure to put the number that is being taken away on the bottom.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{1} \quad 10\frac{5}{9} - 8\frac{2}{9} \\ \phantom{10\frac{5}{9}} - 8\frac{2}{9} \\ \hline 2\frac{3}{9} \text{ or } \left(2\frac{1}{3}\right) \end{array}$$

$$\text{2} \quad 7\frac{7}{8} - 6\frac{2}{8}$$

$$\text{3} \quad 5\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{4} \quad 12\frac{3}{5} - 5\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{5} \quad 8\frac{9}{12} - 2\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\text{6} \quad 4\frac{6}{7} - 1\frac{3}{7}$$

$$\text{7} \quad 25\frac{5}{6} - 10\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{8} \quad 6\frac{9}{10} - 4\frac{5}{10}$$

## “Borrowing” from the Whole Number Part

SMN 4

**Instructions:** When subtracting mixed numbers, sometimes you need to make the fraction part of the mixed number bigger by “borrowing” from the whole number part. This results in a mixed number that has an improper fraction, which is usually “bad form” as an answer, but can be helpful for subtracting. Convert each of these mixed numbers into one that has an “improper” fraction part.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1} \quad 5\frac{2}{3} &= 4 + 1 + \frac{2}{3} \\ &= 4 + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \\ &= 4 + \frac{5}{3} = 4\frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{2} \quad 10\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{3} \quad 8\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{4} \quad 4\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{5} \quad 15\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{6} \quad 7\frac{3}{10}$$

$$\text{7} \quad 9\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{8} \quad 12\frac{3}{4}$$

## Subtracting Mixed Numbers (with 'like' fractions) - Set 1

SMN 5

**Instructions:** Subtract these mixed numbers. If the top fraction is less than the bottom, you'll need to borrow from the whole number part.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{1} \quad 8\frac{1}{5} \\
 - 2\frac{4}{5} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 7 + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \\
 - 2\frac{4}{5} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 7\frac{6}{5} \\
 - 2\frac{4}{5} \\
 \hline
 5\frac{2}{5}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{2} \quad 4\frac{3}{8} \\
 - 1\frac{7}{8} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{3} \quad 7\frac{1}{10} \\
 - 5\frac{7}{10} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{4} \quad 9\frac{4}{5} \\
 - 6\frac{3}{5} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{5} \quad 10\frac{3}{7} \\
 - 4\frac{4}{7} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{6} \quad 8\frac{3}{12} \\
 - 3\frac{7}{12} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

## Subtracting Mixed Numbers (with 'like' fractions) - Set 2

SMN 6

**Instructions:** Subtract these mixed numbers. If the top fraction is less than the bottom, you'll need to borrow from the whole number part.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{1} \quad 4\frac{1}{6} \\
 - 3\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 3 + \frac{6}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \\
 - 3\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 3\frac{7}{6} \\
 - 3\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 0\frac{2}{6} \\
 \text{or } \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{2} \quad 6\frac{4}{9} \\
 - 4\frac{8}{9} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{3} \quad 20\frac{8}{9} \\
 - 8\frac{7}{9} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{4} \quad 11\frac{2}{5} \\
 - 5\frac{4}{5} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{5} \quad 13\frac{1}{7} \\
 - 6\frac{2}{7} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{6} \quad 8\frac{1}{3} \\
 - 7\frac{2}{3} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

## Subtracting Mixed Numbers (with 'un-like' fractions) - Set 1

SMN 7

**Instructions:** Subtract these mixed numbers. Start by changing the un-like fractions into 'like' fractions. Then, if the top fraction is less than the bottom fraction, you'll need to borrow from the whole number part in order to subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{1} \quad 10\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{3}\right) \\
 - 7\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 10\frac{3}{6} \\
 - 7\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 9 + \frac{6}{6} + \frac{3}{6} \\
 - 7\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 9\frac{9}{6} \\
 - 7\frac{5}{6} \\
 \hline
 2\frac{4}{6} \text{ or } \left(2\frac{2}{3}\right)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{2} \quad 9\frac{1}{4} \\
 - 3\frac{1}{3} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{3} \quad 8\frac{1}{3} \\
 - 5\frac{1}{7} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{4} \quad 12\frac{5}{14} \\
 - 6\frac{5}{7} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

## Subtracting Mixed Numbers (with 'un-like' fractions) - Set 2

SMN 8

**Instructions:** Subtract these mixed numbers. Start by changing the un-like fractions into 'like' fractions. Then, if the top fraction is less than the bottom fraction, you'll need to borrow from the whole number part in order to subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 8\frac{5}{6} \\ - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 15\frac{2}{9} \\ - 8\frac{2}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 11\frac{5}{6} \\ - 4\frac{7}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 9\frac{1}{4} \\ - 7\frac{3}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$