Examples of Converting Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers Anchor Chart

$\frac{90}{12} = 90 \div 12$

$12 \overline{)\,90}$ — 7 → quotient

84

6 → Remainder

$\frac{90}{12} = 7\frac{6}{12} = 7\frac{1}{2}$ → whole number

$\frac{66}{7} = 66 \div 7$

$7 \overline{)\,66}$ — 9 → quotient

63

3 → Remainder

$\frac{66}{7} = 9\frac{3}{7}$ — 3 → reminder as numerator; 7 → same denominator; whole number

$\frac{105}{10} = 105 \div 10$

$10 \overline{)\,105}$ — 10 → quotient

100

5

0

5 → remainder

$\frac{105}{10} = 10\frac{5}{10} = 10\frac{1}{2}$ → Simplify mixed number

$\frac{75}{14} = 75 \div 14$

$14 \overline{)\,75}$ — 5 → quotient

70

5 → remainder

$\frac{75}{14} = 5\frac{5}{14}$ — 5 → remainder as numerator; 14 → same denominator; whole number

- These examples show that the improper fractions have larger the numerators than the denominators.
- To convert the improper fractions to mixed numbers, divide the numerators by the denominators.
- The quotients will become the whole numbers and the remaindes will become the numerators.
- On the other hand, the denominators remain the same.
- Simply the mixed numbers if needed .