1. **Fraction:** a part of a whole or a part of a collection.

   $\frac{2}{7}$ → numerator

   denominator

2. **Types of fraction:**

   a) Proper fraction: numerator is less than denominator. e.g. $\frac{6}{11}$.

   b) Improper fraction: numerator is greater than denominator. e.g. $\frac{4}{3}$.

   c) Mixed fraction: which has a whole number and a fraction part. E.g. $5\frac{3}{7}$.

   d) Like fraction: A group of fractions with Same denominator. E.g. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{8}$.

   e) Unlike fraction: A group of fractions with different denominator. E.g. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{6}{11}, \frac{4}{7}$.

   f) Equivalent fraction: two or more fraction representing the same part of a whole. E.g. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{20}$

3. Sum of like fractions $= \frac{\text{Sum of their numerator}}{\text{Common denominator}}$

4. Difference of like fractions $= \frac{\text{Difference of the numerator}}{\text{Common denominator -}}$

5. For adding unlike fractions, change them into equivalent like fractions and then add.
6. In case of mixed fraction, change them to improper fraction before addition.