Add and Subtract Fractions and Constructions

(1) Key Terms

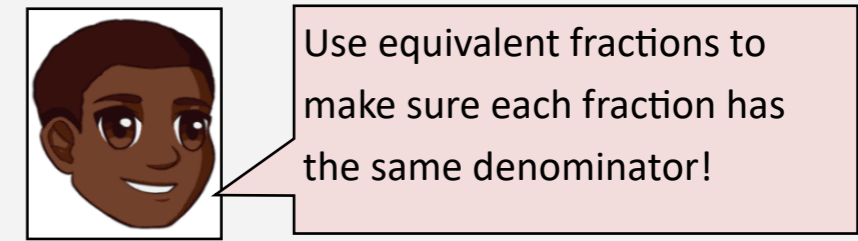|	
Numerator	The top number of a fraction that shows the number of parts.
Denominator	The bottom number of a fraction that shows how many equal parts a whole has been divided into.
Perpendicular	When two lines meet at right-angles.
Polygon	A 2-D shape with three or more straight sides; Hexagons, Squares and Triangles are examples of polygons.
Regular Polygon	A polygon whose sides are all equal in length and whose angles are all equal in size.

(2) Add/Subtract Fractions — same denominators

If the denominators are the same, just add/subtract the numerators . .
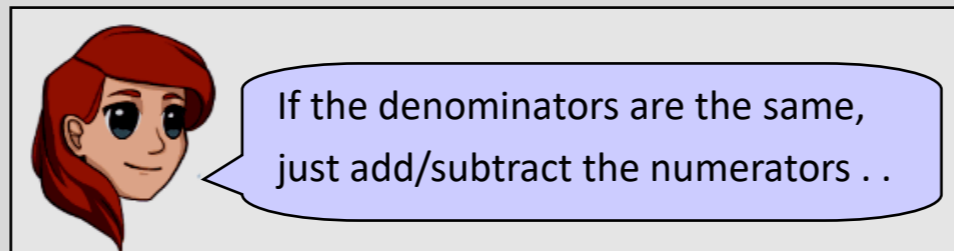
$$\frac{8}{11} + \frac{10}{11} + \frac{6}{11} = \frac{24}{11}$$

$$\frac{21}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{19}{5} = 3\frac{4}{5}$$
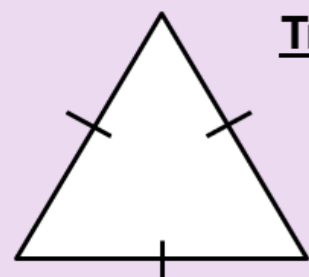
(3) Add/Subtract any fraction

Use equivalent fractions to make sure each fraction has the same denominator!

Work out $\frac{1^{\times 3}}{8_{\times 3}} + \frac{2^{\times 8}}{3_{\times 8}}$
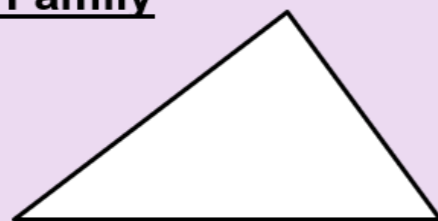
$$\frac{3}{24} + \frac{16}{24} = \frac{19}{24}$$
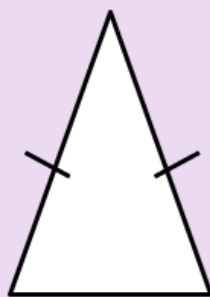
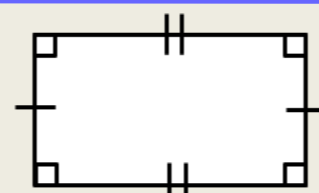## (4) Types of Triangles

Triangle Family

Equilateral

Scalene

Isosceles

Right-angled

Trinity TV
For more help, visit Trinity TV
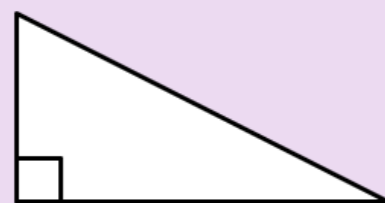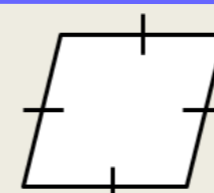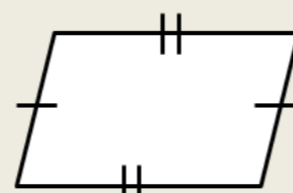
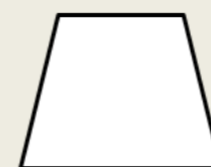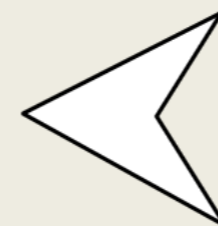## (5) Types of Quadrilaterals

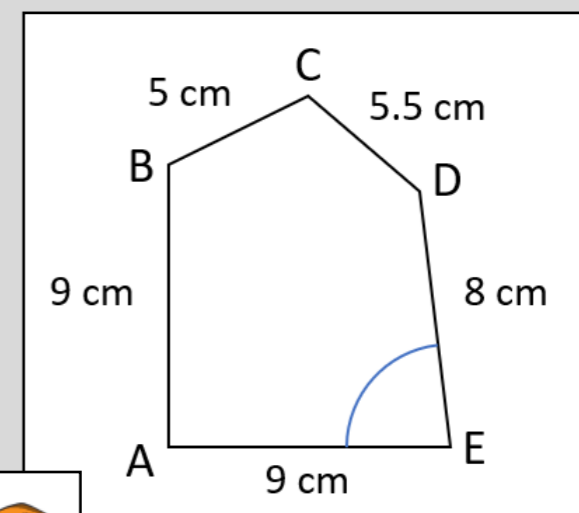### Quadrilateral Family
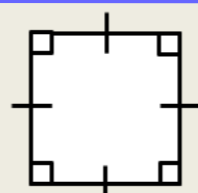
Square

Rectangle

Rhombus

Parallelogram

Trapezium

Kite

Arrowhead

(6) Shape Notation

Line notations use **two capital** letters. CD = 5.5 cm

5 cm   C   5.5 cm
B   D
9 cm   8 cm
A   9 cm   E

Angle notations use **three capital** letters. Angle AED is acute.