

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths

(Problem Set 18) - Part 1: Chapter 5-

Fractions



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths

(Problem Set 18) - Part 1: Chapter 5-

Fractions

Class 5: Maths Chapter 5 solutions. Complete Class 5 Maths Chapter 5 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 18) - Part 1: Chapter 5- Fractions

Maharashtra Board 5th Maths Chapter 5, Class 5 Maths Chapter 5 solutions

Important Questions and Answers.

Convert the given fractions into like fractions.

(1) $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}$

Solution :

8 is the multiple of 4 So, make 8, the common denominator $3 \times 2 = 6$. Thus $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ are the required like fractions.

(2) $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{7}$

Solution :

The number 35 is a multiple of both 5 and 7 So, making 35 as the common denominator $3 \times 7 = 21$, $3 \times 5 = 15$ Therefore, $\frac{21}{35}$ and $\frac{15}{35}$ are required like fractions.

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$$(3) \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{10}$$

Solution :

Here 10 is the multiples of 5. So make 10 as the common denominator $45=4 \times 25 \times 2=810$. Thus $8/10$ and $3/10$ are required like fractions.

$$(4) \frac{2}{9}, \frac{1}{6}$$

Solution :

Least common multiple of 9 and 6 is 18. So, make, 18 as the common denominator.
 $29=2 \times 29 \times 2=418, 16=1 \times 36 \times 3=318$. Thus, $4/18$ and $3/18$ are the required like fractions.

$$(5) \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$$

Solution :

Least common multiple of 4 and 3 is 12 So, make 12 as common denominator
 $14=1 \times 34 \times 3=312, 23=2 \times 43 \times 4=812$. so, 312,812 are required like fractions.

$$(6) \frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{5}$$

Solution :

Least common multiple of 6 and 5 is 30 So, make 30 as common denominator
 $56=5 \times 56 \times 5=2530, 45=4 \times 65 \times 6=2430$ So, 2530,2430 are required like fractions.

$$(7) \frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{6}$$

Solution :

Least common multiple of 8 and 6 is 24 So, make 24 as common denominator
 $38=3 \times 38 \times 3=924, 16=1 \times 46 \times 4=424$ So, 924,424 are required like fractions.

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(8) $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{4}{9}$

Solution :

Least common multiple of 6 and 9 is 18 So, make 18 as common denominator
 $16=1 \times 36 \times 3=318, 49=4 \times 29 \times 2=818$ So, $3/18$ and $8/18$ are the required like fractions.

Comparing like fractions

Example (1) A strip was divided into 5 equal parts. It means that each part is $1/5$. The coloured part is $3/5=15+15+15$.



The white part is $2/5=15+15$. The coloured part is bigger than the white part. This tells us that $3/5$ is greater than $2/5$. This is written as $3/5 > 2/5$.

Example (2) This strip is divided into 8 equal parts. 3 of the parts have one colour and 4 have another colour. Here, $3/8 < 4/8$.



In like fractions, the fraction with the greater numerator is the greater fraction.

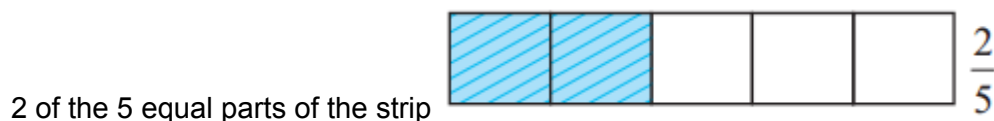
Comparing fractions with equal numerators

You have learnt that the value of fractions with numerator 1 decreases as the denominator increases.

Even if the numerator is not 1, the same rule applies so long as all the fractions have a common numerator. For example, look at the figures below. All the strips in the figure are alike.



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The figure shows that $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{4} > \frac{5}{2}$.

Of two fractions with equal numerators, the fraction with the greater denominator is the smaller fraction.

Comparing unlike fractions

Teacher : Suppose we have to compare the unlike fractions $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$. Let us take an example to see how this is done. These two boys are standing on two blocks. How do we decide who is taller?

Sonu : But the height of the blocks is not the same. If both blocks are of the same height, it is easy to tell who is taller.

Nandu : Now that they are on blocks of equal height, we see that the boy on the right is taller.

Teacher : The height of the boys can be compared when they stand at the same height. Similarly, if fractions have the same denominators, their numerators decide which fraction is bigger.

Nandu : Got it! Let's obtain the same denominators for both fractions.

Sonu : 5×7 can be divided by both 5 and 7. So, 35 can be the common denominator.

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3 \times 7}{5 \times 7} = \frac{21}{35} \qquad \frac{4}{7} = \frac{4 \times 5}{7 \times 5} = \frac{20}{35}$$
$$\frac{21}{35} > \frac{20}{35} \quad \text{Therefore, } \frac{3}{5} > \frac{4}{7}$$

To compare unlike fractions, we convert them into their equivalent fractions so that their denominators are the same.

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Additional Important Questions and Answers**Question 1.****59,1736****Solution :**

36 is the multiple of 9 So, make 36 the common denominator $59=5 \times 49 \times 4=2036$, Thus $20/36$ and $17/36$ are the required like fractions.

Question 2.**56,79****Solution:**

Least common multiple of 6 and 9 is 18 So, make 18 as the common denominator $56=5 \times 36 \times 3=1518$, $79=7 \times 29 \times 2=1418$ So, $15/18$ and $14/18$ are the required like fractions.

Question 3.**711,35****Solution:**

Least common multiple of 11 and 5 is 55 So, make 55 as the common denominator. $711=7 \times 511 \times 5=3555$, $35=3 \times 115 \times 11=3355$. Thus $35/55$ and $33/55$ are required like fractions.



Maharashtra Board Solutions

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- Chapter 11- Problems on Measurement (Problem Set 47)
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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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