

**Number and Operations—Fractions****5.NF****Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.**

1. Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators. *For example,  $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{15}{12} = \frac{23}{12}$ . (In general,  $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad + bc}{bd}$ .)*
2. Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers. *For example, recognize an incorrect result  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{7}$ , by observing that  $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{1}{2}$ .*

**Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions.**

3. Interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ( $\frac{a}{b} = a \div b$ ). Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. *For example, interpret  $\frac{3}{4}$  as the result of dividing 3 by 4, noting that  $\frac{3}{4}$  multiplied by 4 equals 3, and that when 3 wholes are shared equally among 4 people each person has a share of size  $\frac{3}{4}$ . If 9 people want to share a 50-pound sack of rice equally by weight, how many pounds of rice should each person get? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?*
4. Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction.
  - a. Interpret the product  $(\frac{a}{b}) \times q$  as  $a$  parts of a partition of  $q$  into  $b$  equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations  $a \times q \div b$ . *For example, use a visual fraction model to show  $(\frac{2}{3}) \times 4 = \frac{8}{3}$ , and create a story context for this equation. Do the same with  $(\frac{2}{3}) \times (\frac{4}{5}) = \frac{8}{15}$ . (In general,  $(\frac{a}{b}) \times (\frac{c}{d}) = \frac{ac}{bd}$ .)*
  - b. Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.
5. Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing), by:
  - a. Comparing the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication.
  - b. Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{na}{nb}$  to the effect of multiplying  $\frac{a}{b}$  by 1.
6. Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.
7. Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.<sup>1</sup>
  - a. Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number,

<sup>1</sup>Students are able to multiply fractions in general can develop strategies to divide fractions in general, by reasoning about the relationship between multiplication and division. But division of a fraction by a fraction is not a requirement at this grade.