

# BARE BONES METHOD OF ADDING AND SUBTRACTING WITH UNLIKE DENOMINATORS



Dr. Frankenstein and I have developed a handy new system for adding and subtracting fractions with unlike denominators!



We call it the "Bare Bones" method because it cuts out a lot of extra work and writing. You need only work out the bare essentials!



Dr. Frankenstein and Professor Panda have made adding and subtracting fractions with different denominators as easy as 1-2-3 and reduce! Just follow the steps below to see how their handy new system works.

STEPS	EXAMPLE
<p>① <b>Factorize and rewrite the problem:</b> Write the first fraction with the prime factorization of the other fraction's denominator (in parentheses) both above and below the fraction bar. Write the addition or subtraction sign. Then, write the second fraction with the prime factorization of the first fraction's denominator (in parentheses) both above and below the fraction bar.</p>	<p>① <math display="block">\frac{7}{12} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{7(3 \times 5)}{12(3 \times 5)} + \frac{4(2 \times 2 \times 3)}{15(2 \times 2 \times 3)}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">  <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">If there is no math operation sign between numbers inside parentheses and numbers outside the parentheses, the numbers should be multiplied!</span> </p>
<p>② <b>Cancel and multiply:</b> Cancel any numbers that appear in <i>all four sets of parentheses</i>. After cancelling, multiply the numerators and denominators by the numbers remaining in the parentheses next to them.</p>	<p>② <math display="block">\frac{7}{12} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{7(\cancel{3} \times 5)}{12(\cancel{3} \times 5)} + \frac{4(2 \times 2 \times \cancel{3})}{15(2 \times 2 \times \cancel{3})}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>7 \times 5 = 35</math>      <math>4 \times 2 \times 2 = 16</math>  <math>12 \times 5 = 60</math>      <math>15 \times 2 \times 2 = 60</math> </p>
<p>③ <b>Rewrite and add or subtract:</b> Use the products from step ② to rewrite the problem. The fractions should now have a common denominator, so you can add or subtract the numerators and keep the denominator the same!</p>	<p>③ <math display="block">= \frac{35}{60} + \frac{16}{60} = \frac{51}{60}</math></p>
<p>④ <b>After finishing step ③ check to see if your answer needs to be reduced.</b></p>	<p>④ <math display="block">\frac{51}{60} = \frac{51 \div 3}{60 \div 3} = \frac{17}{20}</math></p>
<p>Here's another example. Remember, cancel only factors that appear in <i>all four sets of parentheses</i>. If all the numbers in the parentheses get cancelled, just multiply by one.</p> <p>Tip: If you find the GCF of the two denominators, you can fill the parentheses with factorizations that use the GCF instead of prime factorizing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXAMPLE 2</b></p> <p><math display="block">\frac{5}{6} - \frac{11}{30} = \frac{5(2 \times \cancel{3} \times 5)}{6(2 \times \cancel{3} \times 5)} - \frac{11(2 \times \cancel{3})}{30(2 \times \cancel{3})}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <math>5 \times 5 = 25</math>      <math>11 \times 1 = 11</math>  <math>6 \times 5 = 30</math>      <math>30 \times 1 = 30</math> </p> <p><math display="block">= \frac{25}{30} - \frac{11}{30} = \frac{14}{30} = \frac{7}{15}</math></p>