## Subtracting Mixed Numbers

Find each difference. Simplify if possible.

1. $2 \frac{3}{5}-1 \frac{1}{5}=$ $\qquad$ 2. $1 \frac{4}{9}-\frac{8}{9}=$
2. $5 \frac{5}{8}-1 \frac{9}{16}=$ $\qquad$ 4. $12-4 \frac{5}{6}=$
3. $6 \frac{15}{16}-4=$ $\qquad$
4. $3 \frac{7}{12}-2 \frac{3}{4}=$
5. $15 \frac{1}{6}-8 \frac{2}{3}=$
6. $9-7 \frac{5}{8}=$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
7. $2 \frac{3}{7}-1 \frac{5}{14}=$
8. $6 \frac{8}{9}-1 \frac{2}{3}=$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
9. In which of the exercises above do you have to rename the first mixed number to show more fractional parts before subtracting?

The table at the right shows the lengths of various carpentry nails.
12. How much longer is a 30d nail than a $5 d$ nail?
13. How much longer is a 12 d nail than a 9 d nail?

| Carpentry Nails |
| :--- |
| Size Length <br> (inches) <br> $5 d$ $1 \frac{3}{4}$ <br> $9 d$ $2 \frac{3}{4}$ <br> $12 d$ $3 \frac{1}{4}$ <br> $30 d$ $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |

$\qquad$
14. To subtract $4 \frac{5}{6}$ from $10 \frac{1}{3}$, which of the following must the mixed number $10 \frac{1}{3}$ first be renamed as?
A $9 \frac{2}{3}$
B $9 \frac{4}{6}$
C $9 \frac{8}{6}$
D $10 \frac{2}{6}$
15. Writing to Explain Jack says that once you have a common denominator you are ready to subtract two mixed numbers. What other step might be necessary before you can subtract? Give an example.

