

Rational Numbers - Examples of Standard Form

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In the previous segment, we saw what is the **Standard Form (Simplest Form) of a Rational Number.** In this segment, we shall see a few examples of the same.

Standard Form of Rational Numbers - Example

Q. Reduce $\frac{12}{18}$ to its standard form.

Solution:

Step 1: Find the Highest Common Factor (HCF) of numerator and denominator.

Let us find the HCF by continuous Division method.

- Divide 18 by 12 and the remainder obtained is 6.
- Since the remainder is not zero, the remainder becomes the new divisor and the previous divisor becomes the new dividend.
- Divide 12 by 6, the remainder is zero.
- So we stop here and the last divisor, which is 6, is the HCF.

 \therefore HCF of 12 and 18 is 6.





Step 2: Divide the numerator and the denominator by HCF.

 $\frac{\frac{12}{6}}{\frac{18}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}$

 $\therefore \frac{2}{3}$ is the standard form of $\frac{12}{18}$

Q. Reduce $\frac{16}{-48}$ to its standard form.

Solution:

The standard form cannot have a negative denominator.

So, $\frac{16}{-48} = \frac{-16}{48}$ (As they are equivalent rational number)

Step 1: Find the Highest Common Factor (HCF) of numerator and denominator.

HCF of 16 and 48 is 16.

Step 2: Divide the numerator and the denominator by HCF.

$$\frac{\frac{-16}{16}}{\frac{48}{16}} = \frac{-3}{3}$$

 $\therefore \frac{-1}{3}$ is the standard form of $\frac{-16}{48}$ or $\frac{16}{-48}$

Summary

Standard Form Rational Number Negative fraction	of of	•	The standard form cannot have a negative denominator. So change it into an equivalent rational number.
		•	Find the Highest Common Factor (HCF) of numerator and denominator.
		•	Divide the numerator and the denominator by HCF.

What's next?

In our next segment of Class 10 Maths, we will see how to convert **decimal to fractions**.