

$$\frac{\cancel{2}^1}{3} \times \frac{5}{\cancel{12}_6} = \frac{5}{18}$$

Remember, you may only do early reducing when *multiplying* fractions. The rules for multiplying signed numbers hold here, too.

**Example 4**

Reduce early where possible and then multiply.

1. 
$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{1}{\cancel{4}_2} \times \frac{\cancel{2}^1}{7} = \frac{1}{14}$$

2. 
$$\left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) \times \left(-\frac{4}{9}\right) = \left(-\frac{\cancel{3}^1}{\cancel{8}_2}\right) \times \left(-\frac{\cancel{4}^1}{\cancel{9}_3}\right) = +\frac{1}{6}$$

**Multiplying mixed numbers**

To *multiply mixed numbers*, first change any mixed number to an improper fraction. Then multiply.

**Example 5**

Multiply.

$$3\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{\cancel{10}^5}{\cancel{3}_1} \times \frac{\cancel{9}^3}{\cancel{4}_2} = \frac{15}{2} \text{ or } 7\frac{1}{2}$$

Change the answer, if in improper fraction form, back to a mixed number and reduce if necessary. Remember, the rules for multiplication of signed numbers apply here as well.

**Dividing fractions**

To *divide fractions*, invert (turn upside down) the second fraction (the one “divided by”) and multiply. Then reduce if possible.

**Example 6**

Divide.

$$\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{1} = \frac{5}{6}$$

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