

Name: _____

Multiplying any fraction by a whole number

Let's eat some more pizza.

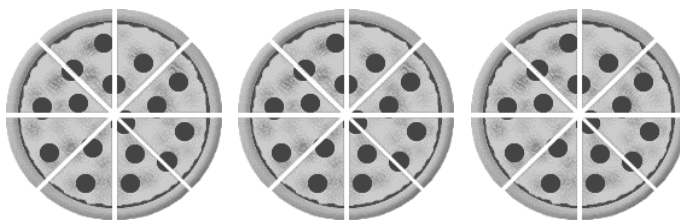
Suppose your mother makes 3 pizzas—all the same size—and she cuts each of them into 8 equal pieces.

You eat 3 pieces from each pizza.

How much pizza have you eaten?

You've eaten $3+3+3 = \mathbf{9 \text{ pieces}}$.

Or, $3/8 + 3/8 + 3/8 = \mathbf{9/8 \text{ pizzas}}$.



Notice that we're adding eighths, so we end up with eighths. *Whenever* we add 'like' fractions, we simply add the numerators and keep the same denominator.

Now, let's look at the problem another way and multiply instead of adding.

You've eaten 3 pieces from each of 3 pizzas. That's $3 \times 3 = 9$ pieces. And each piece is $1/8$ of a pizza. So we get $(3 \times 3) \times 1/8 = 9 \times 1/8 = \mathbf{9/8 \text{ pizzas}}$.

Or, we could say that you've eaten $3/8$ of each of 3 pizzas. That's $3 \times (3/8)$ pizzas.

But what is $3 \times (3/8)$? It must be $9/8$ because that's how much pizza you've eaten. Let's see why?

$(3/8) = (3 \times 1/8)$ Why? Because $3/8$ means 3 one-eighths. And 3 one-eighths is $3 \times 1/8$. (Just like 3 fours is 3×4 .)

So, $3 \times (3/8) = 3 \times (3 \times 1/8) = (3 \times 3) \times 1/8 = 9 \times 1/8 = 9/8$

No matter how you look at it, you've eaten **$9/8$ pizzas**.

$9/8$ is an improper fraction. Its numerator is larger than its denominator. So it is greater than 1 whole.

We can change **$9/8$** to the mixed number **$1\frac{1}{8}$** . *You have eaten the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{8}$ pizzas.*

How much does that leave for the rest of the family?

There were 3 whole pizzas to begin with. That's $24/8$ pizzas. Why?

You ate $9/8$. So that leaves $24/8 - 9/8 = 15/8$ pizzas.

What is that as a mixed number?

$15/8$ is equivalent to the mixed number _____.

Name: _____

Multiplying any fraction by a whole number

Let's multiply some more fractions by whole numbers like we did in the pizza problem. How about $4 \times \frac{2}{9}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{4 \times \frac{2}{9}} &= 4 \times (2 \times \frac{1}{9}) \text{ Why?} \\ &= (4 \times 2) \times \frac{1}{9} \text{ Why?} \\ &= 8 \times \frac{1}{9} = 8 \text{ one-ninths} = \mathbf{\frac{8}{9}} \end{aligned}$$

Let's try $3 \times \frac{4}{6}$.

$$\mathbf{3 \times \frac{4}{6}} = 3 \times (4 \times \frac{1}{6}) = (3 \times 4) \times \frac{1}{6} = 12 \times \frac{1}{6} = \mathbf{\frac{12}{6} = 2}$$

Your Turn:

$$4 \times \frac{2}{11} =$$

$$3 \times \frac{3}{13} =$$

Did you notice what we're doing? We're just multiplying the numerator by the whole number and keeping the denominator. Do you see why?

To multiply *any fraction* by a *whole number*, multiply the numerator by the whole number and keep the same denominator.

This only works for multiplying fractions by WHOLE numbers.

Multiply:

$$8 \times \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$3 \times \frac{3}{9} =$$

$$7 \times \frac{1}{16} =$$

$$11 \times \frac{3}{33} =$$

$$2 \times \frac{6}{18} =$$

$$9 \times \frac{2}{21} =$$

$$2 \times \frac{4}{8} =$$

$$3 \times \frac{2}{3} =$$