



Eleven Plus Maths How To Do - The Four Rules - Multiplication

Multiplication

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5} \qquad \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} \text{ or } \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1}{4 \times 5} \qquad = \frac{2 \times 3}{9 \times 4} \qquad = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3}{20} \qquad = \frac{6}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

This method is better than the one shown first.

It is always a good idea to keep figures as small as possible because fewer mistakes are made. So cancel as soon as you can.

$$\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{2}{7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{28} \quad \text{This is easier than working out}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 5 \times 2}{10 \times 12 \times 7} = \frac{30}{840}$$

$$2\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{5}{21}$$

The mixed number $2\frac{1}{3}$ must first be changed in to an improper fraction. Do it if necessary in

the working margin on the right side of the page.

$$\frac{21}{3} \times \frac{5}{21}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{5}{21} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} | \quad 2\frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3} \\ | \quad 3 \quad 3 \\ | \\ | \end{array}$$