

LESSON 31

Division Of Mixed Numbers

Mixed numbers can be divided by changing them into improper fractions, then making a multiplication problem by inverting the fraction that comes after the division sign.

Example: Divide

$$1 \frac{1}{4} \div 2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 \frac{1}{4} \div 2 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{15}{28}$$

Divide By Multiplying With The Inverse

<p>1.</p> $6 \div 1 \frac{1}{3}$ $6 \div \frac{4}{3}$ $\cancel{6}^3 \times \frac{3}{\cancel{4}_2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4 \frac{1}{2}$	<p>6.</p> $10 \div 3 \frac{3}{4}$	<p>11.</p> $4 \frac{2}{7} \div \frac{1}{14}$
<p>2.</p> $7 \div 1 \frac{1}{4}$	<p>7.</p> $9 \div 1 \frac{2}{7}$	<p>12.</p> $1 \frac{7}{8} \div \frac{3}{8}$
<p>3.</p> $9 \div 3 \frac{3}{4}$	<p>8.</p> $5 \div 1 \frac{2}{3}$	<p>13.</p> $4 \frac{1}{6} \div \frac{10}{3}$
<p>4.</p> $12 \div 2 \frac{2}{5}$	<p>9.</p> $42 \div 4 \frac{1}{5}$	<p>14.</p> $5 \frac{2}{8} \div \frac{7}{8}$
<p>5.</p> $8 \div 1 \frac{1}{3}$	<p>10.</p> $60 \div 1 \frac{5}{7}$	<p>15.</p> $5 \frac{4}{7} \div \frac{13}{49}$

Divide By Multiplying With The Inverse

<p>16.</p> $\frac{3}{8} \div 1 \frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{15}{8}$ $\frac{\cancel{3}}{\cancel{8}} \times \frac{\cancel{8}}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$	<p>21.</p> $\frac{9}{32} \div 2 \frac{1}{4}$	<p>26.</p> $8 \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{5}{9}$
<p>17.</p> $\frac{5}{9} \div 1 \frac{1}{9}$	<p>22.</p> $\frac{7}{12} \div 1 \frac{1}{6}$	<p>27.</p> $4 \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{11}{16}$
<p>18.</p> $\frac{7}{15} \div 1 \frac{3}{10}$	<p>23.</p> $\frac{11}{20} \div 2 \frac{1}{5}$	<p>28.</p> $7 \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{15}{32}$
<p>19.</p> $\frac{5}{16} \div 1 \frac{3}{8}$	<p>24.</p> $\frac{9}{14} \div 1 \frac{2}{7}$	<p>29.</p> $6 \frac{2}{3} \div \frac{10}{27}$
<p>20.</p> $\frac{3}{4} \div 1 \frac{5}{16}$	<p>25.</p> $\frac{27}{50} \div 1 \frac{4}{5}$	<p>30.</p> $1 \frac{3}{10} \div \frac{91}{100}$

Divide By Multiplying With The Inverse

<p>31.</p> $1 \frac{3}{4} \div 2 \frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{4} \div \frac{21}{8}$ $\frac{\cancel{1}^1 \cancel{7}^2}{\cancel{4}^2} \times \frac{\cancel{8}^2}{\cancel{21}^3} = \frac{2}{3}$	<p>36.</p> $3 \frac{1}{7} \div 6 \frac{3}{5}$	<p>41.</p> $4 \frac{6}{7} \div 1 \frac{3}{14}$
<p>32.</p> $8 \frac{3}{4} \div 1 \frac{7}{8}$	<p>37.</p> $2 \frac{2}{11} \div 3 \frac{3}{11}$	<p>42.</p> $15 \frac{2}{5} \div 9 \frac{7}{9}$
<p>33.</p> $1 \frac{3}{7} \div 1 \frac{1}{14}$	<p>38.</p> $2 \frac{4}{7} \div 1 \frac{6}{21}$	<p>43.</p> $1 \frac{14}{25} \div 5 \frac{1}{5}$
<p>34.</p> $5 \frac{5}{6} \div 5 \frac{5}{8}$	<p>39.</p> $2 \frac{1}{12} \div 1 \frac{1}{24}$	<p>44.</p> $5 \frac{3}{7} \div 8 \frac{1}{7}$
<p>35.</p> $1 \frac{5}{12} \div 1 \frac{8}{9}$	<p>40.</p> $1 \frac{5}{20} \div 2 \frac{3}{16}$	<p>45.</p> $1 \frac{9}{17} \div 1 \frac{14}{51}$