## Division Basics

## Relating fractions to divisions

Student's Name: $\qquad$
class:
so, when we take half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of a number, we are dividing the number by 2.

We can do that with any fraction that has ONE
 on top. Like... $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}$ etc.,

| $\frac{1}{3}$, we would divide by 3 | $\frac{1}{6}$, we would divide by 6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{1}{5}$, we would divide by 5 | $\frac{1}{7}$, we would divide by 7 , and so on |

Now, do some practice:

1. $\frac{1}{3}$ of $6 \longrightarrow 6 \div 3=\underline{2}$
2. $\frac{1}{5}$ of $25 \longrightarrow 25 \div 5=-5$
3. $\frac{1}{3}$ of $18 \longrightarrow 18 \div 3=-6$
4. $\frac{1}{9}$ of $81 \longrightarrow 81 \div 9=\underline{9}$
5. $\frac{1}{4}$ of $24 \longrightarrow 24 \div \underline{4}=\underline{6}$
6. $\frac{1}{2}$ of $58 \longrightarrow 58 \div \underline{2}=\underline{29}$
7. $\frac{1}{7}$ of $49 \longrightarrow \underline{49 \div 7}=\xrightarrow{7}$
8. $\frac{1}{6}$ of $54 \longrightarrow \underline{54 \div 6}=\underline{9}$
9. $\frac{1}{8}$ of $32 \longrightarrow \underline{32 \div 8}=\underline{4}$
10. $\frac{1}{5}$ of $60 \longrightarrow \underline{60 \div 5}=\underline{12}$
11. $\frac{1}{3}$ of $72 \longrightarrow \underline{72 \div 3}=\underline{24}$
12. $\frac{1}{6}$ of $90 \longrightarrow \underline{90 \div 6}=\underline{15}$
13. $\frac{1}{4}$ of $84 \longrightarrow \underline{84 \div 4}=\underline{21}$
14. $\frac{1}{7}$ of $35 \longrightarrow \underline{35 \div 7}=\underline{5}$
15. $\frac{1}{9}$ of $108 \longrightarrow \underline{108 \div 9}=\underline{12}$
16. $\frac{1}{8}$ of $72 \longrightarrow \underline{72 \div 8}=\underline{9}$
17. $\frac{1}{12}$ of $60 \longrightarrow \underline{60 \div 12}=\underline{5}$
18. $\frac{1}{5}$ of $100 \longrightarrow \underline{100 \div 5}=\underline{20}$
19. $\frac{1}{7}$ of $147 \longrightarrow \underline{147 \div 7}=\xrightarrow{21}$
20. $\frac{1}{6}$ of $132 \longrightarrow \underline{132 \div 6}=\underline{22}$
