Multiplying Mixed Numbers Whose Whole Numbers Are The Same And Whose Fractions Add To 1:

A. From algebra we learn:

$$a\frac{b}{c} + a\frac{c-b}{c} = a(a+1) + \frac{b}{c} \cdot \frac{c-b}{c}$$

- B. Use the following rules:
 - 1. Multiply the two fractions together. This is the fraction to the answer.
 - 2. Multiply the whole number by that number plus 1. This is the whole number to the answer.

Ex [1]
$$4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} =$$
_____ (mixed number).

- a) $\frac{1}{4} x^{3} \frac{4}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$. Write $\frac{3}{16}$.
- b) $4 \ge (4+1) = 20$. Write 20.
- c) The answer is $20^{3}/_{16}$.

Ex [2]
$$9\frac{5}{8} \times 9\frac{3}{8} =$$
_____ (mixed number).

- a) $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{15}{64}$. Write $\frac{15}{64}$.
- b) $9 \ge (9+1) = 90$. Write 90.
- c) The answer is 90 $^{15}/_{16}$.