## Solve in this handout:

**1.** Calculate and present in the *simplest form*:

$$2 \times \frac{1}{6} =$$

$$3 \times \frac{1}{6} =$$

$$3 \times \frac{5}{6} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\times$   $\frac{2}{7}$  =

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\times$   $\frac{5}{7}$  =

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  $\times$   $\frac{6}{7}$  =

$$9 \times \frac{5}{12} =$$

$$6 \times \frac{5}{12} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
  $\times$   $\frac{8}{9}$  =

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{15}{2} =$$

$$\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{14}{16} =$$

**2.** How many multiples of 7 are between ...

a) ... 1 and 13?

b) ... 1 and 10,000?

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c) ... 13 and 10,000? \_\_\_\_\_

 $\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a \times c}{b \times d}$ 

 $\times m$ 

## 3. Reconstruct parallelogram ABCD using a compass and a straight edge.

• C

 $\boldsymbol{B}^{\bullet}$ 

 $\boldsymbol{A} \bullet$ 

## Solve in your notebook

**4.** Show that ...

a) ... 
$$(2x + 6) : 4 - (3 - x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = x$$

a) ... 
$$(2x+6): 4-(3-x)\cdot \frac{1}{2}=x$$
  
b) ...  $(x+2y-4)\cdot \frac{1}{3}+(4x+2y+2): 6=x+y-1$ 

c) ... 
$$(3x + 4y - 3) : 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x + 2y) - (y - \frac{1}{2}) = x - 1$$

**5.** Solve the equations:

a). 
$$(4x-8): 2-\frac{1}{2} \cdot (2x-6) = 9$$
  $(x = 10)$ 

**b)\*.** 
$$(9x-8): 3-\frac{2}{3} \cdot (5-6x) = 8$$
  $(x = 2)$ 

c). 
$$3 \cdot (4-x) + (6x-12) : 3 = 8$$
  $(x = 0)$