Name: Date: AS

Fraction digits

These fraction sentences are not complete because a digit is missing from each empty box. The only digits to go in a box are 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8. 1 is not used. In these fraction sentences the top digit (numerator) must be smaller than the bottom digit (denominator). A digit can be used only once in each solution.

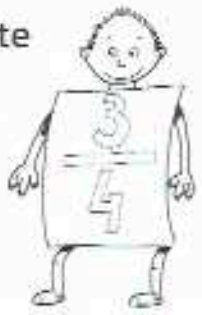
Example: $\frac{2}{\square} + \frac{3}{\square} = 1$

Put 4 and 6 in the boxes so

$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

- Use the digits 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 only once to complete these fraction sentences.

$\frac{3}{\square} + \frac{2}{\square} = \frac{3}{4}$



- There are four solutions to the next fraction sentence. Can you find all four?

$\frac{\square}{\square} - \frac{\square}{\square} = 0$ $\frac{\square}{\square} - \frac{\square}{\square} = 0$ $\frac{\square}{\square} - \frac{\square}{\square} = 0$ $\frac{\square}{\square} - \frac{\square}{\square} = 0$

$\frac{\square}{\square} + \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{1}{2}$

- What is the largest sum you can make if you can now have a larger digit on the top (numerator) than on the bottom (denominator)?

$\frac{\square}{\square} + \frac{\square}{\square} =$