

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:

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

Put 4 and 6 in the boxes so

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

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



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

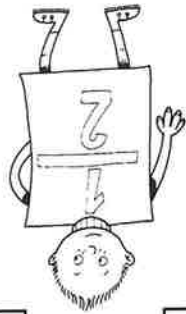
- There are four solutions to the next fraction sentence. Can you find all four?

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

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

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

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



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

- 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)?

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