To solve multiplication problems with fractions, one strategy is to think of them as addition problems. For example, the problem above is the same as:

\[
\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}
\]

If we shade in \(\frac{2}{4}\) on the fractions below 3 times, we can see a visual representation of the problem.

After shading it in, we can see why \(\frac{2}{4}\) three times is equal to 1 whole and \(\frac{2}{4}\).

1) \(\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =\)

2) \(\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =\)

3) \(\frac{3}{5} \times 4 =\)

4) \(\frac{4}{8} \times 7 =\)

5) \(\frac{1}{6} \times 6 =\)

6) \(\frac{2}{10} \times 4 =\)

7) \(\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =\)

8) \(\frac{3}{4} \times 2 =\)

9) \(\frac{1}{4} \times 4 =\)

10) \(\frac{5}{8} \times 2 =\)

11) \(\frac{4}{8} \times 2 =\)

12) \(\frac{3}{6} \times 2 =\)
### Use the visual model to solve each problem.

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example, the problem above is the same as:

\[
\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}
\]

If we shade in \(\frac{2}{4}\) on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

After shading it in, we can see why \(\frac{2}{4}\) three times is equal to 1 whole and \(\frac{2}{4}\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Visual Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) (\frac{1}{4} \times 7)</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Visual Model" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) (\frac{2}{4} \times 3)</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Visual Model" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) (\frac{3}{5} \times 4)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) (\frac{3}{6} \times 2)</td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Visual Model" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Answers

1. 1 3/4
2. 1 3/4
3. 2 2/5
4. 3 3/8
5. 1
6. 0 8/10
7. 0 3/5
8. 1 3/4
9. 1
10. 1 3/8
11. 1
12. 1