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 \( \frac{2}{4} \).

1) \( \frac{11}{12} \times 6 = \)
2) \( \frac{5}{8} \times 6 = \)
3) \( \frac{3}{4} \times 3 = \)
4) \( \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = \)
5) \( \frac{3}{5} \times 3 = \)
6) \( \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \)
7) \( \frac{1}{3} \times 4 = \)
8) \( \frac{1}{8} \times 5 = \)
9) \( \frac{2}{3} \times 2 = \)
10) \( \frac{6}{10} \times 2 = \)
11) \( \frac{2}{5} \times 3 = \)
12) \( \frac{7}{10} \times 4 = \)
### Multiplying Fractions by Whole Numbers (visual)

Use the visual model to solve each problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Diagram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \frac{3}{4} \times 3 = )</td>
<td>[Diagram showing ( \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} )]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = )</td>
<td>[Diagram showing shaded circles for ( \frac{2}{3} \times 3 )]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4} )</td>
<td>[Diagram showing shaded circles for ( \frac{2}{4} \times 3 )]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

\[ \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \]

If we shade in \( \frac{3}{4} \) as many times as needed, we can see a visual representation of the problem.

### Answers

1. \(5 \frac{5}{12}\)  
2. \(3 \frac{3}{8}\)  
3. \(2 \frac{1}{4}\)  
4. \(1\)  
5. \(1 \frac{4}{5}\)  
6. \(0 \frac{2}{3}\)  
7. \(1 \frac{1}{3}\)  
8. \(0 \frac{5}{8}\)  
9. \(1 \frac{1}{3}\)  
10. \(1 \frac{2}{10}\)  
11. \(1 \frac{1}{5}\)  
12. \(2 \frac{8}{10}\)