

Looking Back, p. 78-80 #1-6

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

$$\frac{6}{12} + \frac{2}{12} + \frac{4}{12} + \frac{9}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{24}{12} = 2 \text{ pounds}$$

$$\$5.00 \times 2 = \$10.00$$

$$b) \text{peanuts } \frac{1}{2} \div 2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ lb.}$$

$$\text{hazelnuts } \frac{1}{6} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ lb.}$$

$$\text{almonds } \frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ lb.}$$

$$\text{cashews } \frac{3}{4} \div 2 = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ lb.}$$

$$\text{pecans } \frac{1}{4} \div 2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ lb.}$$

$$c) 2 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{2}{1} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ lb}$$

$$\$5.00 \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\$25}{4} = \underline{\underline{\$6.25}}$$

$$d) 3\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{1}{4} = \frac{27}{8} \times \frac{4}{1} = \frac{108}{8} = \underline{\underline{13\frac{1}{2} \text{ bowls}}}$$

$$2a) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} = 2\frac{1}{10} \text{ lb.}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{5}{10} + \frac{6}{10} = \frac{11}{10} = 1\frac{1}{10}$$

$$b) 2\frac{1}{10} \times \$6.00 = \frac{21}{10} \times \frac{6}{1} = \frac{126}{5} = 63 \div 5 = 12\frac{3}{5} = \underline{\underline{\$12.60}}$$

3) Addition was used to get total weight, and multiplication was used to find Lily's cost.

4) Divide each nut's fraction by the total weight.

5) $4 \div \frac{2}{3} = 6$ is half $4 \div \frac{1}{3} = 12$ because the divisor doubled or 2 times greater.

$$6a) \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{10}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{13}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$b) \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{8}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$c) \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{8} = \frac{6}{40} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$d) \frac{3}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$$