

2.6 Divide Numbers

If you multiply $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = ?$ 1
 $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{1}\right) = ?$ 1

They are called Multiplicative Inverses because their product is 1

$\frac{8}{19} \div \frac{19}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{5}{1}$ > are reciprocals $a \cdot \frac{1}{a}$ $a \neq 0$

ex	#	reciprocal
	$\frac{1}{3}$	3 or $\frac{3}{1}$
	$-\frac{5}{8}$	$-\frac{8}{5}$
	$\frac{7}{1}$	$\frac{1}{7}$

So Divide: $3x = 12$
 $\div 3$ or ~~$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x = 12 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$~~
 $x = 4$ SAME! ~~$x = 4$~~

Division Rule

$a \div b = a \cdot \frac{1}{b}$ $b \neq 0$

$7 \div 3 = 7 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)$ $19 \div 19 = 19 \cdot \frac{1}{19} = \frac{19}{19} = \textcircled{1}$

$\frac{2}{5} \div \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{3} = \left(\frac{16}{15}\right)$

Signs

$\frac{+}{+} = +$ $\frac{+}{-} = -$
 $\frac{-}{-} = +$ $\frac{-}{+} = -$
 Same sign Diff signs

Solve w/ Mult Inv

$$1) -16 \div 4$$

$$= \frac{\overset{-4}{\cancel{16}}}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\underset{+by4}{\cancel{4}}} \leftarrow \text{Cross-cancel}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 1} = \frac{-4}{1} \text{ or } (-4)$$

$$2) 18 \div \left(-\frac{2}{9}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\overset{9}{\cancel{18}}}{1} \cdot \frac{-9}{\underset{+by2}{\cancel{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot -9}{1 \cdot 1} = \frac{-81}{1} = (-81)$$

Simplify with Division

$$\frac{36x-24}{6} \rightarrow \text{write as } \frac{36x}{6} - \frac{24}{6} \rightarrow 6x - 4$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{6}(36x-24) = \frac{1}{6}(36x) + \frac{1}{6}(-24) \\ = 6x + (-4)$$

$$\frac{2x-8}{4} \rightarrow \frac{2x}{4} - \frac{8}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \text{ or } \frac{x}{2} - 2$$

$$\text{or } \frac{1}{4}(2x-8) = \frac{1}{4}(\overset{2}{\cancel{2x}}) + \frac{1}{4}(\overset{-2}{\cancel{-8}})$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + -2 \text{ or } \frac{x}{2} - 2$$

pl05:

11, 13, 19, 20, 22

25, 28, 33, 35

36, 37