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Most of you might have come across Chapter Rational Numbers while studying the subject. Usually, the word rational conveys logical interpretation followed by a reason. However, when it comes to Maths it is derived from the word Ratio and has a different meaning entirely. To help students prepare effectively we have compiled Rational Numbers Worksheets all in one place.You can use the Worksheets on Rational Numbers during your practice sessions and test your level of preparation. The Kind of Questions asked in the Worksheets covers various subtopics of Rational Numbers such as Equivalent Rational Numbers, Positive and Negative Rational Numbers, Representing Rational Numbers on the Number Line, etc.List of Rational Numbers Worksheets to PracticeFor a better user experience, we have compiled all of the Worksheets for Rational Numbers in one place. Look no further and begin your practice straight away to score well in your exams. In order to prepare a particular topic, you just need to simply tap on the quick links available to access the corresponding topic worksheet. Solve Problems on your own at first and cross-check the solutions later in order to understand where you went wrong. Feel free to use our Online Maths Worksheets available on our Site Worksheetsbuddy.com and ace up your preparation level. You need not worry as you can make use of the worksheets categorized to solve problems that you are looking for. Subscribe to ourYouTube channelfor the latest videos, updates, and tips. Practice thequestions given in the worksheet on properties of multiplication of rationalnumbers. The questions are based on different properties of multiplication ofrational numbers i.e. closure property, associative property, commutativeproperty, existence of multiplicative inverse property, existence ofmultiplicative identity property, distributive property of multiplication overaddition and multiplicative property of 0.1. Multiply the rationals:(i) -5/17 by 51/(-60)(ii) -6/11 by -55/36(iii) -8/25 by -5/16(iv) 6/7 by -49/36 2. Verify each of the following:(i) 4/17 (-7)/9 = (-7)/9 4/17(ii) (-8)/11 1/5 = 1/5 (-8)/11(iii) (-12)/5 7/(-36) = 7/-36 (-12)/5(iv) -8 (-13)/12 = (-13)/12 (-8)3. Verify each of the following:(i) (3/5 12/13) 7/18 = 3/5 (12/13 7/8) (ii) (-13)/24 {(-12)/5 35/36} = {(-13)/24 (-12)/5} 35/36 (iii) {(-9)/5 (-10)/3} 21/-4 = (-9)/5 {(-10)/3 21/-4}4. Fill in the blanks: (i) (-23)/17 18/35 = 18/35 (____) (ii) -38 (-7)/19 = (-7)/19 (____)(iii) {15/7 -21/10} (-5)/6 = (____) {(-21)/10 (-5)/6} (iv) (-12)/5 {4/15 25/-16} = {(-12)/5 (4/15) (____)5. Find the multiplicative inverse of:(i) -11/-15 (ii) -5 (iii) 0/7(iv) 2/-5(v) (-1)/86. Verify the following rational numbers using the multiplicationproperties: (i) 3/7 {5/6 + 12/13} = (3/7 5/6) + (3/7 12/13) (ii) -15/4 (3/7 + (-12)/5) = (-15/4 3/7) + (-15/4 (-12)/5) (iii) (-8/3 + -13/12) 5/6 = (-8/3 5/6) + (-13/12 5/6) (iv) -16/7 {-8/9 + (-7)/6} = (-16/7 (-8)/9) + ((-16)/7 -7/6)7. Name the property of multiplication illustrated by thefollowing statements: (i) -11/13 -17/5 = -17/5 -11/13 (ii) {(-2)/3 7/9} (-9)/5 = (-2)/3 {7/9 (-9)/5} (iii) (-3)/4 {(-5)/6 + 7/8 = {(-3)/4 (-5)/6} + {(-3)/4 7/8} (iv) (-16)/9 1 = 1 (-16)/9 = (-16)/9 (v) (-11)/15 15/-11 = 15/-11 (-11)/15 = 1 (vi) -7/5 0 = 0 Answers for the worksheet on properties of multiplication of rational numbers are given below to check the exact answers of the above questions.Answers:1.(i) 1/4(ii) 5/6(iii) 1/10(iv) -7/64.(i) -23/17(ii) -38(iii) 15/7(iv) 25/-165.(i) -15/-11(ii) 1/-5(iii) Does not exist(iv) -5/2(v) 8/-17.(i) Commutative property(ii) Associative property(iii) Distributive property(iv) Property of multiplicative identity(v) Property of multiplicative inverse(vi) Multiplicative property of 0 Rational Numbers - WorksheetsWorksheet on Rational NumbersWorksheet on Equivalent Rational NumbersWorksheet on Lowest form of a Rational NumberWorksheet on Standard form of a Rational NumberWorksheet on Equality of Rational NumbersWorksheet on Comparison of Rational NumbersWorksheet on Representation ofRational Number on a Number LineWorksheet on Adding Rational NumbersWorksheet on Properties of Addition of Rational NumbersWorksheet on Subtracting Rational NumbersWorksheet on Addition andSubtraction of Rational NumberWorksheet on Rational Expressions Involving Sum and DifferenceWorksheet on Multiplication ofRational NumberWorksheet on Properties of Multiplication of Rational NumbersWorksheet on Division of RationalNumbersWorksheet on Properties of Division of Rational NumbersWorksheet on Finding Rational Numbers between Two Rational NumbersWorksheet on Word Problems onRational NumbersWorksheet on Operations on Rational ExpressionsObjective Questions on RationalNumbersMath Homework Sheets8th Grade Math PracticeFrom Worksheet on Properties of Multiplication of Rational Numbers to HOME PAGE Didn't find what you were looking for? Or want to know more informationabout Math Only Math.Use this Google Search to find what you need. Share this page:Whats this?Plotting Rational Numbers NEWUsing the number lines on this page, students will plot and label rational numbers, including decimals, fractions, and mixed numbers. They will also find the greatest and least numbers.6th GradeAbsolute Value WorksheetsExtend your number comparisons practice to include recognizing numbers' absolute values and their opposites.Inequalities WorksheetsGet more practice with inequalities with these worksheets. Introduction to Rational Number Facts of Rational Numbers Addition of Rational Numbers Addition Properties of Rational numbers Subtraction of Rational Number Subtraction Properties of Rational Number Multiplication of Rational Numbers Multiplication Properties of Rational Number Division of Rational Number Division Properties of Rational Number Between any Two Given Rational Numbers Rational Numbers Test Rational Number Worksheet Answer Sheet Introduction to Rational Numbers In class 7, we learnt following things about Rational numbers. Define rational number Number line representation of rational numbers Comparison of rational numbers Operation like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division Now, in class 8 we will study the recap of all operation, properties of all operation and find rational number between any two given rational numbers. Facts of Rational Numbers Numbers in form of ab where 'a' and 'b' are integer. Here, 'b' is not equal to zero, known as rational numbers. some examples are 59, -611, 9, -3, 0, 3-11 etc. Every integer is a rational number, but every rational number is not an integer. It is because, every integer 'i' can be written as i1 which is in fraction form. For example, -38 is a rational number but not an integer. Every rational number is not a fraction, but every fraction is a rational number. For example, -59 is a rational number but not a fraction. The rational number -ab is same as ab. Every rational number should be written with positive integer as denominator. Two rational numbers ab = cd, if a d = b c. Rational number is positive if both numerator and denominator are positive integers, or both are negative integers. If one is positive integer and other is negative integer then rational number is said to be negative. All finite decimal numbers are rational numbers. Let's see some examples 0.5 = 12, 0.26 = 1350 and 0.625 = 58. Addition of Rational Numbers When we add two rational numbers, first convert each rational number with positive denominator. Rational Numbers with same denominator If ab and cd are two rational numbers, then (ab) + (cb) = (a+c)b. Example 1. Add 69 and 8-9. Solution. 69 + 8-9 Here, first convert 8-9 into positive denominator. 8-9 = {8(-1)}{-9(-1)} = -89 Then, 69 + (-89) = 69 89 = (6-8)9 = -29. Rational Numbers With Different Denominator Here we first find LCM of denominators of two rational numbers. Then we covert the denominator of each rational number to have same value as LCM. At last, add the rational numbers following the process of same denominator. Example 1. Add -57 + 73. Solution.LCM of 7 and 3 = 21 -57 = (-53)(73) = -1521 73 = (77)(37) = 4921 Then, -1521 + 4921 = (-15+49)21 = 3421. Addition Properties of Rational numbers Closure property Commutative Associative Special properties Closure Property When two rational numbers are added, then sum of two rational numbers always a rational number. Here, if we take ab and cd are two rational numbers, then (ab + cd) is a rational number. Let's see some example Example 1. Add 12 and 25. Solution. 12 + 25 = (5+4)10 = 910 So, 910 is a rational number. Example 2. Add -59 and -23 Solution. -59 + -23 = {-5+(-6)}9 = -119 Example 3. Add -65 and 14. Solution. -65 + 14 = (-64+15)20 = (-24+5)20 = -1920 Commutative Addition of rational numbers are commutative that is ab + cd = cd + ab, here, b and d are not equal to 0. Let's see some examples. Example 1. -57 + 35 = 35 + -57 Solution. We have to prove LHS = RHS LHS = -57 + 35 = (-25+21)35 = -435 RHS = 35 + -57 = {21+(-25)}35 = -435 LHS = RHS. So, it is following commutative properties. Associative Addition of rational number is associative, that is (ab + cd) + ef = ab + (cd + ef). Here b, d, f are not equal to 0. Let's see some examples. Example 1. (12 + 23) + -35 = 12 + (23 + -35). Solution. We have to prove LHS = RHS LHS = (12 + 23) + -35 = (3+4)6 + (-35) = 76 - 35 = (3518)30 = 1730 RHS = 12 + (23 + -35) = 12 + {10+(-9)}15 = 12 + 115 = (15+2)30 = 1730 LHS = RHS, hence it is proved that it follows associative property. Special Properties of Rational Numbers The number zero is known as additive identity of rational number, that is, ab + 0 = ab = 0 + ab. Additive inverse of rational number can be calculated by changing its sign, that is additive inverse of ab is (-ab) and additive inverse of -ab is ab. Let's see some examples. Example 1. Additive inverse of -35 = (-35) = 35. Example 2. Additive inverse of -4-9 = (-4-9) = -49. Subtraction of Rational Number Subtraction of rational numbers can be done by adding additive inverse of subtrahend with minuend. That is, ab cd = ab + (-cd).here -cd is additive inverse of cd. Example 1. Subtract 59 from -37. Solution. -37 59 = -37 + additive inverse of 59 = -37 + (-59) = (-3957)63 = {-27+(-35}63 = -6263 Example 2. subtract -325 from 315. Solution. 315 (-325) = 165 + additive inverse of (-325) = 165 + 325 = (80+3)25 = 8325 = 3825 Subtraction Properties of Rational Number Closure Property Not Commutative Not Associative Closure Property Like addition, difference of two rational number is rational number. Let's see some examples. Example 1. 69 34 = (24-27)36 = -336 = -112 -112 is a rational number. Example 2. -79 43 = (-7-12)9 = -199 = 219 219 is a rational number. Not Commutative If ab and cd are two rational number, then, (ab cd) is not equal to (cd ab). Let's see some example. Example 1. Prove 13 56 56 13. Solution. LHS = 13 56 = (2-5)6 = -12 RHS = 56 13 = (5-2)6 = 12 LHS RHS i.e. -12 12 Hence it is proved that 13 56 56 13. Not Associative If ab, cd and ef are three rational numbers, then (ab cd) ef ab (cd ef). Let's see some example. Example 1. prove (-35 27) (-15) -35 (27 -15). Solution. LHS = (-35 27) (-15) = (-21-10)35 + 15 = (-31)35 + 15 = (-31+7)35 = -2435 RHS = -35 (27 -15) = -35 (27 + 15) = -35 (10+7)35 = -35 1735 = (-21-17)35 = -3835 -2435 -3835 i.e. LHS RHS Hence, it is proved that subtraction does not follow associative property. Multiplication of Rational Numbers To get the product of two rational number, numerators are multiplied, and denominators are multiplied. Let's see some examples. Example 1. Multiply -37 and 89 Solution. -37 89 = (-38)79 = -821 Example 2. Multiply 317 and -434 Solution. 317 (-434) = 227 (-194) = {22(-19)}74 = -41828 = -142628 Multiplication Properties of Rational Number Closure Property Commutative Property Associative Property Distributive Properties Multiplicative Identity Multiplicative Inverse Closure Property Product of two rational number always a rational number. If ab and cd are two rational number ,then ab cd is also rational numbers. Let's see some examples. Example 1. 25 79 = 2759 = 1445 1445 is a rational number. Example 2. 34 16 = 3146 = 324 = 18 18 is a rational number. Example 3. 47 58 = 4578 = 514 514 is a rational number. Commutative Property If ab and cd are two rational numbers, then ab cd = cd ab. Let's see some examples. Example 1. Prove 23 (-45) = (-45) 23. Solution. LHS = 23 (-45) = {2(-4)}(35) = -815 RHS = -45 23 = (-42)53 = -815 LHS = RHS i.e. 23 (-45) = (-45) 23 Hence, it is proved that multiplication of rational number is commutative. Associative Property Like addition, multiplication have associative property. If ab, cd and ef are three rational numbers, then (ab cd) ef = ab (cd ef). Let's see some example. Example 1. Prove (57 -32) -17 = 57 (-32 -17) Solution. LHS = (57 -32) -17 = -1514 -17 = 1598 RHS = 57 (-32 -17) = 57 314 = 1598 LHS = RHS i.e. (57 -32) -17 = 57 (-32 -17) Hence, multiplication of fraction is associative. Distributive Property When two rational numbers are added or subtracted and multiply with another rational number, then it should follow distributive laws. If ab, cd and ef are three rational numbers, then ab (cd + ef) = ab cd + ab ef and ab (cd ef) = ab cd ab ef. Multiplicative Identity The number 1 is multiplicative identity means ab 1 = ab = 1 ab. Multiplicative Inverse When the numerator and denominator of non-zero rational number are interchange called multiplicative inverse or reciprocal. Multiplicative inverse of ab is ba. product of rational number with its reciprocal always 1. Zero has no multiplicative inverse. Example 1. Find multiplicative invers of 79 107. Solution. First, we multiply 79 and 107, then convert into its reciprocal 79 107 = (710)(97) = 7063 = 109 Multiplicative invers of 109 = 910 Division of Rational Number When two rational numbers are divided, first we find out reciprocal of the divisor, then it is multiplied with the dividend. In other words, if ab and cd are rational numbers ,then ab cd = ab dc (reciprocal of cd) = adbc. Let's see some examples. Example 1. 215 (-13). Solution. 215 (-13) = 115 (-13) Reciprocal of -13 is equal to -3. = 115 (-3) = -335 Example 2. Divide the sum of 17 and 12 by the product of 92 and 37 Solution. (17 + 12) (92 37) = (2+7)14 (93)(27) = 914 2714 Reciprocal of 2714 is 1427 = 914 1427 = (914)(1427) = 927 = 13 Division Properties of Rational Number Closure Property Division is Non-commutative Division is Non-associative Closure Property When two non-zero rational numbers are divided their result remain rational number. If ab and cd are non-zero rational number, then ab cd is rational number. If we do not consider 0 as a rational number, then rational number closed under division. Division is Non-commutative If ab and cd are on-zero rational number, ab cd cd ab Division is Non-associative If ab, cd and ef are non-zero rational numbers, ab (cd ef) (ab cd) ef. Rational Number Between any Two Given Rational Numbers In order to know rational number between two rational numbers, we have to calculate the mean of two given rational numbers. If ab and cd are two rational numbers. Then mean of ab and cd is written as (ab+cd)2. Example 1. Find a rational number between -45 and 56. Solution. First, we calculate mean of (-45 + 56) 2 = (-24+25)30 2 = 130 12 = 160 So, 160 is a rational number between -45 and 56. Class-8 Rational Numbers Test Rational Numbers - 1 Rational Numbers - 2 Rational Numbers - 3 Class-8 Rational Numbers Worksheet Rational Numbers Worksheet - 1 Rational Numbers Worksheet - 2 Rational Numbers Worksheet - 3 Rational Numbers Worksheet - 4 Answer Sheet Rational-Numbers-AnswerDownload the pdf Copyright 2025 LetsPlayMaths.com. All Rights Reserved. Email: feedback@letsplaymaths.com Rational Numbers - Properties Which property states that the sum of any two rational numbers is also a rational number? Which property states that the product of any two rational numbers is also a rational number? Which property states that for any rational number a, the sum of a and its additive inverse is zero? Which property states that for any rational number a, the product of a and its multiplicative inverse is one? Which property states that the order of the numbers does not affect the result of addition? Rational Numbers - Properties Which property states that the order of the numbers does not affect the result of multiplication? Which property states that for any rational number a, the product of a and one is a? Which property states that the grouping of numbers does not affect the result of addition? Which property states that the grouping of numbers does not affect the result of multiplication? Explain the concept of a rational number. Rational Numbers - Properties What are the properties of rational numbers? How can you determine if a number is rational? Prove that the sum of two rational numbers is rational. Explain why the product of two rational numbers is rational. Rational Numbers - Properties What is the difference between a rational number and an irrational number? Give an example of a rational number that is not an integer. Prove that the product of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational. Explain how to convert a decimal number to a rational number. Rational Numbers - Properties Give an example of a rational number that is not a fraction. Find the words related to Rational Numbers - Properties K Y L G F K R K D D M I I R D D O U R I N E L T T N E E R V M E R U C M N E T P N A L B C R M I G C R E E O T Y M I A E M D F M G A M I D P P T R A O R I E T I O E B R I A L L A N R I N N A O O O T J N C A P N A A Y B C N O K G T T O G T L V C A A R H O I I C V O L L L L L B M U O N N Y R Y G V R E K D V N G A A J T L D I P Y Y E D F P 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)517 viewsThe document summarizes the key properties of rational numbers. It outlines six properties: 1) Closure under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. 2) Commutativity for additioSaveSave Properties of Rational Numbers Worksheets For Later0%% found this document useful, undefined Question 1 :Is addition of two rational numbers closure under addition?Question 2 :Is subtraction of two rational numbers closure under addition?Question 3 :Is multiplication of two rational numbers closure under multiplication?Question 4 :Is division of two rational numbers closure under multiplication?Question 5 :Verify the commutative property for addition and multiplication of the rational numbers -and .Question 6 :Verify the commutative property for multiplication of the rational numbers and.Question 7 :Is subtraction of two rational numbers commutative?Question 8 :Is division of two rational numbers commutative?Question 9 :Verify the associative property for addition of the following rational numbers.-, ,-Question 10 :Verify the associative property for multiplication of the following rational numbers.-, ,-Question 11 :Is subtraction of rational numbers associative? Question 12 :Is division of rational numbers associative?Question 13 :Is multiplication of rational numbers distributive over addition?Question 14 :Is multiplication of rational numbers distributive over subtraction?Question 15 :What will you get when you multiply a rational number by 1 ? Explain your answer.Question 16 :Find the additive inverse of -.Question 17 :Find the multiplicative inverse of .Question 18 :Find the multiplicative inverse of2.Question 19 :Find the multiplicative inverse of zero.Question 20 :Find the additive inverse of zero.Question 21 :Find the multiplicative inverse of 1.Question 22 :Find the additive inverse of 1.Question 23 :Find the multiplicative inverse of .Answers1. Answer :Addition two rational numbers is always a rational number. Thus, set of rational numbers is closed under addition.If bandd are any two rational numbers, then(b+d)is also a rational numberExample :+ ==is a rational number2. Answer :Subtraction of two rational numbers is always a rational number.Thus, set of rational numbers is closed under subtraction.If bandd are any two rational numbers, then(b-d)is also a rational number.Example :-==is a rational number.3. Answer :Multiplication of two rational numbers is always a rational number.Thus, set of rational numbers is closed under multiplication.If banddare any two rational numbers,thenbxd =bdbd is a rational number.Example :x= is a rational number.4. Answer :The collection of all non-zero rational numbers is closed under division.If banddare two rational numbers, such that b 0 andc/d 0,then(bd) is always a rational number.Example :=x= is a rational number.5. Answer :Let a = -and b = .Commutative Property for addition :a + b = b + aa + b = -+ Least common multiple of the denominators 7 and 9 is 63. So,multiply the fractions by appropriate numbers tomake the denominator for both the fractions as 63.= -+= += = ----(1)b + a = + (-)= -= - = = ----(2)From (1) and (2)a + b = b + a-+ = + (-)6. Answer :Let a = and b = .Commutative Property for multiplication :a x b = b x aa x b = x == ----(1)b x a = x = = ----(2)From (1) and (2)a x b = b x a x = x 7. Answer :Subtraction of two rational numbers is NOT commutative.If banddare any two rational numbers,thenb-dd-bExample :-==-==And,--Therefore, Commutative property is NOT true for subtraction of two rational numbers.8. Answer :Division of two rational numbers is NOT commutative.If banddare two rational numbers,thenb d d bExample :=x= = =And, Therefore, Commutative property is NOT true for division two rational numbers.9. Answer :Addition is associative for rational numbers.That is, for any three rational numbers a, b and c,(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)Let a = -, b = and c = -.a + b = -+Least common multiple of the denominators 11 and 6 is 66. So,multiply the fractions by appropriate numbers tomake the denominator for both the fractions as 66.=-+= = -(a + b) + c = -+ (-)= --= --= = -= -a + (b + c) = - + (-)=--= --=- -= =- ----(2)From (1) and (2),(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)Hence,Associative Property is true for addition of rational numbers.10. Answer :Multiplication is associative for rational numbers.That is, for any three rational numbers a, b and c,(a x b) x c = a x (b x c)Let a = -, b = and c = -.a x b = -x= =-=-(a x b) x c = (-) x (-)= =----(1)b x c = x (-)= = -= -a x (b x c) = -x -= = ----(2)From (1) and (2),(a x b) x c = a x (b x c)Hence,Associative Property is true for multiplication of rational numbers.11. Answer :Subtraction of rational numbers is NOT associative.If b,d andfare any three rational numbers,thenb- (d-f)(b-d) -fExample :-(-) = -=(-)- =-==And,-(-) (-)- Therefore, Associative property is NOT true for subtraction of rational numbers.12. Answer :Division of rational numbers is not associative.If b,d andfare any three rational numbers,thenb (df) (bd)fExample :() = 4 =()= =And,()()Therefore, Associative property is NOT true for division of rational numbers.13. Answer :Multiplication of rational numbers is distributive over addition.If b,d andf are any three rational numbers,thenbx (d +f) = (bx d)+(bx f)Example :x (+) :=x =x == ----(1)x + x := += == ----(2)From (1) and (2),x (+)=x + x Therefore, Multiplication is distributive over addition.14. Answer :Multiplication of rational numbers is distributive over subtraction.If b,d andf are any three rational numbers,thenbx (d +f) = (bx d)+(bx f)Example :x (-) :=x =-= =----(1)x - x := -= =----(2)From (1) and (2),x (-)= x - x Therefore, Multiplication is distributive over subtraction.15. Answer : The product of any rational number and 1 is the rational number itself. 1 is the multiplicative identity for rational numbers.If a/b is any rational number,thenbx 1 = 1 xb= bExample :x 1 = 1 x =16. Answer :The additive inverse of a rational is the same rational number with opposite sign.That is, if the given rational number is positive, then its additive inverse will be negative.If the given rational number is negative, then its additive inverse will be positive.Therefore, the additive inverse of - is .17. Answer :Multiplicative inverse of a fraction is nothing but its reciprocal.Therefore, the multiplicative inverse of is .18. Answer :Convert the given mixed number to an improper fraction.2=Multiplicative inverse of is nothing but its reciprocal .Therefore, the multiplicative inverse of2is .19. Answer :Multiplicative inverse of 0 is its reciprocal.To get the reciprocal of 0, let us write 0 as a fraction with denominator 1.That is .To get reciprocal of , we have to write the denominator 1 as numerator and numerator 0 as denominator.Then, we have .Here, 1 is divided by 0.In Math, any non zero number divided by zero is undefined.Therefore, multiplicative inverse of 0 is undefined.In other words, multiplicative inverse of zero does not exist.20. Answer :The additive inverse of a rational is the same rational number with opposite sign.That is, if the given rational number is positive, then its additive inverse will be negative.If the given rational number is negative, then its additive inverse will be positive.But. zero is neither positive nor negative.Hence, the additive inverse of zero is the same zero.21. Answer :Multiplicative inverse of a rational number is its reciprocal.Therefore, the multiplicative inverse of 1 is 1 itself.(Because, the reciprocal of 1 is 1 itself)22. Answer :The additive inverse of a rational is the same rational number with opposite sign.That is, if the given rational number is positive, then its additive inverse will be negative.If the given rational number is negative, then its additive inverse will be positive.Therefore, the additive inverse of 1 is -1.23. Answer :The multiplicative inverse of is zero.Let us see, how the multiplicative inverse of infinity is zero.In math infinityis the symbol that we use for the term 'Undefined'.To get the reciprocal of, let us writeas a fraction .Because, any non zero number divided by zero is undefined or infinity.To get reciprocal of , we have write the denominator 0 as numerator and numerator 1 as denominator.Then, we have .Here, 0 is divided by 1.In Math, zero divided by any non zero number is zero.Therefore, the multiplicative inverse of infinityis 0. Kindly mail your feedback tov4formath@gmail.comWe always appreciate your feedback.All rights reserved. onlinemath4all.com

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