

Number-Tile Computations

Cut out the 0–9 number tiles at the bottom of the page. Use them to help you solve the problems. Each of the 20 tiles can only be used once.



- ① Use odd-numbered tiles 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 to make the largest sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \square \\ + \quad \square \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- ② Use even-numbered tiles 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 to make the smallest difference.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \square \\ - \quad \square \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- ③ Use number tiles 0, 4, 6, and 8 to make the largest product.

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \square \\ * \square \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- ④ Use number tiles 1, 2, 5, and 7 to make the smallest whole-number quotient. The answer may have a remainder.

$$\square \square \square \div \square \rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- ⑤ Answer the following questions using only the unused tiles and any operation. Write number sentences to show your work.

a. What is the largest answer you can find? _____

$$\square \square \square = \square$$

b. What is the smallest answer you can find? _____

$$\square \square \square = \square$$

Practice

⑥ $4\frac{3}{5} + 3\frac{4}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑦ $1\frac{5}{8} + 3\frac{5}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑧ $2\frac{9}{12} + 4\frac{5}{12} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑨ $5\frac{89}{100} + 5\frac{92}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

