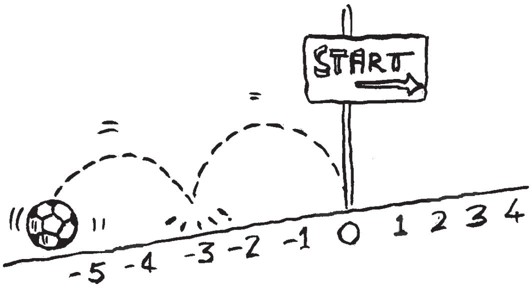


Similarly, $\frac{-2}{3}+\frac{2}{3}=0=\frac{2}{3}+\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)$.

In the case of integers, we call – 2 as the additive inverse of 2 and 2 as the additive inverse of – 2.

For rational numbers also, we call $\frac{-4}{7}$ as the **additive inverse** of $\frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{4}{7}$ as the additive inverse of $\frac{-4}{7}$. Similarly, $\frac{-2}{3}$ is the additive inverse of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ is the additive inverse of $\frac{-2}{3}$.

TRY THESE

What will be the additive inverse of $\frac{-3}{9}$?, $\frac{-9}{11}$?, $\frac{5}{7}$?

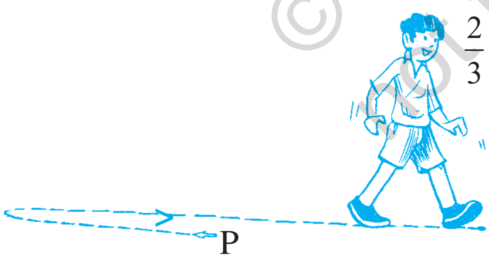
EXAMPLE 6 Satpal walks $\frac{2}{3}$ km from a place P, towards east and then from there $1\frac{5}{7}$ km towards west. Where will he be now from P?

SOLUTION Let us denote the distance travelled towards east by positive sign. So, the distances towards west would be denoted by negative sign.

Thus, distance of Satpal from the point P would be

$$\frac{2}{3}+\left(-1\frac{5}{7}\right)=\frac{2}{3}+\frac{(-12)}{7}=\frac{2\times 7}{3\times 7}+\frac{(-12)\times 3}{7\times 3}$$

$$=\frac{14-36}{21}=\frac{-22}{21}=-1\frac{1}{21}$$



Since it is negative, it means Satpal is at a distance $1\frac{1}{21}$ km towards west of P.

9.9.2 Subtraction

Savita found the difference of two rational numbers $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ in this way:

$$\frac{5}{7}-\frac{3}{8}=\frac{40-21}{56}=\frac{19}{56}$$

Farida knew that for two integers a and b she could write $a-b=a+(-b)$

She tried this for rational numbers also and found, $\frac{5}{7}-\frac{3}{8}=\frac{5}{7}+\frac{(-3)}{8}=\frac{19}{56}$.

Both obtained the same difference.

Try to find $\frac{7}{8}-\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{3}{11}-\frac{8}{7}$ in both ways. Did you get the same answer?

So, we say *while subtracting two rational numbers, we add the additive inverse of the rational number that is being subtracted, to the other rational number.*

Thus, $1\frac{2}{3}-2\frac{4}{5}=\frac{5}{3}-\frac{14}{5}=\frac{5}{3}+\text{additive inverse of }\frac{14}{5}=\frac{5}{3}+\frac{(-14)}{5}$

$=\frac{-17}{15}=-1\frac{2}{15}$.

TRY THESE

Find:

(i) $\frac{7}{9}-\frac{2}{5}$ (ii) $2\frac{1}{5}-\frac{(-1)}{3}$

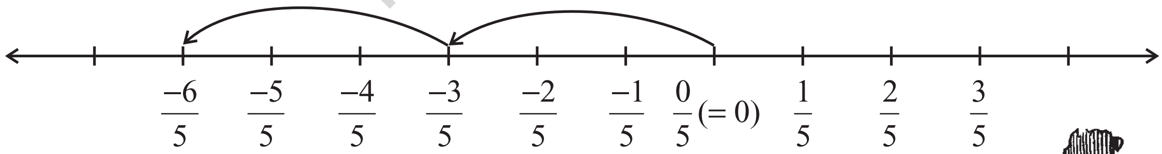
What will be $\frac{2}{7}-\left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)$?

$$\frac{2}{7}-\left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)=\frac{2}{7}+\text{ additive inverse of }\left(\frac{-5}{6}\right)=\frac{2}{7}+\frac{5}{6}=\frac{47}{42}=1\frac{5}{42}$$

9.9.3 Multiplication

Let us multiply the rational number $\frac{-3}{5}$ by 2, i.e., we find $\frac{-3}{5}\times 2$.

On the number line, it will mean two jumps of $\frac{3}{5}$ to the left.



Where do we reach? We reach at $\frac{-6}{5}$. Let us find it as we did in fractions.

$$\frac{-3}{5}\times 2=\frac{-3\times 2}{5}=\frac{-6}{5}$$

We arrive at the same rational number.

Find $\frac{-4}{7}\times 3$, $\frac{-6}{5}\times 4$ using both ways. What do you observe?

So, *we find that while multiplying a rational number by a positive integer, we multiply the numerator by that integer, keeping the denominator unchanged.*

Let us now multiply a rational number by a negative integer,

$$\frac{-2}{9}\times(-5) = \frac{-2\times(-5)}{9} = \frac{10}{9}$$

TRY THESE

What will be

(i) $\frac{-3}{5}\times 7$? (ii) $\frac{-6}{5}\times(-2)$?

Remember, –5 can be written as $\frac{-5}{1}$.

So, $\frac{-2}{9}\times\frac{-5}{1} = \frac{10}{9} = \frac{-2\times(-5)}{9\times 1}$

Similarly, $\frac{3}{11}\times(-2) = \frac{3\times(-2)}{11\times 1} = \frac{-6}{11}$

Based on these observations, we find that, $\frac{-3}{8}\times\frac{5}{7} = \frac{-3\times 5}{8\times 7} = \frac{-15}{56}$

So, as we did in the case of fractions, we multiply two rational numbers in the following way:

TRY THESE

Find:

(i) $\frac{-3}{4}\times\frac{1}{7}$

(ii) $\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{-5}{9}$

Step 1 Multiply the numerators of the two rational numbers.

Step 2 Multiply the denominators of the two rational numbers.

Step 3 Write the product as $\frac{\text{Result of Step 1}}{\text{Result of Step 2}}$

Thus, $\frac{-3}{5}\times\frac{2}{7} = \frac{-3\times 2}{5\times 7} = \frac{-6}{35}$.

Also, $\frac{-5}{8}\times\frac{-9}{7} = \frac{-5\times(-9)}{8\times 7} = \frac{45}{56}$

9.9.4 Division

We have studied reciprocals of a fraction earlier. What is the reciprocal of $\frac{2}{7}$? It will be $\frac{7}{2}$. We extend this idea of reciprocals to non-zero rational numbers also.

The reciprocal of $\frac{-2}{7}$ will be $\frac{7}{-2}$ i.e., $\frac{-7}{2}$; that of $\frac{-3}{5}$ would be $\frac{-5}{3}$.

TRY THESE

What will be the reciprocal of $\frac{-6}{11}$? and $\frac{-8}{5}$?

Product of reciprocals

The product of a rational number with its reciprocal is always 1.

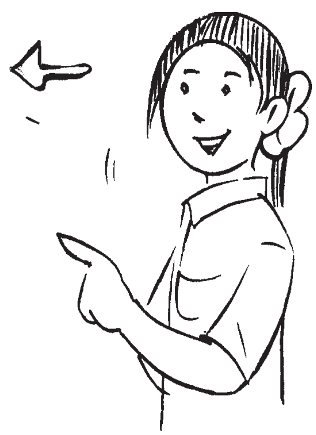
For example, $\frac{-4}{9} \times \left(\text{reciprocal of } \frac{-4}{9}\right)$

$$= \frac{-4}{9} \times \frac{-9}{4} = 1$$

Similarly, $\frac{-6}{13} \times \frac{-13}{6} = 1$

Try some more examples and confirm this observation.

Savita divided a rational number $\frac{4}{9}$ by another rational number $\frac{-5}{7}$ as,



$$\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{-5}{7} = \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{7}{-5} = \frac{-28}{45}.$$

She used the idea of reciprocal as done in fractions.

Arpit first divided $\frac{4}{9}$ by $\frac{5}{7}$ and got $\frac{28}{45}$.

He finally said $\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{-5}{7} = \frac{-28}{45}$. How did he get that?

He divided them as fractions, ignoring the negative sign and then put the negative sign in the value so obtained.

Both of them got the same value $\frac{-28}{45}$. Try dividing $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{-5}{7}$ both ways and see if you get the same answer.

This shows, *to divide one rational number by the other non-zero rational number we multiply the rational number by the reciprocal of the other.*

Thus, $\frac{-6}{5} \div \frac{-2}{3} = \frac{6}{-5} \times \text{reciprocal of } \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right) = \frac{6}{-5} \times \frac{3}{-2} = \frac{18}{10}$

Try These

Find: (i) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-7}{8}$ (ii) $\frac{-6}{7} \times \frac{5}{7}$

Exercise 9.2

1. Find the sum:

(i) $\frac{5}{4} + \left(\frac{-11}{4}\right)$ (ii) $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{5}$ (iii) $\frac{-9}{10} + \frac{22}{15}$

(iv) $\frac{-3}{-11} + \frac{5}{9}$ (v) $\frac{-8}{19} + \frac{(-2)}{57}$ (vi) $\frac{-2}{3} + 0$

(vii) $-2\frac{1}{3} + 4\frac{3}{5}$

2. Find

(i) $\frac{7}{24} - \frac{17}{36}$ (ii) $\frac{5}{63} - \left(\frac{-6}{21}\right)$ (iii) $\frac{-6}{13} - \left(\frac{-7}{15}\right)$

(iv) $\frac{-3}{8} - \frac{7}{11}$ (v) $-2\frac{1}{9} - 6$

3. Find the product:

(i) $\frac{9}{2} \times \left(\frac{-7}{4}\right)$ (ii) $\frac{3}{10} \times (-9)$ (iii) $\frac{-6}{5} \times \frac{9}{11}$

(iv) $\frac{3}{7} \times \left(\frac{-2}{5}\right)$ (v) $\frac{3}{11} \times \frac{2}{5}$ (vi) $\frac{3}{-5} \times \frac{-5}{3}$

4. Find the value of:

(i) $(-4) \div \frac{2}{3}$ (ii) $\frac{-3}{5} \div 2$ (iii) $\frac{-4}{5} \div (-3)$

(iv) $\frac{-1}{8} \div \frac{3}{4}$ (v) $\frac{-2}{13} \div \frac{1}{7}$ (vi) $\frac{-7}{12} \div \left(\frac{-2}{13}\right)$

(vii) $\frac{3}{13} \div \left(\frac{-4}{65}\right)$

What have We Discussed?

1. A number that can be expressed in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$, is called a rational number. The numbers $\frac{-2}{7}, \frac{3}{8}, 3$ etc. are rational numbers.
2. All integers and fractions are rational numbers.
3. If the numerator and denominator of a rational number are multiplied or divided by a non-zero integer, we get a rational number which is said to be equivalent to the given rational number. For example $\frac{-3}{7} = \frac{-3 \times 2}{7 \times 2} = \frac{-6}{14}$. So, we say $\frac{-6}{14}$ is the equivalent form of $\frac{-3}{7}$. Also note that $\frac{-6}{14} = \frac{-6 \div 2}{14 \div 2} = \frac{-3}{7}$.
4. Rational numbers are classified as Positive and Negative rational numbers. When the numerator and denominator, both, are positive integers, it is a positive rational number. When either the numerator or the denominator is a negative integer, it is a negative rational number. For example, $\frac{3}{8}$ is a positive rational number whereas $\frac{-8}{9}$ is a negative rational number.
5. The number 0 is neither a positive nor a negative rational number.
6. A rational number is said to be in the standard form if its denominator is a positive integer and the numerator and denominator have no common factor other than 1. The numbers $\frac{-1}{3}, \frac{2}{7}$ etc. are in standard form.
7. There are unlimited number of rational numbers between two rational numbers.
8. Two rational numbers with the same denominator can be added by adding their numerators, keeping the denominator same. Two rational numbers with different denominators are added by first taking the LCM of the two denominators and then converting both the rational numbers to their equivalent forms having the LCM as the denominator. For example, $\frac{-2}{3} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{-16}{24} + \frac{9}{24} = \frac{-16+9}{24} = \frac{-7}{24}$. Here, LCM of 3 and 8 is 24.
9. While subtracting two rational numbers, we add the additive inverse of the rational number to be subtracted to the other rational number.

   Thus, $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{8} + \text{additive inverse of } \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{8} + \frac{(-2)}{3} = \frac{21+(-16)}{24} = \frac{5}{24}$.

10. To multiply two rational numbers, we multiply their numerators and denominators separately, and write the product as $\frac{\text{product of numerators}}{\text{product of denominators}}$.

11. To divide one rational number by the other non-zero rational number, we multiply the rational number by the reciprocal of the other. Thus,

$$\frac{-7}{2} \div \frac{4}{3} = \frac{-7}{2} \times (\text{reciprocal of } \frac{4}{3}) = \frac{-7}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{-21}{8}.$$