Fraction	*Sexagesimal*	*Fraction*	*Sexagesimal*
$\frac{1}{2}=\frac{30}{60}$	0; 30	$\frac{1}{18}=\frac{3}{60}+\frac{20}{3600}$	0; 3,20
$\frac{1}{3}=\frac{20}{60}$	0; 20	$\frac{1}{20}=\frac{3}{60}$	0; 3
$\frac{1}{4}=\frac{15}{60}$	0; 15	$\frac{1}{24}=\frac{2}{60}+\frac{30}{3600}$	0; 2,30
$\frac{1}{5}=\frac{12}{60}$	0; 12	$\frac{1}{25}=\frac{2}{60}+\frac{24}{3600}$	0; 2,24
$\frac{1}{6}=\frac{10}{60}$	0; 10	$\frac{1}{30}=\frac{2}{60}$	0; 2
$\frac{1}{8}=\frac{7}{60}+\frac{30}{3600}$	0; 7,30	$\frac{1}{32}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{52}{3600}+\frac{30}{216000}$	0; 1,52,30
$\frac{1}{9}=\frac{6}{60}+\frac{40}{3600}$	0; 6,40	$\frac{1}{36}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{40}{3600}$	0; 1,40
$\frac{1}{10}=\frac{6}{60}$	0; 6	$\frac{1}{40}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{30}{3600}$	0; 1,30
$\frac{1}{12}=\frac{5}{60}$	0; 5	$\frac{1}{45}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{20}{3600}$	0; 1,20
$\frac{1}{15}=\frac{4}{60}$	0; 4	$\frac{1}{48}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{15}{3600}$	0; 1,15
$\frac{1}{16}=\frac{3}{60}+\frac{45}{3600}$	0; 3,45	$\frac{1}{50}=\frac{1}{60}+\frac{12}{3600}$	0; 1,12

Table I: Babylonian Arithmetic

Note: Addition, subtraction and multiplication are performed as in our system but remember the base is 60, so you carry and borrow based on 60. Multiplying the dividend by the reciprocal of the divisor performs division. To simplify the division process, tables of reciprocals were used for those numbers that have a terminating sexagesimal fraction. The Babylonians tried to avoid using fraction with non-terminating sexagesimal fractions, like 1/7 and 1/11, etc. The semicolon (;) is used to separate whole numbers from the fractional part.