

Making Sense of Multiplication and Division Equations

Remember that an equation is a number sentence that uses an equal sign (=) to show that the value to its left is the same as the value to its right.

$2 \times 3 = 6$ is an example of a multiplication equation.

Some equations have letters in them or *unknowns*.

$$10 = 40 \div n$$

This equation means: 10 is equal to 40 divided by some number.

You can find the value of n that makes the equation true or equal on each side by thinking of multiplication or division facts.

Think: You know that $40 \div 10 = 4$, so $n = 4$.

In **1–8**, write a basic fact that is related to each equation. Then find the value for n that makes the equation true.

1. $81 = 9 \times n$

2. $n \times 4 = 0$

3. $7 = 49 \div n$

4. $16 \div n = 4$

5. $8 = 56 \div n$

6. $n \times 5 = 15$

7. $6 = 48 \div n$

8. $5 \times n = 40$

- 9. Critique Reasoning** Alex decides that $21 \div 3 = 7$ is NOT a true equation. Is Alex correct? Explain.

