

# Division Basics

## Relation of Multiplication & Division

Student's Name : \_\_\_\_\_

class : \_\_\_\_\_

Multiplication and Division are inverse operations to each other. Let's go little deeper.



For Example :-

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$28 \div 7 = 4$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$28 \div 4 = 7$$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$28 \div 7 = 4$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$28 \div 4 = 7$$

Now, do some practice:

1.  $6 \times \underline{8} = 48$

$$\underline{48} \div 8 = 6$$

$$\underline{8} \times 6 = 48$$

$$48 \div \underline{6} = 8$$

3.  $12 \times 5 = \underline{60}$

$$\underline{60} \div 5 = 12$$

$$\underline{5} \times 12 = 60$$

$$60 \div \underline{12} = 5$$

5.  $\underline{9} \times 7 = 63$

$$63 \div 7 = \underline{9}$$

$$\underline{7} \times 9 = 63$$

$$63 \div \underline{9} = 7$$

2.  $11 \times \underline{5} = 55$

$$\underline{55} \div 11 = 5$$

$$\underline{5} \times 11 = 55$$

$$55 \div \underline{5} = 11$$

4.  $13 \times 3 = \underline{39}$

$$\underline{39} \div 3 = 13$$

$$\underline{3} \times 13 = 39$$

$$39 \div \underline{13} = 3$$

6.  $\underline{5} \times 4 = 20$

$$20 \div 4 = \underline{5}$$

$$\underline{4} \times 5 = 20$$

$$20 \div \underline{5} = 4$$

**Note: Division is opposite of Multiplication.**