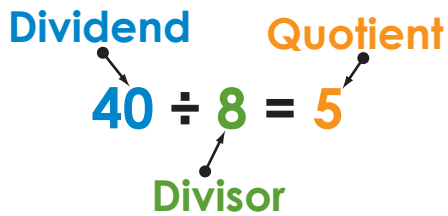




# Division with Missing Factors

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



To change a division problem into a multiplication problem:

**Quotient** x **Divisor** = **Dividend**

Example: 5 x 8 = 40

Problem	Model
<p><b>Example #1</b></p> <p><math>24 \div \underline{\quad} = 6</math></p> <p><math>6 \times \underline{\quad} = 24</math></p> <p><math>6 \times \underline{4} = 24</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Array</b></p>
<p><b>Example #2</b></p> <p><math>\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 7</math></p> <p><math>7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}</math></p> <p><math>7 \times 3 = \underline{21}</math></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7    +    7    +    7</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Grouping and repeated addition</b></p>

Use a basic multiplication fact to solve a division problem with a missing factor.

	Model
<p><b>Try it:</b> <math>27 \div \underline{\quad} = 9</math></p> <p>1. Rewrite as a multiplication problem</p> <p>_____</p> <p>2. Solve</p> <p>_____</p>	



# Division with **Missing Factors**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Study the two examples provided and then determine the missing factors in the division problems below. Provide a visual model to illustrate each problem.

<p>1. <math>\_\_ \div 7 = 6</math></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Model</b></p>
<p>2. <math>30 \div \_\_ = 5</math></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Model</b></p>
<p>3. <math>\_\_ \div 3 = 7</math></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Model</b></p>
<p>4. <math>16 \div \_\_ = 2</math></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Model</b></p>
<p>5. <math>\_\_ \div 10 = 4</math></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Model</b></p>