

# Lesson 5.6 Solving 1-Step Equations: Multiplication & Division

## Division Property of Equality

If you divide each side of an equation by the same nonzero number, the two sides remain equal.

$$3y = 21$$

To undo multiplication by 3, divide by 3.

$$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{21}{3}$$

$$y = 7$$

## Multiplication Property of Equality

If you multiply each side of an equation by the same number, the two sides remain equal.

$$\frac{a}{4} = 4$$

To undo division by 4, multiply by 4.

$$\frac{a}{4} \times \frac{4}{1} = 5 \times 4$$

$$a = 20$$

Write the operation that would undo the operation in each equation.

**a**

1.  $5 \times n = 40$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\frac{x}{2} = 8$  \_\_\_\_\_

**b**

$\frac{y}{5} = 80$  \_\_\_\_\_

$a \times 7 = 42$  \_\_\_\_\_

Solve each equation.

**a**

3.  $3 \times a = 9$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\frac{x}{3} = 3$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $5 \times b = 10$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\frac{m}{3} = 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $4 \times n = 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $n \times 15 = 30$  \_\_\_\_\_

9.  $\frac{n}{18} = 2$  \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $\frac{n}{2} = 20$  \_\_\_\_\_

11.  $5 \times b = 30$  \_\_\_\_\_

12.  $\frac{n}{4} = 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

**b**

$\frac{x}{5} = 5$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 4 = 4$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{b}{8} = 2$  \_\_\_\_\_

$8 \times n = 20$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{n}{4} = 5$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{n}{4} = 10$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 3 = 18$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{n}{16} = 1$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{b}{5} = 30$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{b}{2} = 2$  \_\_\_\_\_

**c**

$\frac{n}{4} = 3$  \_\_\_\_\_

$3 \times y = 24$  \_\_\_\_\_

$4 \times a = 20$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{x}{5} = 2$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{b}{3} = 27$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 12 = 36$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 2 = 20$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 3 = 3$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 8 = 24$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n \times 6 = 48$  \_\_\_\_\_