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 × 3 = 6 is an example of a multiplication equation.

Some equations have letters in them or unknowns.

10 = 40 ÷ 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 ÷ 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 × n
2. n × 4 = 0
3. 7 = 49 ÷ n
4. 16 ÷ n = 4

5. 8 = 56 ÷ n
6. n × 5 = 15
7. 6 = 48 ÷ n
8. 5 × n = 40

9. Critique Reasoning Alex decides that 21 ÷ 3 = 7 is NOT a true equation. Is Alex correct? Explain.