

Numbers without the multiplication sign are calculated first.

Step 2 1
(Ex.1) $28 \div 2(7)$
 $= 28 \div 2(7)$ Step1 $2(7)$
 $= 28 \div (14)$ Step2 Divide.
 $= 2$

Step 3 2 1
(Ex.2) $36 \div 3(5 + 1)$ Step1 Parenthesis
 $= 36 \div 3(6)$ Step2 $3(6)$
 $= 36 \div (18)$ Step3 Divide.
 $= 2$

Follow steps in numerical order to simplify.

(1) $6 \div 2(3)$
 $= 6 \div ()$ step 1 $2(3)$
 $= ()$ step 2 Divide.

(6) $(42 - 7) \div 7(5) \times 2$

(2) $7 \div 7 \times 2(5)$
 $= 7 \div 7 \times ()$
 $= ()$

(7) $5 \times 20 \div (19 + 6)4$

(3) $8 \div 4 \times 3(2)$
 $= 8 \div 4 \times ()$
 $= ()$

(8) $45 \div 5 \times 3(12 - 7)$

(4) $5 \times 20 \div 4(5)$
 $= 5 \times 20 \div ()$
 $= ()$

(9) $72 \div (25 - 17) \times 8$

(5) $(3 + 9)3 \div 4$
 $= ()3 \div 4$
 $= () \div 4$
 $= ()$

(10) $3 \times 6(2) \div 3(3) - 2$

Inverse Operations



Using the inverse operation to solve for x

(Ex.1) $x \times 5 = 10$
 $\div 5 = \div 5$
 $x = 2$

Divide both sides
by 5,
then 5 will be cancelled.

(Ex.2) $x \div 6 = 7$
 $\times 6 = \times 6$
 $x = 42$

Multiply both sides
by 6,
then 6 will be cancelled.

Fill in the blanks with inverse operations.

(1) $x \cdot 6 = 18$
 $\boxed{} 6 = \boxed{} 6$ Divide both sides
 $x = \boxed{3}$ by 6.

(5) $4x = 16$
 $\boxed{} = \boxed{}$ Divide both sides
 $x = \boxed{}$ by 4.

(2) $x \cdot 7 = 14$
 $\boxed{} 7 = \boxed{} 7$ Divide both sides
 $x = \boxed{2}$ by 7.

(6) $8x = 24$
 $\boxed{} = \boxed{}$ Divide both sides
 $x = \boxed{}$ by 8.

(3) $x \div 5 = 10$
 $\boxed{} 5 = \boxed{} 5$ Multiply both sides
 $x = \boxed{50}$ by 5.

(7) $x \div 2 = 12$
 $\boxed{} = \boxed{}$ Multiply both sides
 $x = \boxed{}$ by 2.

(4) $x \div 9 = 11$
 $\boxed{} 9 = \boxed{} 9$ Multiply both sides
 $x = \boxed{99}$ by 9.

(8) $x \div 10 = 20$
 $\boxed{} = \boxed{}$ Multiply both sides
 $x = \boxed{}$ by 10.

Using the opposite operations is very helpful.
 $+$, $-$, $\times$, and $\div$.
 This may be hard, but it's fun.

