

# Division is Opposite of Multiplication



$2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$6 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$10 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$8 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

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

Therefore

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

$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$15 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$18 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$16 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$18 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$15 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$18 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$8 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

# Division is Opposite of Multiplication



$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$24 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$16 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$18 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$35 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$25 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$14 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$24 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$42 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$36 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$9 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$27 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$16 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

# Division is Opposite of Multiplication



$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$49 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$27 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

Therefore

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

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$24 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$

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

Therefore

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

$6 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$54 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$72 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$35 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$27 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$54 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

Therefore

$72 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$