Multiplication and Division are inverse operations.

When I multiply, the numbers I multiply together are called **factors**.
The answer I get is called the **product**.

When I multiply, I know both **factors**; what I want to find is the **product**.

When I divide, I know the **product**—the result of multiplying two factors—
but just **_one_** of the **factors**. What I need to do is find the other factor.

When I multiply 3 x 4 = 12, **3** and **4** are **factors**, and **12** is their **product**.

When I divide 12 by 3 (**12÷3**), I am given the **product 12** and one **factor 3**,
and I want to find the other factor.

So I ask myself: what number multiplied by 3 gives 12.

3 x _____ = 12. The answer is 4; therefore, 12 ÷ 3 = 4.

The problem 12 ÷ 3 = _____ is equivalent to 3 x _____ = 12.

> _Example_
>
> _3,200 ÷ 40 = _____ ⟵⟶ _____ x 40 = 3,200_
>
> _I know that 80 x 40 = 3,200_
>
> _Therefore, 3,200 ÷ 40 = 80._

Divide:

900 ÷ 30 = _____   ⟵⟶   _____ x 30 = 900

2,000 ÷ 500 = _____

25,000 ÷ 10 = _____

3,000 ÷ 6 = _____

1,800 ÷ 90 = _____