

Lesson 15: More Factors, More Problems

- Let's solve more multiplication problems.

Warm-up: Number Talk: Tens

Find the value of each expression mentally.

- 1×10

- 2×10

- 3×10

- 4×10

15.1: Represent Situations with Equations

For each problem:

- Write an equation with a symbol for the unknown to represent the situation.
- Find the number that makes the equation true. Show your reasoning.

1. There are 15 plates. Han placed 5 plates on each table. How many tables have plates on them?

a. equation:

b. solution:

2. Lin made 6 sandwiches. She used 2 slices of bread for each sandwich. How many pieces of bread did she use?

a. equation:

b. solution:

3. Han has 60 ice cubes. The ice cubes are in trays of 10. How many trays of ice cubes does Han have?

a. equation:

b. solution:

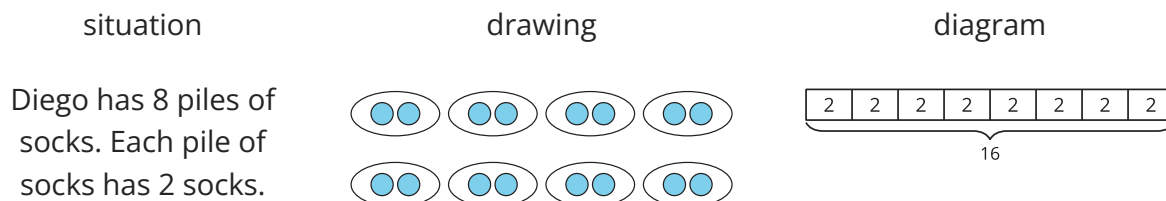
4. The store has 9 boxes. Each box has 5 shirts. How many shirts are there?

5. A store has 80 sweaters. There are 8 sweaters in each pile on a shelf. How many piles of sweaters are on the shelf?

Section Summary

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In this section, we learned about equal groups. We created drawings and diagrams to represent situations that involve equal groups.



We wrote multiplication expressions and equations to represent equal groups.

expression

$$8 \times 2$$

equation

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

We learned that the numbers that are multiplied are called **factors** and the number that is the result of multiplying is called a **product**. In the equation $8 \times 2 = 16$, the numbers 8 and 2 are the factors and 16 is the product.