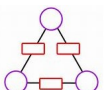


# Maths - Year 5

## Pattern and Algebra 2: Using inverse relationships to solve problems

### Key Vocabulary

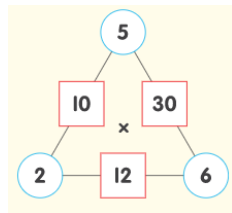
Inverse	The opposite.
Arithmagon 	A polygon with numbers at its vertices which determine the numbers written on its edges.
Factor	A whole number that divides into another number exactly.
Multiple	A product of two whole numbers.
Common factor	A whole number that divides into two or more other numbers exactly.

### Mathematical Skills

- Use adding and subtracting and the inverse relationship between them flexibly and fluently to solve number puzzles and check solutions.
- Use multiplying and dividing and the inverse relationship between them flexibly and fluently to find solutions to number puzzles and check solutions.
- Recall number facts fluently and use the inverse relationship between adding and subtracting and between multiplying and dividing to complete calculations with missing numbers.
- Use recalled number facts flexibly to solve problems by working backwards.
- Identify inverse operations in number 'tricks' and explain that these will cancel each other out.

### Mathematical Methods

- Exploring arithmagons e.g.

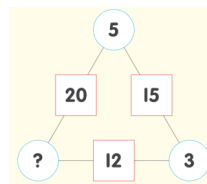


$$5 \times 6 = 30 \quad 30 \div 6 = 5$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12 \quad 12 \div 6 = 2$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10 \quad 10 \div 2 = 5$$

- Using inverse facts to complete arithmagons e.g.



$$20 \div 5 = ?$$

- Completing calculations with missing numbers.

$$\square + 75 = 90$$

$$120 - \square = 51$$

$$4 \times \square = 120$$

$$\square \div 4 = 21$$

$$160 \div \square = 40$$

$\begin{array}{r} 29\square \\ + 4\square 5 \\ \hline 743 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square 76 \\ + 23\square \\ \hline 812 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 513 \\ - 2\square\square \\ \hline 228 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square 04 \\ - 42\square \\ \hline 182 \end{array}$

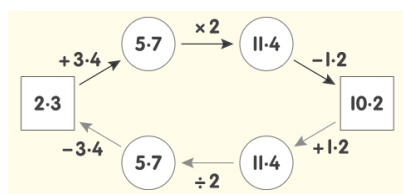
$\begin{array}{r} \square 3\square \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline 540 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \square 76 \\ \times \quad \square \\ \hline 2256 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} \square 2 \\ 8 \overline{) 33\square} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6\square \\ 7 \overline{) 4\square 5} \end{array}$

- Finding missing digits in written calculations.

- Solving problems by working backwards e.g. At the end of the day, Nick has £2.23 in his wallet. He spent half the money he had in his wallet at the beginning of the day on his lunch and then bought a magazine for £1.50. How much money did he start with?

$$£2.25 + £1.50 = £3.75, \quad £3.75 \text{ is half the money so he had (double it) } £7.50$$

- Using number loops.

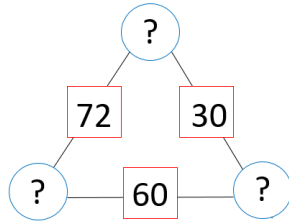


- Think of a number e.g.

Think of a number.  
Multiply it by 5.  
Add 25.  
Divide it by 5.  
Take away the number you first thought of.  
Your answer is 5.

### Can you..?

- Complete the arithmagon.



- Complete the calculation.

	3	7	■
+	5	■	8
	■	1	4

- Complete the calculation.

		6	■	
7	)	4	■	5

- Gemma spent half of her pocket money a ball and had £2.50 left. Work out her weekly pocket money.