Linear Equations with a Multiplication Dot

Background

After you completed the *1. Linear Equations with a Multiplication Cross* focused lesson, you could write a linear equation with a multiplication cross in Nemeth Code. However, there are actually two different ways the multiplication sign can be written in print, and therefore there are two different ways to write it in Nemeth Code. In this lesson, you will learn how to write linear equations that contain the multiplication dot.

Basic Rules for Writing a Linear Equation with a Multiplication Dot

The multiplication cross and **multiplication dot** are very similar in Nemeth Code. To summarize, this type of equation uses the following Nemeth symbols:

 (dots 1-6) multiplication dot (·)

 (dots 4-6, followed by dots 1-3) equals sign (=)

 (dots 1-2-3-4-5-6) general omission symbol

 (four cells of dots 3-6) long dash (_____)

 (dots 1-2-3-5-6) open parenthesis

 (dots 2-3-4-5-6) close parenthesis

So to write the equation two times (with a multiplication dot) three equals six in Nemeth Code, you would write:

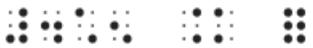
$2 \cdot 3 = 6$

 or numeric indicator, two, multiplication dot, three, space, equals sign, space, six

Notice that there is not a space before or after the multiplication dot.

Examples

1. $4 \cdot 5 = ?$ Four times five equals what number?



2. $6 \cdot 7 = 42$ Six times seven equals forty-two.

3. $\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \_\_\_\_$ Two-fifths times one-fourth equals blank.

4. $(6 \cdot 3) + 5 = \_\_\_\_$

   Open parenthesis six times three close parenthesis plus five equals blank.

Activity time: See if you can re-create the equations with a multiplication dot in examples 1 to 4.