

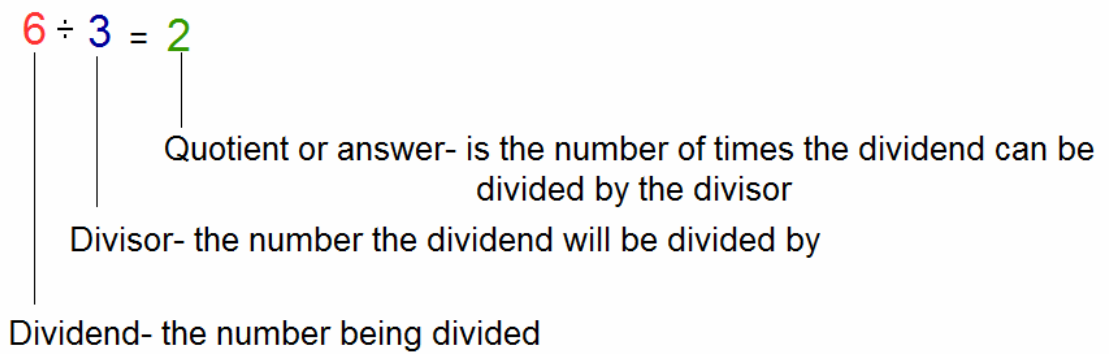
Division

1. Division is dividing a number into several equal groups.
2. Division equation can be written in 3 ways:

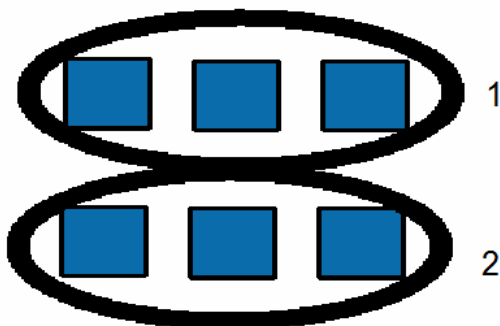
For example, how many sets of 3 are there in 6 can be shown as:

1. $6/3 =$ or
2. $6 \div 3 =$ or
3. $3 \overline{)6} =$

3. The parts of the division equation are:



$$6 \div 3 = 2$$




$$10 \div 2 = 5$$

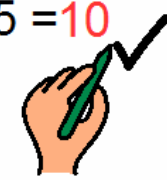


4. You can check the quotient or answer to the division equation by multiplying the divisor with the quotient. For example:

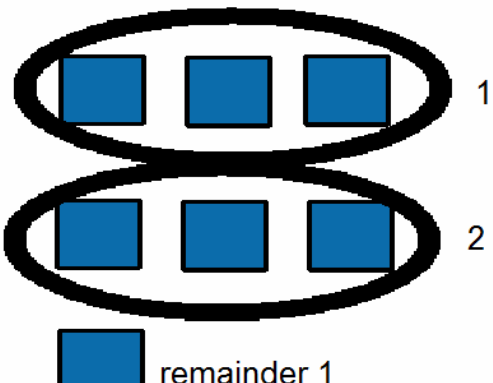
to check answer,

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$
$$3 \times 2 = 6$$



to check answer,

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


5. Sometimes, the dividend can be too small to be divided into equal groups and this results in the remainder. The remainder is a number that is less than the divisor and is too small to be divided by the divisor to form a whole number. For example,

$$7 \div 3 = 2 \text{ remainder } 1 \text{ or } r1$$


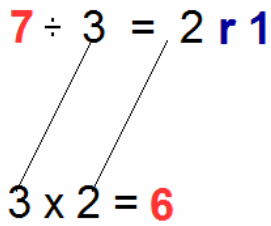
■ remainder 1

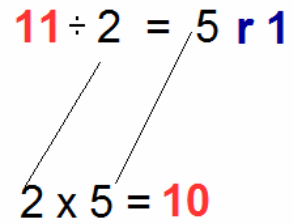
$$11 \div 2 = 5 r 1$$


remainder 1

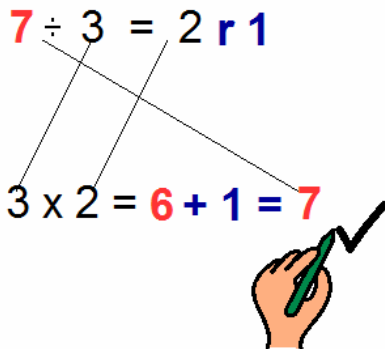
6. To check the quotient with a remainder,

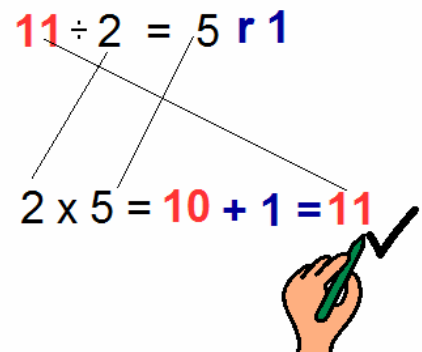
Step 1-Multiply the divisor with the quotient

$$7 \div 3 = 2 \text{ r } 1$$
$$3 \times 2 = 6$$


$$11 \div 2 = 5 \text{ r } 1$$
$$2 \times 5 = 10$$


Step 2- Add the remainder to the quotient

$$7 \div 3 = 2 \text{ r } 1$$
$$3 \times 2 = 6 + 1 = 7$$


$$11 \div 2 = 5 \text{ r } 1$$
$$2 \times 5 = 10 + 1 = 11$$


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