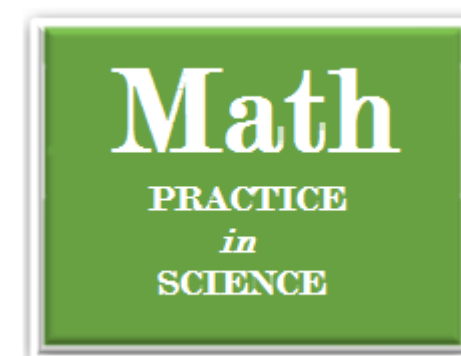


# 019 Math Practice

## Dividing Whole Numbers



Division is the opposite of multiplication.

Example:  $8 \div 2 = ?$

Write this:  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \overline{)8} \end{array}$  Quotient  
Divisor

When you divide, place the digits correctly in the quotient.

Example:  $84 \div 7 = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 7 \overline{)84} \\ \underline{7} \phantom{0} \\ 14 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{14} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Because  
 $7 \times 1 = 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 7 \overline{)84} \\ \underline{-7} \phantom{0} \\ 14 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{14} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$8 - 7 = 1$   
Bring down the 4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 7 \overline{)84} \\ \underline{-7} \phantom{0} \\ 14 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{-14} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$7 \times 2 = 14$  with 0  
as a remainder.

1.  $4 \overline{)12}$

2.  $6 \overline{)18}$

3.  $5 \overline{)25}$

4.  $9 \overline{)45}$

5.  $8 \overline{)72}$

6.  $8 \overline{)64}$

7.  $7 \overline{)56}$

8.  $3 \overline{)48}$

9.  $2 \overline{)48}$

10.  $6 \overline{)66}$

11.  $4 \overline{)48}$

12.  $9 \overline{)81}$

13.  $6 \overline{)42}$

14.  $8 \overline{)88}$

15.  $4 \overline{)28}$

16.  $7 \overline{)77}$

17.  $4 \overline{)52}$

18.  $5 \overline{)60}$

19.  $7 \overline{)84}$

20.  $6 \overline{)78}$

21.  $4 \overline{)56}$

22.  $5 \overline{)70}$

23.  $8 \overline{)96}$

24.  $6 \overline{)90}$

25.  $4 \overline{)64}$

26.  $9 \overline{)126}$

27.  $8 \overline{)104}$

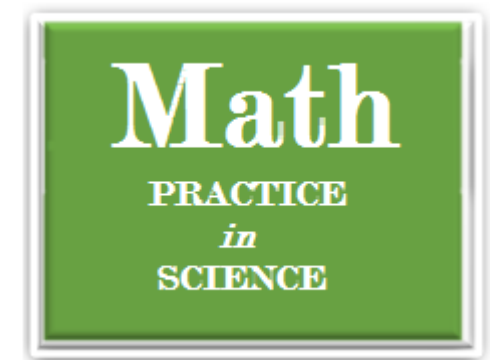
28.  $6 \overline{)114}$

29.  $5 \overline{)115}$

30.  $6 \overline{)126}$

# 020 Math Practice

## Division with Remainders



The quotient (answer) of a division problem may not always be a whole number.

In 69, there are 2 sets of 28 and 13 left over. The answer is written 2 R13.

In 486, there are 14 sets of 33 and 24 left over. The answer is written as 14 R24.

Examples:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \frac{13}{28} \text{ Remainder} \\ \text{Divisor} \\ 28 \overline{)69} \\ \underline{-56} \\ 13 \text{ Remainder} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \frac{24}{33} \text{ Remainder} \\ \text{Divisor} \\ 33 \overline{)486} \\ \underline{33} \\ 156 \\ \underline{-132} \\ 24 \text{ Remainder} \end{array}$$

The remainder is always less than the dividend.

1.  $23 \overline{)68}$

2.  $48 \overline{)179}$

3.  $62 \overline{)785}$

4.  $28 \overline{)562}$

5.  $86 \overline{)695}$

6.  $92 \overline{)185}$

7.  $20 \overline{)77}$

8.  $32 \overline{)298}$

9.  $31 \overline{)689}$

10.  $15 \overline{)677}$

11.  $39 \overline{)86}$

12.  $32 \overline{)475}$

13.  $56 \overline{)784}$

14.  $82 \overline{)693}$

15.  $63 \overline{)772}$

16.  $72 \overline{)862}$

17.  $72 \overline{)6,912}$

18.  $35 \overline{)4,192}$

19.  $38 \overline{)1,093}$

20.  $23 \overline{)6,219}$