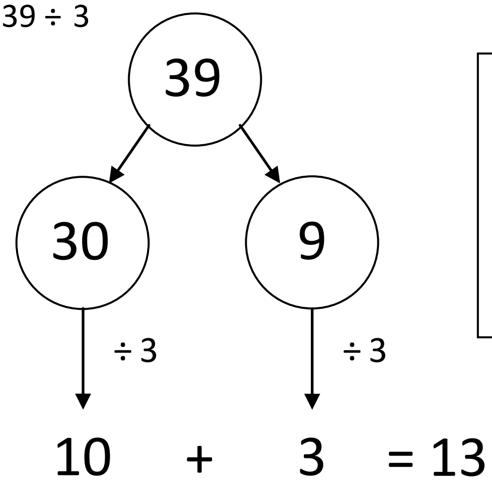
DIVIDING 3-DIGITS BY 1-DIGIT

Let’s begin with 2-digits divided by 1-digit.

Example: calculate 39 ÷ 3



We partition 39 into 30 and 9 because they are both divisible by 3.

Then we calculate 30 ÷ 3 = 10 and 9 ÷ 3 = 3.

We add 10 and 3 together so 39 ÷ 3 = 13

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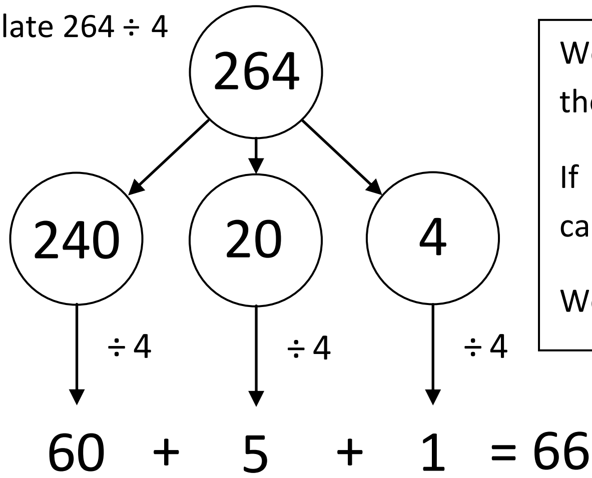
Now let’s look at 3-digits divided by 1-digit.

Example: calculate 264 ÷ 4



We partition 264 into 240, 20 and 4 because they are all divisible by 4.

If 24 ÷ 4 = 6 then 240 ÷ 4 = 60. Then we calculate 20 ÷ 4 = 5 and 4 ÷ 4 = 1.

We add 60, 5 and 1 together so 264 ÷ 4 = 66

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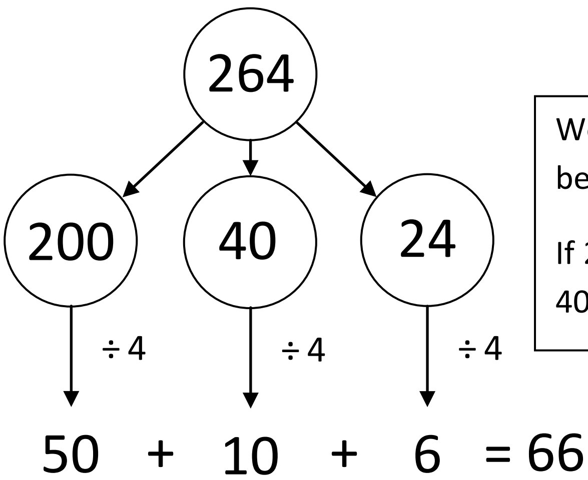
For the same division sentence, we can partition the numbers in other ways if it makes more sense to you.



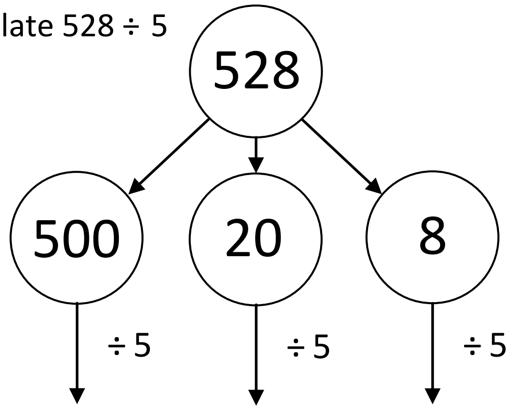
We partition 264 into 200, 40 and 24 because they are also divisible by 4.

If 20 ÷ 4 = 5, 200 ÷ 4 = 50. Then we calculate 40 ÷ 4 = 10 and 24 ÷ 6 =4.

264 ÷ 4 = 66

Sometimes we have something left over. This is called the **remainder**.

Example: calculate 528 ÷ 5



100 + 4 + 1**r3** = 105 **r3**

We partition the number as before and then calculate 500 ÷ 5 = 100 and 20 ÷ 5 = 4. When we come to 8 ÷ 5 we can get one 5 from 8 but there is 3 left over so this is the remainder.

So 528 ÷ 5 = 105 r3

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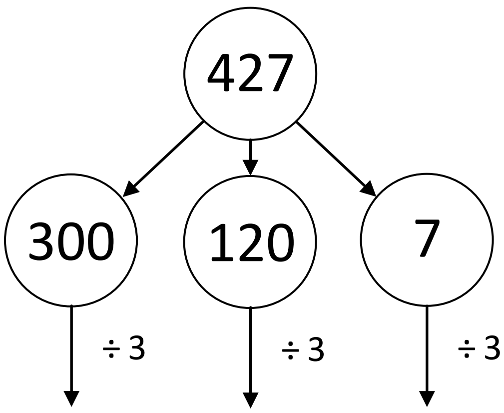
Let's look at a final example: 427 ÷ 3.



100 + 40 + 2**r2** = 142 **r2**

For the final division calculation, we can get two 3s from 7 but there is 2 left over so this is the remainder.

427 ÷ 3 = 142 r2