

SOME DIVISION FACTS

FACT 1: A number divided by itself is one.

A number can be taken out of itself only once.

$$8 \div 8 = 1$$

$$30 \div 30 = 1$$

FACT 2: A number divided by one is itself.

We can take 1 away from a number as many times as the number.

$$8 \div 1 = 8$$

$$30 \div 1 = 30$$

FACT 3: Zero divided by any number is zero.

We cannot take away a number from zero (nothing) even once.

$$0 \div 8 = 0$$

$$0 \div 30 = 0$$

FACT 4: Any number divided by zero is undefined.

When you take zero (nothing) out of a number, the same number is still there. So, you cannot determine how many times zero can be taken out of a number until nothing is left.

$$8 \div 0 = \text{undefined}$$

$$30 \div 0 = \text{undefined}$$

FACT 5: Division is “reverse multiplication.”

To determine $30 \div 6 = \text{what?}$

We may ask, $6 \times \text{what?} = 30$

The answer is 5.

1. Divide.

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|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) $9 \div 9$ | (d) $9 \div 0$ | (g) $0 \div 23$ | (j) $24 \div 1$ | (m) $12 \div 1$ |
| (b) $8 \div 1$ | (e) $8 \div 8$ | (h) $28 \div 0$ | (k) $0 \div 4$ | (n) $12 \div 12$ |
| (c) $0 \div 2$ | (f) $15 \div 1$ | (i) $25 \div 25$ | (l) $12 \div 0$ | (o) $24 \div 0$ |

2. Find the answer using “reverse multiplication.”

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|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| (a) $72 \div 9$ | (d) $48 \div 6$ | (g) $91 \div 13$ |
| (b) $56 \div 8$ | (e) $45 \div 5$ | (h) $98 \div 14$ |
| (c) $49 \div 7$ | (f) $96 \div 12$ | (i) $60 \div 15$ |

End of Lesson