

Beginning Division

Our focus has moved to division. We start by relating multiplication to division (fact families) and move into simple division (basic math facts) with/without remainders. We will start dividing a two digit dividend by a 1 digit divisor using the partial quotient strategy and then the standard algorithm. Again, the partial quotient strategy will help students with their thinking when they are trying to divide until they are able to do much more of the computing in their heads. The partial quotient strategy also allows students to work only with multiples of 10 for as many times as they need and then they can switch to ones. With the standard algorithm, you need to find the answer the 1st time around. The partial quotient strategy allows students to keep trying with multiples of 10 until they run out. Please look below for examples. I will also say that these examples are the efficient ones. Had they been student examples, instead of 6 (for $6 \times 4 = 24$, seen in red), you might see 2, 2, 2. Students will not yet be able to explain this to you for about another week.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \text{ r}3 \\ \hline 4 \overline{) 67} \\ \underline{-40} \\ 27 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

standard

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 67} \\ \underline{-40} \\ 27 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$10 + 6 = 16 \text{ r}3$

Partial quotient