



## Partitioning for Division

Think of the first number (the dividend) in these calculations in terms of multiples of the second number (the divisor).

Example:  $102 \div 6$        $102 = 60 + 42$

*dividend*      *divisor*      *both multiples of the divisor*

<b><math>60 \div 4</math></b>	<b><math>63 \div 3</math></b>	<b><math>85 \div 5</math></b>
<b><math>76 \div 4</math></b>	<b><math>78 \div 6</math></b>	<b><math>104 \div 8</math></b>
<b><math>125 \div 5</math></b>	<b><math>135 \div 9</math></b>	<b><math>96 \div 6</math></b>
<b><math>333 \div 3</math></b>	<b><math>126 \div 6</math></b>	<b><math>96 \div 4</math></b>