## Chapter 6- Understand Division \& <br> Chapter 7 - Division Facts and Strategies

Divide - To separate into equal groups; the opposite operation of multiplication.

Dividend - The number that is to be divided in a division problem.
Examples:

$$
35 \div 5=7 \quad 5 \frac{7}{35}
$$

The dividend is 35 .

Divisor - The number that divides the dividend.
Examples:
$18 \div 3=6 \quad 3 \frac{6}{18}$
The divisor is 3 .

Equation - A number sentence that uses the equal sign to show that two amounts are equal.
Examples:
$3+7=10$
$4-1=3$
$12+n=21$

Factor - A number that is multiplied by another number to find a product.
Examples:

The factors are 4 and 7.

Inverse operations - Opposite operations, or operations that undo each other, such as addition and subtraction or multiplication and division.

## Example:

$$
5+4=9, \text { so } 9-4=5
$$

$$
6 \times 3=18, \text { so } 18 \div 3=6
$$

Order of Operations - A special set of rules that gives the order in which calculations are done.

## Product - The answer in a multiplication problem.

## Example:



Quotient - The number, not including the remainder, that results from division.
Example:
$3 5 \div 5 = 7 \quad 5 \longdiv { 7 }$
The quotient is 7 .

Related facts - A set of related addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division, number sentences

## Examples:

$4 \times 7=28$
$7 \times 4=28$
$28 \div 4=7$
$28 \div 7=4$

Remainder - The amount left over when a number cannot be divided evenly.

## Example:

$5 \longdiv { 3 9 } \mathrm { r } 4$ < remainder
$\frac{15}{4}$

