

Checking Division with Remainder

If division is exact, we can make a multiplication sentence from the division:

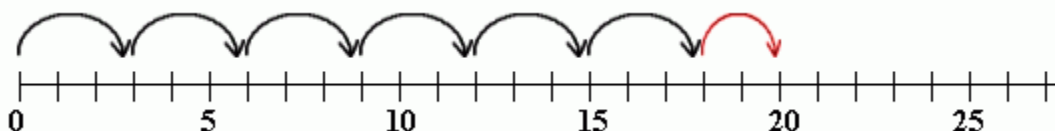
$$18 \div 3 = 6 \quad \text{and} \quad 6 \times 3 = 18.$$

If division is not exact, then we cannot make a multiplication sentence like that.

$$20 \div 3 = 6, \text{ R } 2 \quad \text{but} \quad 6 \times 3 \neq 20.$$

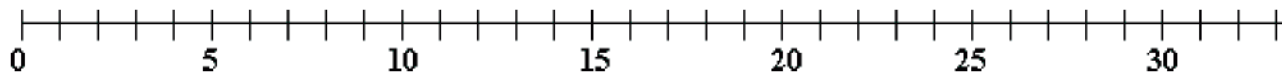
Instead, we need to multiply and then add the remainder.

$$20 \div 3 = 6, \text{ R } 2 \quad \text{and} \quad 6 \times 3 + 2 = 20.$$

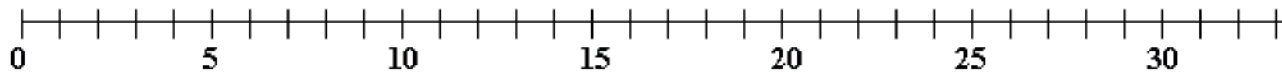


1. Divide. Check each division like in the example. Draw a numberline-jumps picture.

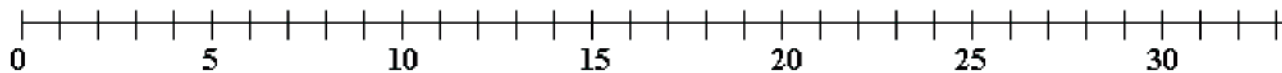
a) $30 \div 4 = 7, \text{ R } 2$. Check: $7 \times 4 + 2 = 30$.



b) $25 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$ Check:



c) $27 \div 5 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$ Check:



d) $28 \div 6 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$ Check:

