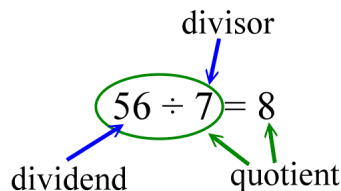


Division Terms and Division with Zero

Study the terms in the picture.

Notice: both the expression $56 \div 7$ and its answer are called “the quotient”!

You can call “ $56 \div 7$ ” the quotient written, and the 8 as the quotient solved.



1. What is missing from these divisions: the dividend, the divisor, or the quotient? Complete.

a. $80 \div \underline{\quad} = 40$ The is missing.

b. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 5$ The is missing.

c. $120 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$ The is missing.

2. Write the division problem. Solve for the unknown.

a. The divisor is 7, the dividend is x , and the quotient is 3.	<u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u> ; $x =$ <u> </u>
b. The dividend is 140, the divisor is y , and the quotient is 7.	<u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u> ; $y =$ <u> </u>
c. The quotient is z , the divisor is 5, and the dividend is 150.	<u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u> ; $z =$ <u> </u>

3. Make up:

<p>a. three division problems with a quotient of 6</p> <p><u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u></p>	<p>b. three division problems with a dividend of 24</p> <p><u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> \div <u> </u> = <u> </u></p>
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4. Fill in the tables. Remember, the product of two numbers means they are multiplied.

Numbers	Product (written)	Product (solved)	Quotient (written)	Quotient (solved)
12 and 3	12×3	36		
10 and 5				
20 and 4				
100 and 10				

Division with zero

We check a division problem by multiplication.

Is $0 \div 3 = 0$? Check if $0 \times 3 = 0$. Yes, it is.

Is $0 \div 11 = 0$? Check if $0 \times 11 = 0$. Yes, it is.

Is $3 \div 0 = 0$? Check if $0 \times 0 = 3$. It is **not**.

Is $3 \div 0$ perhaps 3? Check if $0 \times 3 = 3$. It is **not**.

In fact, dividing by zero is a real problem.

No matter what number you suggest as an answer to the problem $3 \div 0$, the multiplication check won't work because you'll end up multiplying by zero, and can never get the dividend as an answer.

That is why division **by zero** is said to be an *undefined*—we cannot define a sensible answer. You can, however, divide zero by any number (except zero). The answer is always zero.

What about $0 \div 0$?

We cannot really determine any single answer, because all of these could work:

If $0 \div 0 = 1$, then check: $0 \times 1 = 0$ works.

If $0 \div 0 = 7$, then check: $0 \times 7 = 0$ works.

If $0 \div 0 = 0$, then check: $0 \times 0 = 0$ works.

So $0 \div 0$ is usually said to be an *indeterminate* form since we cannot determine an answer to it.

Division by zero is undefined—you cannot do it.

5. Divide. Mark off the problem if it is impossible to do.

a. $64 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$	b. $55 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$	c. $50 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$	d. $0 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$
$0 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$	$6 \div 0 = \underline{\quad}$	$0 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$	$1 \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$
$32 \div 32 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$	$0 \div 0 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \div 0 = \underline{\quad}$

6. Find what the unknown stands for.

a. $64 \div x = 1$	b. $35 \div T = 35$	c. $0 \div x = 0$	d. $y \div 18 = 1$
$x = \underline{\quad}$	$T = \underline{\quad}$	$x = \underline{\quad}$	$y = \underline{\quad}$

7. Make up:

a. two divisions with a quotient of 1	b. two divisions with a dividend of 0
$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$
$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$	$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Mark had two division problems with the same dividend and the same quotient, yet the divisors were different. How could that be?

Puzzle Corner