

• **Dividend:** the whole
tape diagram

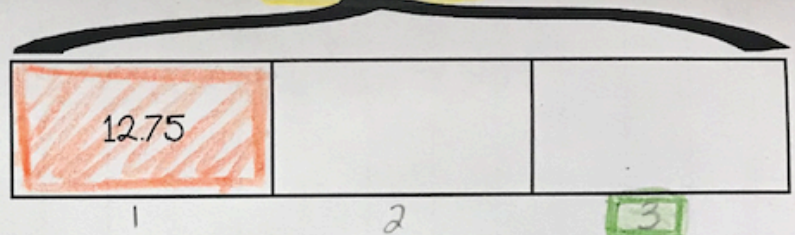
• **Divisor:** the number of
equal sections

• **Quotient:** the value of
each equal section

• **Remainder:** found IF there is
ONE section that is
smaller than the
equal sections (must be less
than the divisor!)

Example #1

$$38.25 \quad (12.75 \times 3)$$



$$\text{Dividend: } 38.25$$

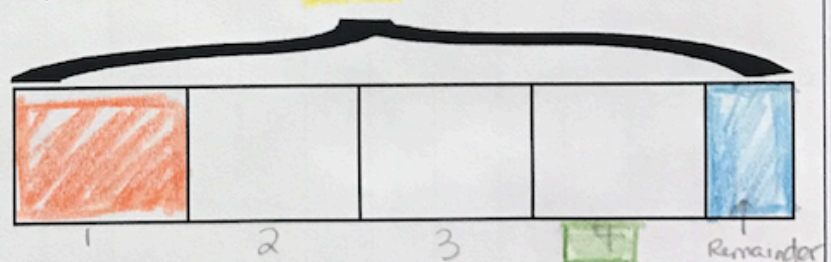
$$\text{Quotient: } 12.75$$

$$\text{Divisor: } 3$$

$$\text{Remainder: } \emptyset$$

Example #2

13



$$\text{Dividend: } 13$$

$$\text{Quotient: } 3$$

$$\text{Divisor: } 4$$

$$\text{Remainder: } 1$$

TAPE DIAGRAMS

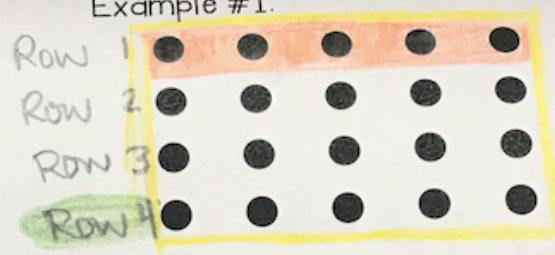
• **Dividend:** the total number of objects.

• **Divisor:** the number of equal rows

• **Quotient:** the # of objects in each equal row

• **Remainder:** found IF there are objects NOT included in one of the equal rows (must be less than the divisor!)

Example #1:



Dividend: 20
Divisor: 4
Quotient: 5
Remainder: 0

Example #2:



Dividend: 13
Divisor: 4
Quotient: 3
Remainder: 1

ARRAYS

Division Models

- **Dividend:** the Sum of the partial products
- **Divisor:** usually the value NOT in expanded form
- **Quotient:** usually the value in expanded form
- **Remainder:** Not usually found in an area model representation of division

Example #1:

	12
100	1,200 +
60	720 +
4	48

Dividend: 1,968
 Divisor: 12
 Quotient: 164
 Remainder: 0

Example #2:

	39
100	3,900 +
<u>80</u>	3,120 +
4	156

Dividend: 7,176
 Divisor: 39
 Quotient: 184
 Remainder: 0

AREA MODELS