## CHAPTER-6. DIVISION.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER:-

1.Division is repeated subtraction.

Example:- $\quad 10-2=8,8-2=6,6-2=4,4-2=2,2-2=0$
2.Division is a process of equal distribution.
3.Division is the reciprocal of multiplication.

Example:- $4 \times 3=12,12 \div 4=3$.
4.The symbol division is $\div$.
5.The number being divided is called as dividend.

Example:- $276 \div \mathbf{1 2} \mathbf{= 2 3}$. 276 Dividend, 12 is Divisor and 23 is Quotient..
6.The answer or the result is called quotient.
7.The number that divides is called as divisor.
8.The number is left after division is, less than the divisor is called as remainder.
9.Dividend = Divisor x Quotient + Reminder.

## PROPERTIES OF DIVISION.

1. When a number is divided by 1 , the quotient the number itself.
Example :- $14 \div 1=14,243 \div 1=243$
2. When a number is divided by itself, the quotient is 1 . Example :- $\mathbf{4 5 \div 4 5 = 1 , 2 6 \div 2 6 = 1}$
3. When you divided by 0 (zero ) number, the quotient is always 0 (zero).

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\text { Example:- } 0 \div 8=0,0 \div 56=0 .
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4 . When the reminder is zero, the quotient and the divisor are always factors of the dividend.

5 .Division is opposite or inverse of multiplication.
6. We cannot divide any number by " 0 ".

## POINTS TO REMEMBER:-

1.To divide a number ending in zeros by 10 , remove one zero from the right.

## Ex. $140 \div 10=$ Quotient $=14,300 \div 10=$ Quotient $=30$.

2.To divide a number ending in zeros by 100 remove two zeros from the right.
Ex: $600 \div 100=$ Quotient $=6,1400 \div 100=$ Quotient $=14$.
3.Multiplication is like forward counting on the number line.
4.Division is like backward counting on the number line. WRITE IN YOUR CLASS WORK COPY.

