

**SESSION : 6**

**CLASS : 3**

**SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 6**

**CHAPTER NAME : DIVISION**

**SUBTOPIC : DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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## **LEARNING OBJECTIVE :**

**Children will :**

- \*Determine that division is dividing objects into equal groups.**
- \*Explain the steps of Division.**
- \*Solve problems using Division.**
- \*Be able to use equal groups, drawings, and measurement quantities to solve division problems.**
- \*Will construct solutions to solve simple division problems, and will be able to explain and defend how they generated answers for division problems.**

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

### EXPLANATION

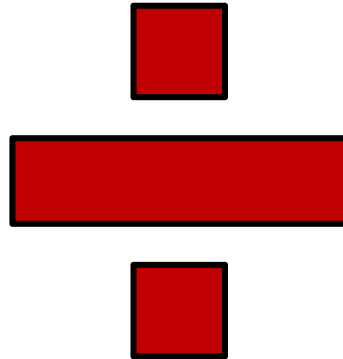
Do you know what a **DIVISION** mean ???

**DIVISION** is a quick and powerful way of subtracting the same number over and over again. Or we can say **DIVISION** means **repeated SUBTRACTION**.

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Do you know what is the  
symbol or sign of  
DIVISION



# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

$$7515 \div 3 = 2505$$

DIVISION :

**DIVIDEND**

**DIVISOR**

**QUOTIENT**

\* Here the number to be divided is called the **DIVIDEND**.

\* The number that divides another number is called the **DIVISOR**.

\* The answer we get on dividing the numbers is called the **QUOTIENT**.



# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

*Division involves 5 steps:*

STEP 1: D - DIVIDE  $\div$

STEP 2: M - MULTIPLY  $\times$

STEP 3: S - SUBTRACT  $-$

STEP 4: B - BRING DOWN  $\downarrow$

STEP 5: R - REPEAT or  
REMAINDER



# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Let us understand through examples: 1-digit by 1-digit

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

3 → Q  
0 → R

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 8} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

4 → Q  
0 → R

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Let us understand through some more examples:

$$9 \div 3 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

3 → Q  
0 → R

$$8 \div 4 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 8} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2 → Q  
0 → R



# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Here are some more examples lets see:

$$9 \div 2 \quad Q = 4, R = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \rightarrow Q \\ \hline 2 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{- 8} \\ 1 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$7 \div 3 \quad Q = 2, R = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \rightarrow Q \\ \hline 3 \overline{) 7} \\ \underline{- 6} \\ 1 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

$$6 \div 4 \quad Q = 1, R = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \rightarrow Q \\ \hline 4 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{4} \phantom{0} \\ 2 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$8 \div 5 \quad Q = 1, R = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \rightarrow Q \\ \hline 5 \overline{) 8} \\ \underline{5} \phantom{0} \\ 3 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Let us understand through examples: 2-digit by 1-digit

$$64 \div 2 \quad Q = 32, R = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{6} \phantom{0} \\ 04 \\ \underline{4} \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 32 \rightarrow Q \\ \\ \\ \\ 0 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$39 \div 3 \quad Q = 13, R = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 39} \\ \underline{3} \phantom{0} \\ 09 \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 13 \rightarrow Q \\ \\ \\ \\ 0 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

$$57 \div 2 \quad Q = 28, R = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \longrightarrow Q \\ 2 \overline{) 57} \\ \underline{- 4} \phantom{0} \\ 17 \\ \underline{- 16} \\ 1 \longrightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$78 \div 5 \quad Q = 15, R = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \longrightarrow Q \\ 5 \overline{) 78} \\ \underline{- 5} \phantom{0} \\ 28 \\ \underline{- 25} \\ 3 \longrightarrow R \end{array}$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Let us see some more examples: 2-digit by 1-digit

$$48 \div 8 \quad Q = 6, R = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{48} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 6 \longrightarrow Q \\ \\ \\ 0 \longrightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$59 \div 7 \quad Q = 8, R = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 59} \\ \underline{56} \\ 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 8 \longrightarrow Q \\ \\ \\ 3 \longrightarrow R \end{array}$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

$$81 \div 9 \quad Q = 9, R = 0$$

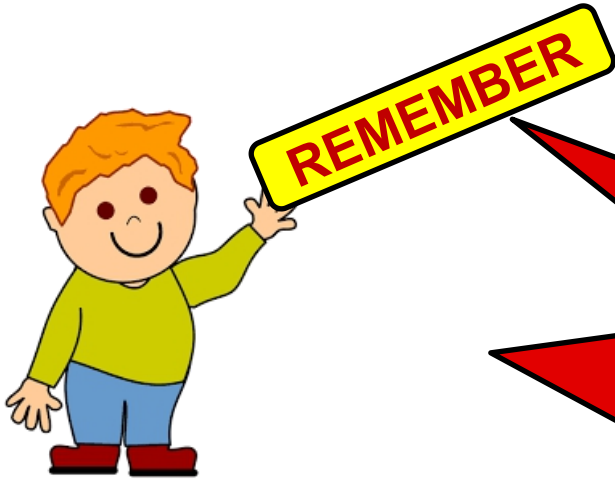
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \longrightarrow Q \\ 9 \overline{) 81} \\ \underline{- 81} \\ 0 \longrightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$39 \div 5 \quad Q = 7, R = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \longrightarrow Q \\ 5 \overline{) 39} \\ \underline{- 35} \\ 4 \longrightarrow R \end{array}$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS



Everytime you subtract, the  
difference you get should  
be smaller than the  
**DIVISOR**

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

**Extra questions  
in notebook.**



*MATHS*



# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Now let us solve:

$$1) 6 \div 3$$

$$2) 7 \div 4$$

$$3) 48 \div 4$$

$$4) 65 \div 9$$

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Now let us solve:

$$6 \div 3 = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 6} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2 → Q  
0 → R

$$7 \div 4 = Q = 1, R = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 7} \\ \underline{4} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

1 → Q  
3 → R

# DIVISION

## DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

$$48 \div 4 \quad Q = 12, R = 0$$

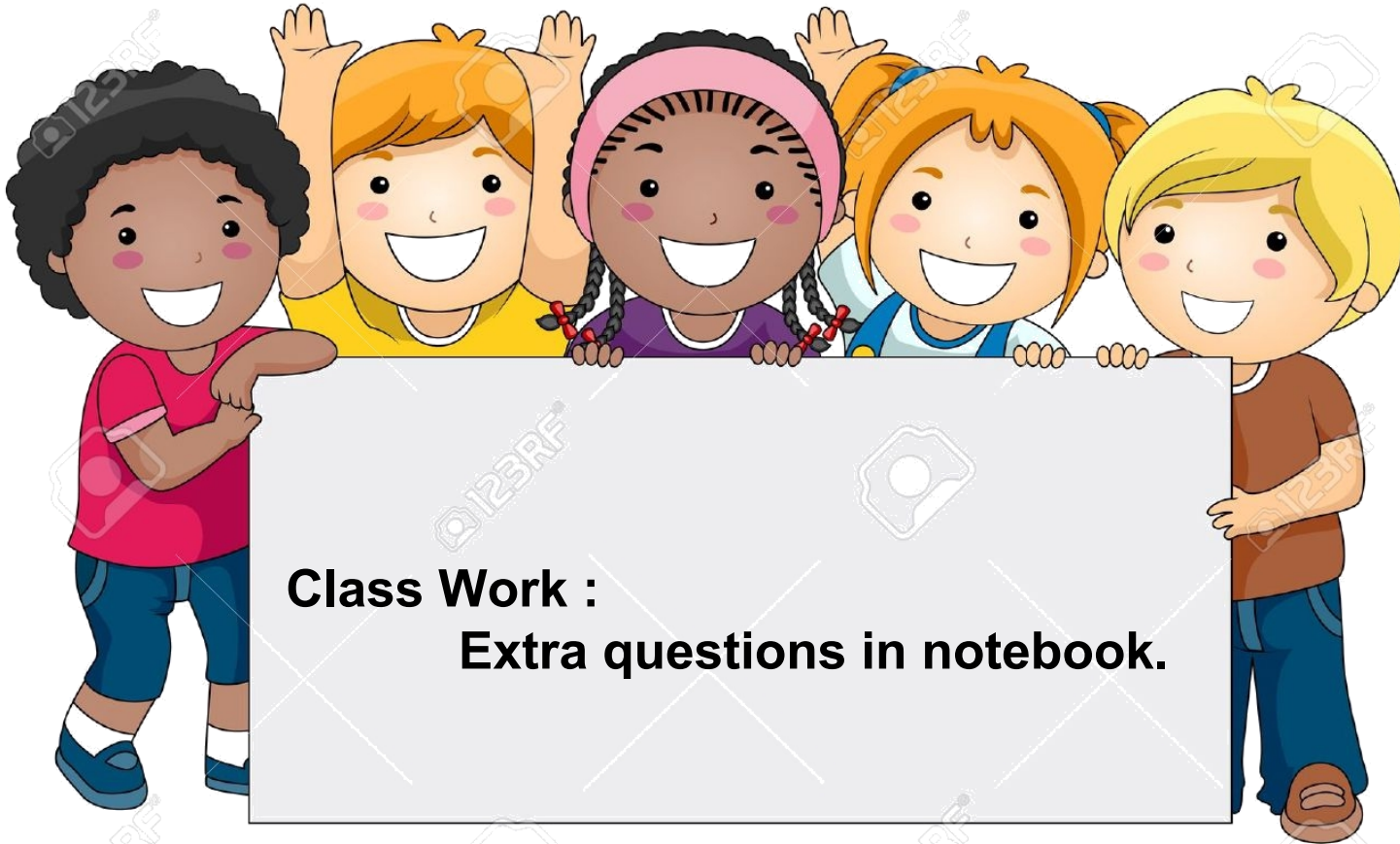
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \rightarrow Q \\ 4 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{4} \phantom{0} \\ 08 \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

$$65 \div 9 \quad Q = 7, R = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \rightarrow Q \\ 9 \overline{) 65} \\ \underline{63} \\ 2 \rightarrow R \end{array}$$

# **DIVISION**

## **DIVISION OF 4-DIGIT NUMBERS**



**Class Work :**  
**Extra questions in notebook.**

## **LEARNING OUTCOME:**

**Children are confident to determine that division is dividing objects into equal groups. Explain the steps of Division. Solve problems using Division. Be able to use equal groups, drawings, and measurement quantities to solve division problems and will construct solutions to solve simple division problems, and will be able to explain and defend how they generated answers for division problems.**



**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL**  
**GROUP**