

# Division Strategy: Partial Quotients (1)

**Materials:** Division Equations Board (3 digit dividend, one digit divisor)

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Choose a line of four problems (vertically, horizontally or diagonally). Solve each problem using the Partial Quotients method.

Step 1: Write a list of easy facts for the divisor.

Step 2: Subtract from the dividend an easy multiple of the divisor (e.g. 100x, 10x, 5x, 2x). Record the partial quotient in a column to the right of the problem.

Step 3: Repeat until the dividend has been reduced to zero or the remainder is less than the divisor.

Step 4: Add up the partial quotients to find the answer.

**Example:**  $826 \div 6$

Easy Facts for 6	
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$20 \times 6 = 120$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$30 \times 6 = 180$
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$50 \times 6 = 300$
$10 \times 6 = 60$	$100 \times 6 = 600$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \text{ r}4 \\ 6 \overline{) 826} \\ \underline{-600} \quad 100 \times 6 \\ 226 \\ \underline{-180} \quad 30 \times 6 \\ 46 \\ \underline{-42} \quad 7 \times 6 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$192 \div 6 =$	$724 \div 7 =$	$155 \div 5 =$	$129 \div 4 =$
$157 \div 7 =$	$373 \div 3 =$	$336 \div 6 =$	$209 \div 9 =$
$191 \div 5 =$	$242 \div 6 =$	$288 \div 9 =$	$180 \div 5 =$
$684 \div 6 =$	$163 \div 7 =$	$208 \div 6 =$	$428 \div 8 =$