10.Nov

One-digit number divide three-digit number(1)

Prepare for division:

1×1=1 one one is one								
1×2=2 one two is two	2×2=4 two two is four							
1×3=3 one three is three	2×3=6 two three is six	3×3=9 three three is nine						
1×4=4 one four is four	2×4=8 two four is eight	3×4=12 three four is twelve	4×4=16 four four sixteen					
1×5=5 one five is five	2×5=10 two five is ten	3×5=15 three five fifteen	4×5=20 four five twenty	5×5=25 five five twenty-five				
1×6=6 one six is six	2×6=12 two six is twelve	3×6=18 three six eighteen	4×6=24 four six twenty-four	5×6=30 five six thirty	6×6=36 six six thirty-six			
1×7=7 one seven is seven	2×7=14 two seven fourteen	3×7=21 three seven twenty-one	4×7=28 four seven twenty-eight	5×7=35 five seven thirty-five	6×7=42 six seven forty-two	7×7=49 seven seven forty-nine		
1×8=8 one eight is eight	2×8=16 two eight sixteen	3×8=24 three eight twenty-four	4×8=32 four eight thirty-two	5×8=40 five eight forty	6×8=48 six eight forty-eight	7×8=56 seven eight fifty-six	8×8=64 eight eight sixty-four	
1×9=9 one nine is nine	2×9=18 two nine eighteen	3×9=27 three nine twenty-seven	4×9=36 four nine thirty-six	5×9=45 five nine forty-five	6×9=54 six nine fifty-four	7×9=63 seven nine sixty-three	8×9=72 eight nine seventy-two	9×9=81 nine nine eighty-one

$$13 - 8 = 5 \qquad 34 - 28 = 6 \qquad 52 - 45 = 7$$

$$34 - 4 \times 7 = 6 \qquad 52 - 5 \times 9 = 7$$

$$34 \div 7 = 4r6 \qquad 52 \div 9 = 5r7$$

Strengthen and develop:

use the long column form to calculate.

$$4\overline{)52} \qquad 3\overline{)62} \qquad 4\overline{)38}$$

Think:

Can you make some rules for one-digit number dividing two-digit number?

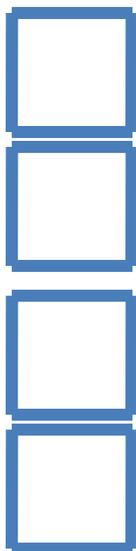**The rules for one-digit number dividing two-digit number:**

①divide   the tens place of the dividend firstly, and then divide the ones place.

②write down the quotient in the place which you are dividing.

③specially, if the number in first place was less than the divisor, it should be combined with the next number; if the number in ones place was less than the divisor, a zero should be written in the place of quotient.

Think:

    Are those rules useful for one-digit number dividing three-digit number?
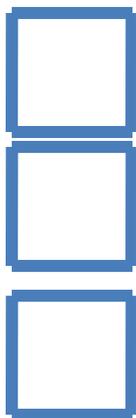
(1)Divide by simple picture and think how to write the long column form.

$$2\overline{)435}$$

(2)Imagine or divide by simple picture and think how to write the long column form.

$$2\overline{)325}$$

(3) Imagine or divide by simple picture and think how to write the long column form.

$\square$ = — • • • •

$$2\overline{)125}$$

Find:

   How many digits will the quotient be within one-digit number dividing three-digit number?

Works: use the long column form to calculate.

$$5\overline{)635} \qquad 7\overline{)786} \qquad 8\overline{)256}$$

The rules for one-digit number dividing two-digit number:

(above "two": ~~three~~)

①divide the tens place of the dividend firstly, and then divide the ones place.

(above "divide": hundreds)

②write down the quotient in the place which you are dividing.

③specially, **if the number in first place was less than the divisor, it should be combined with the next number;** **if the number in ones place was less than the divisor, a zero should be written in the place of quotient.**