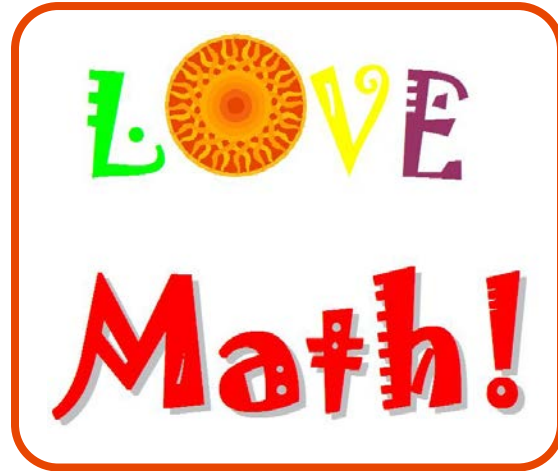


MULTIPLY AND DIVIDE 2 & 3 DIGITS BY 1 DIGIT



Unit Overview

In this unit, you examine the multiplication of two and three digit numbers times a single digit number. You will then look at division. First, you will divide two digit numbers by a single digit and then you will divide three digit numbers by a single digit.

Whole Number Multiplication



Line up the numbers from right to left.

Multiply the **Ones**



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 342 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

12 ones, 6×2 , makes 1 ten and 2 ones.
Carry the 1.

Multiply the **Tens**

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 342 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 52 \end{array}$$

25 tens, $6 \times 4 + 1$, or 250, makes 2 hundreds and 5 tens.
Carry the 2.

Multiply the **Hundreds**

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 2,052 \end{array}$$

20 hundreds, $6 \times 3 + 2$, or 2000, makes 2 thousand and 0 hundreds.
Carry the 2.

Answer: $342 \times 6 = 2,052$

Click on the link to watch the video "[Multiplying: 2 digits by 1 digit](#)".



Click on the link to watch the video "[Multiplying: 3 digits by 1 digit](#)".



Click on the link to watch the video "[Multiplying: 2 digits by 1 digit \(with carrying\)](#)".



Click on the link to watch the video "[Multiplying: 3 digits by 1 digit \(with carrying\)](#)".




Whole Number Division - Two Digits Divided by One Digit

Divide

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2 \overline{)12} \\ \underline{-12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

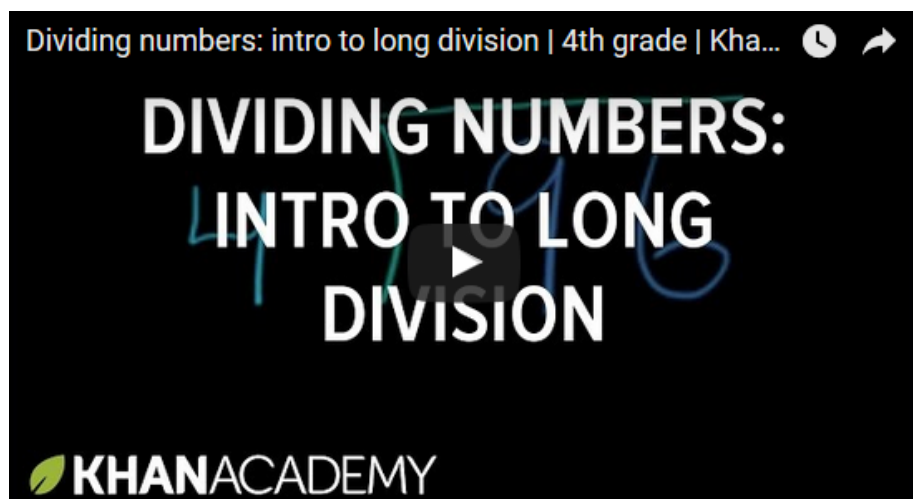
Divisor → 2 ← **Quotient** 6
← **Dividend** 12



$12 \div 2 = 6$ or $2 \times 6 = 12$ Write the 12 under the dividend and then subtract. If you have a 0, there is no remainder. You will do remainders in another unit.

The **dividend** is the number to be divided. The **divisor** is the number that divides. The **quotient** is the answer.

Click on the link to watch the video "[Dividing numbers: intro to long division](#)".



Whole Number Division - Three Digits Divided by One Digit

The dividend will now have **3** digits.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ 2 \overline{)134} \\ \underline{12} \downarrow \\ 14 \\ \underline{-14} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Step
1

How many set of 2 will go into 1? **NONE!** Since the first number can't be divided into, use the first two numbers. How many sets of 2 will go into 13? 6 sets of 2 equals 12. Place the 12 under the 13 and subtract.

Step
2

There is another number in the divided; the 4. Look at the arrow. Move the 4 down beside the 1. Now there is a 14.

Step
3

Divide again. How many sets of 2 will go into 14? 7 sets of 2 equals 14. Place the 14 under the 14 and subtract.

Step
4

$14 - 14 = 0$. When all the numbers in the dividend are used and there is a 0, the dividing is finished. There is no remainder and the quotient is 7.

Click on the link to watch the video "[Dividing numbers: long division example](#)".

