

Division with Remainders Maths Investigation Activity

When we divide, we use two numbers in our calculation - the dividend and the divisor. The dividend is the number we are dividing and the divisor is what we are dividing it by. The quotient is the answer to the calculation.

$$\boxed{12} \div \boxed{3} = \boxed{4}$$



Sometimes, division calculations might contain a remainder.

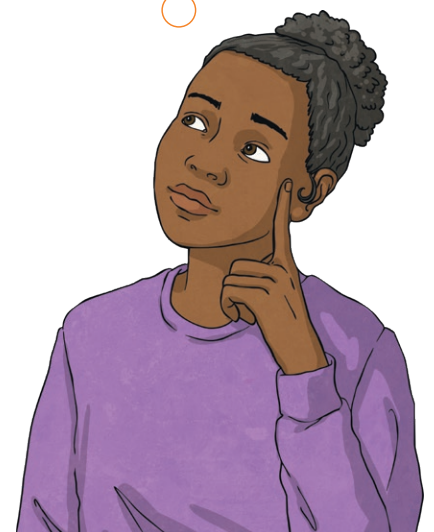
$$\boxed{13} \div \boxed{3} = \boxed{4} \text{ r } \boxed{1}$$



Why do you think some calculations have remainders and others do not?

Kacey says, "The remainder will never be bigger than the divisor." Is she correct?

Let's Investigate!



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1. Complete this table, calculating the quotient and the remainder.
The first calculation has been done for you.

	Dividend	Divisor	Quotient	Remainder
$24 \div 4 =$	24	4	6	0
$25 \div 4 =$				
$26 \div 4 =$				
$27 \div 4 =$				
$28 \div 4 =$				

The divisor is _____.

The largest remainder is _____.

2. Complete this table, calculating the quotient and the remainder.
The first calculation has been done for you.

	Dividend	Divisor	Quotient	Remainder
$48 \div 6 =$				
$49 \div 6 =$				
$50 \div 6 =$				

The divisor is _____.

The largest remainder is _____.

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3. Use this table to investigate your own choice of divisor, in the same way as the examples above.

	Dividend	Divisor	Quotient	Remainder

The divisor is _____.

The largest remainder is _____.

Use what you have found out to answer the following questions:

If the dividend is a multiple of the divisor, is there a remainder? _____

If the dividend is not a multiple of the divisor, is there a remainder? _____

The remainder is always _____ than the divisor.

Conclusion

Kacey says, "The remainder will never be bigger than the divisor." Is she correct? Explain your answer.
