Division tips

When dividing numbers you'll start to notice lots of **patterns**. Here are some common patterns and ways of dividing that will soon help you get to grips with **splitting up numbers**. A number is **divisible** by another number if there is **no remainder** when you divide.

Even numbers: If a number is **even** it's always **divisible** by **2**.
Even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8.

Numbers that end in 0 or 5:   If a number ends in **0** or **5** it's always **divisible** by **5**.

Numbers that end in 0:   If a number ends in **0** it's always divisible by **2, 5** and **10**.

What other division patterns can you find?

Dividing by 2:   Dividing by 2 is the same as **halving** a number. A quick method is to **split** the number into **tens** and **units** and **halve**:
74 ÷ 2 is half of 70, which is 35 plus half of 4, which is 2.
If you add together 35 and 2 it gives you the answer: **37**.

You can also **split** the numbers up to make it easier to halve. For example:
74 is the same as 60 + 14. So:
74 ÷ 2 is half of 60, which is 30 plus half of 14, which is 7.
If you add together 30 and 7 it gives you the answer: **37**.

Dividing by 4:   Remember that 2 × 2 = 4. Dividing by 4 is the same as **halving** and **halving again**:
48 ÷ 4 is half of 48, which is 24 and half of 24, which is 12.

Dividing by 10:   To divide by 10 move all the numbers one place value to the right:
90 ÷ 10 = 9

tens	units	move the number one place value to the right	tens	units	.	tenths
9	0			9	.	0

Splitting into factors: You can **split** numbers into **factors** to make them easier to divide:
90 ÷ 6 = (90 ÷ 3) ÷ 2 = 30 ÷ 2 = 15

Checking your calculations
Multiplication and division are linked. They are the **opposite** action of each other:

10 × 5 = 50	50 ÷ 5 = 10	**or**	50 ÷ 10 = 5

When you carry out a division you can check your answer using **multiplication**.