

Los divisores

Ejemplos:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 108} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 20} \\ \underline{0} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2 \end{array} \overline{) 32}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 0 \end{array} \bigg| \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 5} \\ 3 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 6} \\ 2 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1 \end{array} \overline{) 7} \quad \text{X}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 0 \end{array} \overline{) 81}$$

Divisores de 12

[illegible]

1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 3 1 2 4

1 2 5 1 2 6 1 2 7 1 2 8

1 2 9 1 2 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 2 2

Divisores de 18

[illegible]

1 8 | 1

1 8 | 2

1 8 | 3

1 8 | 4

1 8 | 5

1 8 | 6

1 8 | 7

1 8 | 8

1 8 | 9

1 8 | 10

1 8 | 1 1

1 8 | 1 8

Divisores de 16

[illegible]

A 10x10 grid with 12 highlighted L-shaped regions. Each region is defined by a thick vertical line and a thick horizontal line meeting at a corner. The regions are located at (row, col) coordinates: (1,1), (1,3), (1,5), (1,7), (2,1), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), (3,7). Each region has a number in its top-left cell. The numbers are: (1,1)=1, (1,3)=2, (1,5)=3, (1,7)=4, (2,1)=5, (2,3)=6, (2,5)=7, (2,7)=8, (3,1)=9, (3,3)=10, (3,5)=11, (3,7)=12.

[illegible]

1 4 | 1

1 4 | 2

1 4 | 3

1 4 | 4

1 4 | 5

1 4 | 6

1 4 | 7

1 4 | 8

1 4 | 9

1 4 | 1 0

1 4 | 1 1

1 4 | 1 4