

¡A DIVIDIR!

The figure shows two number lines on grid paper. The left number line has numbers 5, 7, 3, 2, and 3. The right number line has numbers 2, 6, 4, 5, 6, and 8. Both number lines have a blue curve drawn below them.

Two number lines are shown, each with 10 positions. The left number line has the digits 1, 6, 5, 3 in the first four positions, and a blue bracket and a blue arc below it in the third position. The right number line has the digits 2, 4, 7, 4, 6 in the first five positions, and a blue bracket and a blue arc below it in the third position.

The figure shows two 6x6 grids used for adding two numbers. In the left grid, the first row contains the digits 6, 3, 2, 4, 6, and 3. A blue line connects the 3 in the second column to the 2 in the third column, and another blue line connects the 6 in the fifth column to the 3 in the sixth column. A blue arrow points from the 3 in the second column to the 2 in the third column. In the right grid, the first row contains the digits 1, 9, 8, 4, 3, and 4. A blue line connects the 3 in the fifth column to the 4 in the sixth column, and another blue line connects the 8 in the third column to the 4 in the fourth column. A blue arrow points from the 3 in the fifth column to the 4 in the sixth column.

[illegible]

A 10x10 grid with numbers in the top two rows. The top row contains the numbers 2, 6, 3, 4, 6 in the first five columns. The second row contains the numbers 4, 2 in the first two columns. A blue line connects the 4 in the second row to the 4 in the top row. A blue arc connects the 3 in the top row to the 4 in the top row.

A 10x10 grid is shown. The top row contains the numbers 4, 3, 7, 5, 6. The top row of the second section contains the numbers 3, 7, 6. A blue curve is drawn in the bottom row, starting from the third column and ending at the fifth column.

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