

$$6 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

$8 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

A subtraction problem is shown with a curved line indicating borrowing from the tens place. The problem is:

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 2 \square \\ - 8 \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

$$28 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \square \square \\
 2 \overline{) 28} \\
 \underline{2} \\
 0 \\
 \underline{14} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$12 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

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

$16 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 2 \overline{) 16} \\ \underline{- \square \square} \end{array}$$

$$36 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

	1	
2	3	6