



Divisão e os seus termos

NÃO SE ESQUEÇA

DIVISÃO

Numa divisão cada número envolvido recebe um nome. Observe:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{dividendo} \rightarrow 12 \quad | \quad 2 \leftarrow \text{divisor} \\ - 12 \quad \quad \quad 6 \leftarrow \text{quociente} \\ \hline 0 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{resto} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Dividendo} \leftarrow 7 \quad | \quad 3 \rightarrow \text{Divisor} \\ - 6 \quad \quad \quad 2 \\ \hline \text{Resto} \leftarrow 1 \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \text{Quociente} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \quad | \quad 5 \text{ x} \\ - 25 \quad \quad \quad 5 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

Modelo

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad | \quad 3 \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \quad | \quad 4 \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \quad | \quad 3 \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \quad | \quad 2 \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \quad | \quad 5 \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad | \quad 3 \\ - \square \quad \square \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

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

