

## APPROCHE DE LA DIVISION

### 1) Complète les égalités.

*Exemple :  $41 = (5 \times 8) + 1$*

$17 = (4 \times \dots) + \dots$

$57 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$7 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$38 = (\dots \times 9) + \dots$

$31 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$13 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$29 = (\dots \times 3) + \dots$

$44 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$47 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$84 = (9 \times \dots) + \dots$

$69 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$89 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$61 = (8 \times \dots) + \dots$

$33 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

$74 = (\dots \times \dots) + \dots$

### 2) Complète les divisions.

$25 : 5 = \dots$

$16 : 8 = \dots$

$420 : 10 = \dots$

$32 : 4 = \dots$

$81 : 9 = \dots$

$150 : 10 = \dots$

$48 : 6 = \dots$

$63 : 9 = \dots$

$70 : 7 = \dots$

$54 : 9 = \dots$

$40 : 8 = \dots$

$860 : 10 = \dots$

$12 : 2 = \dots$

$20 : 2 = \dots$

$40 : 10 = \dots$

$80 : 10 = \dots$

$28 : 7 = \dots$

$630 : 10 = \dots$

$21 : 3 = \dots$

$36 : 6 = \dots$

$2400 : 100 = \dots$

### 3) Effectue les divisions.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \overline{) 4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \overline{) 2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \overline{) 8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \overline{) 6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \overline{) 7} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \overline{) 5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \overline{) 9} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \overline{) 8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$