The four operations

Today we are going to be completing some retrieval practice looking at some of our arithmetic.

I have included images over the next four slides to act as a reminder on the written methods for +, -, x and ÷.

Addition

Start from the units (the right hand side) and work up to the hundreds (the left). Numbers that are carried over need to go underneath the line.

368 + 493 =

	3	6	8
+	4	9	3
	8	6	1
	1	1	
		Carried	ł
		over	
		number	S

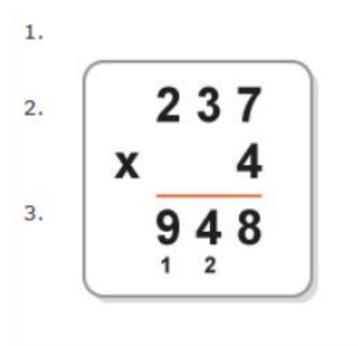
585 + 349 =

	5	8	5	
+	3	4	9	
	9	3	4	
	1	1		

Subtraction

5 6 3 - 2 4 1				
- 2 4 1		4 5	15 6	13
	-	2	7	8
3 2 2		2	8	5

Multiplication



Start with 4×7 , which is 28, so write the 8 and carry the 2 to the tens column.

4 × 3 = 12, but remember to add the carried 2 to get 14. Write the 4 and carry the 1 to the hundreds column.

4 × 2 = 8, and we add the carried 1 to get 9.

Therefore $237 \times 4 = 948$

This method is called short multiplication.

Division

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 3 7 r 5 \\
 7 9^2 6^5 4
 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 7 goes into 9 once with 2 remaining (remainder 2), so put a 1 above the 9 and carry the 2 to the tens column.
- 7 goes into 26 three times, remainder 5, so put 3 over the 6 and carry 5 to the hundreds column.
- 7 goes into 54 seven times, remainder 5 so put 7 over the 4 and have a remainder of 5.

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So 964 ÷ 7 = 137 remainder 5
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We write this with an 'r' for 'remainder', so it looks like this: 964 ÷ 7 = 137 r 5

This method is called short division.