

# Multiplication/Division 0, 1, and numbers divided by themselves

This packet can help you learn these multiplication facts and the division facts (on the back) that go with them.



## Contents:

### Instruction:

- Strategy tips: 0s & 1s

### Games:

- No Mercy

### Flash Cards:

- 0-Fact Multiplication
- Dividing into 0
- 1-Fact Multiplication
- 1-Fact Division

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Printing: Black & White, landscape, 2-sided, flip on short edge.

$0 \div 1 = 0$	$0 \div 2 = 0$	$0 \div 3 = 0$	$0 \div 4 = 0$	$0 \div 5 = 0$
$1 \div 1 = 1$	$2 \div 2 = 1$	$3 \div 3 = 1$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$5 \div 5 = 1$
$2 \div 1 = 2$	$4 \div 2 = 2$	$6 \div 3 = 2$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$10 \div 5 = 2$
$3 \div 1 = 3$	$6 \div 2 = 3$	$9 \div 3 = 3$	$12 \div 4 = 3$	$15 \div 5 = 3$
$4 \div 1 = 4$	$8 \div 2 = 4$	$12 \div 3 = 4$	$16 \div 4 = 4$	$20 \div 5 = 4$
$5 \div 1 = 5$	$10 \div 2 = 5$	$15 \div 3 = 5$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$25 \div 5 = 5$
$6 \div 1 = 6$	$12 \div 2 = 6$	$18 \div 3 = 6$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$30 \div 5 = 6$
$7 \div 1 = 7$	$14 \div 2 = 7$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$35 \div 5 = 7$
$8 \div 1 = 8$	$16 \div 2 = 8$	$24 \div 3 = 8$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$40 \div 5 = 8$
$9 \div 1 = 9$	$18 \div 2 = 9$	$27 \div 3 = 9$	$36 \div 4 = 9$	$45 \div 5 = 9$
$10 \div 1 = 10$	$20 \div 2 = 10$	$30 \div 3 = 10$	$40 \div 4 = 10$	$50 \div 5 = 10$
$0 \div 6 = 0$	$0 \div 7 = 0$	$0 \div 8 = 0$	$0 \div 9 = 0$	$0 \div 10 = 0$
$6 \div 6 = 1$	$7 \div 7 = 1$	$8 \div 8 = 1$	$9 \div 9 = 1$	$10 \div 10 = 1$
$12 \div 6 = 2$	$14 \div 7 = 2$	$16 \div 8 = 2$	$18 \div 9 = 2$	$20 \div 10 = 2$
$18 \div 6 = 3$	$21 \div 7 = 3$	$24 \div 8 = 3$	$27 \div 9 = 3$	$30 \div 10 = 3$
$24 \div 6 = 4$	$28 \div 7 = 4$	$32 \div 8 = 4$	$36 \div 9 = 4$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$30 \div 6 = 5$	$35 \div 7 = 5$	$40 \div 8 = 5$	$45 \div 9 = 5$	$50 \div 10 = 5$
$36 \div 6 = 6$	$42 \div 7 = 6$	$48 \div 8 = 6$	$54 \div 9 = 6$	$60 \div 10 = 6$
$42 \div 6 = 7$	$49 \div 7 = 7$	$56 \div 8 = 7$	$63 \div 9 = 7$	$70 \div 10 = 7$
$48 \div 6 = 8$	$56 \div 7 = 8$	$64 \div 8 = 8$	$72 \div 9 = 8$	$80 \div 10 = 8$
$54 \div 6 = 9$	$63 \div 7 = 9$	$72 \div 8 = 9$	$81 \div 9 = 9$	$90 \div 10 = 9$
$60 \div 6 = 10$	$70 \div 7 = 10$	$80 \div 8 = 10$	$90 \div 9 = 10$	$100 \div 10 = 10$

## Strategy tips: Multiplying/Dividing by 1, Dividing a number by itself, and using 0

**Multiplying or Dividing by 1** – Multiplying or dividing by 1 is easy, because a number multiplied or divided by 1 is always...itself. Here are the X1 and ÷1 facts you need to know.

$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 1 = 2$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$6 \times 1 = 6$	$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$	$9 \times 1 = 9$	$10 \times 1 = 10$
$1 \div 1 = 1$	$2 \div 1 = 2$	$3 \div 1 = 3$	$4 \div 1 = 4$	$5 \div 1 = 5$	$6 \div 1 = 6$	$7 \div 1 = 7$	$8 \div 1 = 8$	$9 \div 1 = 9$	$10 \div 1 = 10$

**Dividing a number by itself** - Dividing a number by itself is also easy – the answer is always 1. How many groups of 3 can you make from 3? Only 1 of course! Now you know all these division facts:

$1 \div 1 = 1$	$2 \div 2 = 1$	$3 \div 3 = 1$	$4 \div 4 = 1$	$5 \div 5 = 1$	$6 \div 6 = 1$	$7 \div 7 = 1$	$8 \div 8 = 1$	$9 \div 9 = 1$	$10 \div 10 = 1$
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**Using 0** – When you multiply any number by 0 the answer is always 0. Zero sets of a number is 0.

It is important to remember that you CAN NOT DIVIDE BY 0. Think about it ... how many times could you take nothing (0) out of a group of 3? Try it! You will see the question does not even make sense! So, if you see a problem like this:  $12 \div 0 = ?$  -- then you know either something is wrong, or someone is playing a trick on you!

You CAN divide into 0. Think about it... how many times can you take 3 out of 0? 0 times of course! So, 0 times any number is always 0 and 0 divided by any number is always 0. For example:  $0 \div 6 = 0$ ,  $0 \div 10 = 0$ ...  $0 \div 5,875$ ?...still 0!

$1 \times 0 = 0$	$2 \times 0 = 0$	$3 \times 0 = 0$	$4 \times 0 = 0$	$5 \times 0 = 0$	$6 \times 0 = 0$	$7 \times 0 = 0$	$8 \times 0 = 0$	$9 \times 0 = 0$	$10 \times 0 = 0$
$0 \div 1 = 0$	$0 \div 2 = 0$	$0 \div 3 = 0$	$0 \div 4 = 0$	$0 \div 5 = 0$	$0 \div 6 = 0$	$0 \div 7 = 0$	$0 \div 8 = 0$	$0 \div 9 = 0$	$0 \div 10 = 0$

Here are a few problems to practice the strategies you just learned.

$$0 \div 10 =$$

$$4 \div 4 =$$

$$8 \div 1 =$$

$$7 \div 1 =$$

$$6 \div 6 =$$

$$0 \div 5 =$$

# No Mercy

<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

# No Mercy

<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

# No Mercy

## Materials needed:

- 10-sided die ( $0 = 10$ )
- A set of “No Mercy” Instruction cards – Well Shuffled
- Game counters – 20 or so for each player
- “No Mercy” game board – 1 for each player

## To play:

Players take turns rolling the die and then drawing a “no mercy” card and following the instructions using the number rolled.

Players must say the problem and the answer out loud. For example:  $5 \div 5 = 1$ . Put the instruction card back at the bottom of the stack.

If the answer is a number on his/her game board, the player covers the number with one of his/her game counters. If the number is already covered, add another counter to the same number.

If the answer is 1 – You can remove 1 counter from another player’s game board.

If the answer is 0 – You must remove 1 counter from your own game board. (That’s where the extras can come in handy.)

**To win:** The first player to get 3 in a row in any direction wins. Or you can play “black out” for a longer game.

**For a slightly different game...** both players play on the same game board with two different color counters. If you get a number that is already covered by another player, you can bump them off. 1 = remove one of their counters. 0 = remove one of your own counters.

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If the answer is 0 – You must remove 1 counter from your own game board. (That’s where the extras can come in handy.)

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**Divide your  
number by 1.**

$$\underline{\quad} \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

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$$\underline{\quad} \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

**Divide your  
number by 1.**

$$\underline{\quad} \div 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

**Divide your  
number by itself.**

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

**Divide 0 by your  
number.**

$$0 \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$





**Multiply your  
number by 1.**

$$\underline{\quad} \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

**Multiply your  
number by 1.**

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number by 1.**

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**Multiply your  
number by 1.**

$$\underline{\quad} \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

**Divide your  
number by itself.**

$$\underline{\quad} \div \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

**Multiply your  
number by 0.**

$$\underline{\quad} \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$



$$0 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$1 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$2 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$3 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$4 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$5 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$6 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$7 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$8 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself



$$9 \div 1 =$$

$$10 \div 1 =$$

$$0 \div 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

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Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$0 \div 2 =$$

$$0 \div 3 =$$

$$0 \div 4 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

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Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$0 \div 5 =$$

$$0 \div 6 =$$

$$0 \div 7 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself



$$0 \div 8 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$0 \div 9 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$0 \div 10 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

$$0 \times 1 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

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$$1 \times 10 =$$

Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

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Mult/Div: 0,1, number by itself

