RULES OF DIVISIBILITY

The rules of divisibility is a great collection of rules that helps one to easily know the number that can easily divide a particular number without remainder. The rules are as follow:

For a number to divisible by

2; the number must end with an even digit – 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0. E.g. 245 cannot be divided by 2, but 246 can be divided by 2 since it ends with an even digit.

3; the sum of the digits of the number must be a multiple of 3. E.g. 124 cannot be divided by 3 since the sum of its digits (1, 2 and 4) is equal 7, and 7 cannot be divided by 3. However 123, can be divided by 3 since the sum of its digits is 6, and 6 can be divided by 3.

4; the last two digits of the number must be a multiple of 4. E.g., 124 can be divided by 4, even 224, 324 as the last two digits, 2 and 4, form a number that can be divided by 4.

5; the number must end with 5 or 0. E.g 105 and 120 can be divided by 5.

6; the number must be divisible by 2 and 3. For example, 240 ends with an even digits and its sum of digits is 6 as such it can be divisible by both 2 and 3, thus being divisible by 6.

8; the last three digits of the number must be divisible by 8; for example; 1008, 1024 and 2064 can all be divisible by 8.

9; the sum of the digits that make up the number must be divisible by 9 or rather a multiple of nine. 306, 603, 630, and 360 can all be divisible by 9.

10; the number must end with 0. For example, 20, 320.

11; the number, abc must be such that a + c = b. For example, 154, 1+4=5, therefore 154 can be divided by 11. Other examples, 121, 132, 781.