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What is 2 divisible by

The Divisible tool below performs three tasks! It checks if one number is divisible by another number, it divides two numbers, and it can show you all the numbers that a number is divisible by. Divisible means that one number is able to be divided by another number without a remainder. In other words, if you divide one integer by another integer, then it is divisible if the result is also an integer (whole positive number). When we divide the two numbers above and the result is not an integer, then we round the result up to four digits if necessary. We can do a lot more! Check out our Directory for calculators and tools. Here are some examples of divisible and dividing problems we have explained and answered: 50 billion divided by 350 million Dividend, Divisor, and Quotient Calculators Is 111 divisible by 11? How many three digit numbers are divisible by 13? What is negative 5 divided by negative 4? What two numbers have a product of 96 and a quotient of 4? Is 28 divisible by 2? Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of 6, 18 and 3 What is 1/4 divided by 2/7? 4-digit numbers divisible by 11 Is 33 Divisible by 7? Is 50 Divisible by Anything? Divisibility Rule for 7 1 divided by what equals 2? Divisors of 15 What is 1/3 divided by 2? Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of 5 and 30 How to calculate 123 divided by 25 using long division What divided by 2 equals 5? What is 33 mod 12? What is 3 divided by 6/7? What is the Quotient of 12 and 26? What divided by what equals 15? Is 7 a factor of 49? 6-digit numbers divisible by 7 Copyright | Privacy Policy | Disclaimer | Contact Article 1199. A person alternately bound by different prestations shall completely perform one of them. The creditor cannot be compelled to receive part of one and part of the other undertaking. by: Jayson CalventasAng taong kabahalling mananagot sa ibat-ibang prestasyon ay dapat ganap na tutupad ng isa sa mga ito.Ang pinagkakautangan ay hindi maaring pilitin na tumanggap ng bahagi ng isa at bahagi ng iba pang gawain.ALTERNATIVE OBLIGATIONAn obligation where several prestations are due, BUT the performance of one is sufficientDebtor/obligor has the right of election (choice);election may also be granted to the creditor/obligeeThe loss of one of the things does NOT extinguish the obligationEXAMPLEAgoncillo et al v. Javier et alFACTS:JAVIER et al promised to pay AGONCILLO et al ₱2,730.50 win 1 yr, 12% interest p.a.JAVIER et al mortgaged their H&L to secure the payment of their debtAGREEMENT: In case of insolvency, [JAVIER et al] cedes their H&L, transferring all rights to the ownership and possession of the propertyJAVIER et al failed to pay their debtAGONCILLO et al want to convey the H&L.ISSUE: Is the agreement to convey valid?HELD: Yes, this is an alternative obligation: if the debt is NOT paid in money, it will be paid in another way. JAVIER et al (debtor/obligor) have the right to elect w/c way of payment they would perform. The conveyance of the H&L is dependent upon their failure to pay the debt.EXAMPLEA college binds itself to admit a student to a course leading to either:AB in English orBSED Major in EnglishThe college must completely perform one of these.Article 1200. The right of choice belongs to the debtor, unless it has been expressly granted to the creditor. The debtor shall have no right to choose those prestations which are impossible, unlawful or which could not have been the object of the obligation. by: Jeirome DomingoCOMMENT: (1) Who Has the Right of Choice As a general rule, the right belongs to the debtor. By way of exception it may belong to the creditor when such right has expressly been granted to him.(2) Example A is obliged to give B this car or this ring or this cigarette case. Nothing is said in the contract as to who was given the right of choice. Suppose B selects the car, is A bound by the choice made?ANS.: No. A is not bound by the choice made because it is not B but A who, in the absence of any stipulation, is given the right to choose the object he desires to give.(3) Query In what way does an obligation with a term differ from an alternative obligation with reference to benefit?ANS.: In an obligation with a term, the general rule is that the term is for the benefit of both the debtor and the creditor. In an alternative obligation, however, the general rule is that the debtor has the right of choice.(4) Some Cases Agoncillo v. Javier 30 Phil. 124FACTS: A borrowed money from B. It was agreed that at the maturity of the debt, A will give B either the sum lent or a particular house and lot. Issue: Is this stipulation valid?HELD: Yes, this stipulation is valid because it is simply an alternative obligation, which is expressly allowed by the law. The agreement to convey the house and lot at an appraised valuation in the event of failure to pay the debt in money at its maturity is, however, in our opinion perfectly valid. It is simply an undertaking that if the debt is not paid in money, it will be paid in another way. As the contract reads, the agreement is not open to the objection that the stipulation is a pacto comisorio. It is not an attempt to permit the creditor to declare a forfeiture of the security upon the failure of the debtor to pay the debt at maturity. It is simply provided that if the debt is not paid in money it shall be paid in another specific way by the transfer of the property at a valuation. Of course, such an agreement unrecorded, creates no right in rem, but as between the parties, it is perfectly valid, and specific performance by its terms may be enforced unless prevented by the creation of superior rights in favor of third persons.The contract now under consideration is not susceptible of the interpretation that the title to the house and lot in question was to be transferred to the creditor ipso facto upon the mere failure of the debtors to pay the debt at its maturity. The obligations assumed by the debtors were in the alternative, and they had the right to elect which they would perform. The conduct of the parties show that it was not their understanding that the right to discharge the obligation by the payment of money was lost to the debtors by their failure to pay the debt at its maturity. The plaintiff (B) accepted a partial payment from Anastacio Alano (A) in 1908, several years after the debt matured. The prayer of the complaint is to execute a conveyance of the house and lot after its appraisal, unless the defendants pay the plaintiff the debt which is the subject of this action.It is quite clear, therefore, that under the terms of the con- tract, as we read it, and the parties themselves have interpreted it, the liability of the defendant as to the conveyance of the house and lot is subsidiary and conditional, being dependent upon their failure to pay the debt in money. It must follow, therefore, that if the action to recover the debt was prescribed, the action to compel a conveyance of the house and lot is likewise barred, as the agreement to make such conveyance was not an independent principal undertaking, but merely a subsidiary alternative pact relating to the methods by which the debt might be paid.(5) Limitation on the Debtor's Choice The debtor shall have no right to choose those prestations which are:(a) impossible(b) unlawful(c) or which could not have been the object of the obligation.(Art. 1200, par. 2, Civil Code). (6) Example A is bound to give B a pack of shabu, or a bottle of milk taken from a goat, or a particular cigarette case, or a particu- lar fountain pen. A cannot choose the first, because this would be unlawful; nor the second, because this is impossible. A can, therefore, choose only between the third and the fourth.Article 1201. The choice shall produce no effect except from the time it has been communicated. by: Johannes AquinoAng hindi mahahating obligasyon ay naiba sa pagkakaaisa nito.Communication of notice that choice has been made.(1) Effect of notice. — Until the choice is made and communicated, the obligation remains alternative.(a) Once the notice of the election has been given to the creditor, the obligation ceases to be alternative and becomes simple.(b) Such choice once properly made and communicated is irrevocable and cannot, therefore, be renounced. Such rule is inherent in the nature of the choice its purpose being to clarify and render definite the rights of the one exercising the choice, so that the other party may act in consequence. The concurrence of the creditor to the choice is not required. (See Art. 1200,) (c) Where the choice has been expressly given to the creditor, such choice shall likewise produce legal effects upon being communicated to the debtor.(2) Proof and form of notice. — The burden of proving the such communication has been made is upon him who made the choice. The law does not require any particular form regarding the giving of notice. It may, therefore, be made orally or in writing, expressly or impliedly.Illustration:The house of Andres Kawawa is insured by Gancho Insurance. The subject house was destroyed due to a sink hole that developed below the ground.The policy contained the following clause: "The company may at its option reinstate or replace the property damaged or destroyed, or any part thereof, instead of paying the amount of the loss or damage." Gancho Insurance rebuilt the house with giving a formal notice to Andres Kawawa, which also was not able to give his consent. Andres objected to the course taken by the Gancho because of the risk of another potential sink hole below the ground. The election alleged by Gancho Insurance to rebuild the house instead of paying the value of the house was improper due to lack of communication.Article 1202. The debtor shall lose the right of choice when among the prestations whereby he is alternatively bound, only one is practicable. by: Kristia CapioArtikulo 1202. Mawawala ang karapatan ng nangutang na mamili kung sa mga alternatibong prestation, isa lamang ang maaring maisakatuparan.When the debtor loses the right of choice the obligation becomes simple. This article applies only when the debtor has the right to choose.When all of the prestations, except one, have become impossible or unlawful, the debtor loses his right of choice. This is because the obligation loses its alternative character. It becomes a simple obligation.Example:Bryan is obliged to give Anne either earrings or a diamond ring or a bracelet. If the earrings and diamond ring are lost by a fortuitous event before choice can be made, Bryan can deliver only the bracelet, because the obligation has become a simple one. If later, the bracelet is also destroyed by a fortuitous event, the obligation is extinguished, and Bryan would not be liable in any way.Case: LEGARDA VS MIALHE G. R. No. L-3435. April 28, 1951. BAUTISTA ANGELO, J. Facts: On June 3, 1944, plaintiffs filed a complaint against the original defendant William J.B. Burke, alleging defendants unjustified refusal to accept payment in discharge of a mortgage indebtedness in his favor, and praying that the latter be order (1) to receive the sum of P75,920.83; (2) to execute the corresponding deed of release of mortgage, and; (3) to pay damages in the sum of P1,000.The Court then decided in favor of plaintiff Legarda. After the war and the subsequent defeat of the Japanese occupants, defendant filed a case in court claiming that plaintiff Clara de Legarda violated her agreement with defendant, by forcing to deposit worthless Japanese military notes when they originally agreed that the interest was to be condoned until after the occupation and that payment was rendered either in Philippine or English currency. Defendant was later substituted upon death by his heir Mialhe and the Courts judged in defendants favor. Plaintiff now assails said decision.Issue:Whether or not the tender of payment by plaintiff is valid.Ruling:On February 17, 1943, the only currency available was the Philippine currency, or the Japanese Military notes, because all other currencies, including the English, were outlawed by a proclamation issued by the Japanese Imperial Commander on January 3, 1942. The right to election ceased to exist on the date of plaintiffs payment because it had become legally impossible. And this is so because in alternative obligations there is no right to choose undertakings that are impossible or illegal. In other words, the obligation on the part of the debtor to pay the mortgage indebtedness has since then ceased to be alternative. It appears therefore, that the tender of payment in Japanese Military notes was a valid tender because it was the only currency permissible at the time and its payment was tantamount to payment in Philippine currency. However, payment with the clerk of court did not have any legal effect because it was made in certified check, and a check does not meet the requirements of legal tender. Therefore, her consignment did not have the effect of relieving her from her obligation of the defendant.Article 1203. If through the creditor's acts the debtor cannot make a choice according to the terms of the obligation, the latter may rescind the contract with damages. by: Bryan Glenn FabianaDahil sa mga labag at masama na gawa ng nag papautang ay nawalan ng karapatang maka-pili ang nagkakautang sa susunding obligasyon alinsunod sa napagkasunduan, ang nagkakautang ay may karapatang ipawalang bisa ang kasunduan na may ka akibat sa danyos perwersyos o kabayaran sa pinsala na natamo,Article 1203 speaks of alternative obligation. Through the bad faith of the creditor, the debtor cannot make use of his right to choose. The said debtor may rescind the contract with damages. Illustration:A is obligated to deliver to B either a brand new owner jeep or a slightly used Corolla car. Since B likes the car but because A has right of choice, B tries to make sure that he gets the corolla.While pretending to test drive the jeep, he purposely causes diesel to be pumped into the tank knowing that the vehicle uses unleaded. As a result the engine breaks down. A would have no more choice but to deliver the only remaining object, the corolla.Under article 1203 A has the power to rescind the contract and to ask indemnification for damages against B.Article 1204. The creditor shall have a right to indemnify for damages when, through the fault of the debtor, all the things which are alternatively the object of the obligation have been lost, or the compliance of the obligation has become impossible. The indemnity shall be fixed taking as a basis the value of the last thing which disappeared, or that of the service which last became impossible. Damages other than the value of the last thing or service may also be awarded. by: Janine GumangolAng nagpautang ay may karapatang magpabayad kung, sa kamalian ng nakautang, lahat ng mga bagay na pagpipilian na layon ng pananagutan ay nawala, o ang pagsasakatuparan nito ay hindi nangyari.Ang kabayaran ay iaakma batay sa halaga ng huling bagay na naglaho, o ang paglilingkod na hindi nangyari.Ang mga pinsala maliban sa halaga ng huling bagay o paglilingkod ay maaring mabayaran.Example: Del is obliged to give Carol, at Carol's choice, either objects 1, 2, or 3. If all objects were lost through Del's fault, the value of the last thing lost with damages must be given to Carol. It is because if objects 1 and 2, the obligations were converted into a simple one, namely to give object No. 3. Thus, it is object No. 3's value which should be taken as a basis. In the above example, if objects 1 and 2 were destroyed by a fortuitous event, and later object 3 is destroyed by Del's fault, would Del be liable?Answer:Yes, because the loss of objects 1 and 2 converted the obligation into a simple one, and Del is liable for object 3.Question:If objects 1 and 2 were destroyed by Del's own fault, and later object No. 3 is lost by a fortuitous event, should Del be held liable. Answer: It is believed that Del should not be held liable. Del had all the right in the world to destroy objects 1 and 2, since he was free not to select them. Loss of the object of a simple obligation by fortuitous event should, as a rule, extinguish any liability.Article 1205. When the choice has been expressly given to the creditor, the obligation shall cease to be alternative from the day when the selection has been communicated to the debtor. Until then the responsibility of the debtor shall be governed by the following rules: (1) If one of the things is lost through a fortuitous event, he shall perform the obligation by delivering that which the creditor should choose from among the remainder, or that which remains if only one subsists; (2) If the loss of one of the things occurs through the fault of the debtor, the creditor may claim any of those subsisting, or the price of that which, through the fault of the former, has disappeared, with a right to damages; (3) If all the things are lost through the fault of the debtor, the choice by the creditor shall fall upon the price of any one of them, also with indemnity for damages. The same rules shall be applied to obligations to do or not to do in case one, some or all of the prestations should become impossible. by: Algy RiguezThis article states the right to choose belongs to the creditor but sets the rules followed. They determine the responsibilities of the debtor before the choice of the creditor is communicated to the former.Rules in case of loss before creditor has made choice.(1) When a thing is lost through a fortuitous event.EXAMPLE: S obliged himself to deliver to B item one, or item Two or item three, or item four. If item one is lost through a fortuitous event, B can choose from among the remainder or that which remains if three of the items are lost.(2) When a thing is lost through debtor's fault.EXAMPLE: If the loss of item one occurs through the fault of S, B may claim item two or item three or item four with a right to damages or the price of item one also with a right to damages.(3) When all the things are lost through debtor's fault.EXAMPLE: If all the items are lost through the fault of S, then B can demand the payment of the price of any one of them with a right to indemnity for damages.(4) When all the things are lost through a fortuitous event.EXAMPLE: The obligation of S shall be extinguished if all the items which are alternatively the object of the obligation are lost through a fortuitous event. In this case, Article 1174 shall apply.Article 1206. When only one prestation has been agreed upon, but the obligor may render another in substitution, the obligation is called facultative. The loss or deterioration of the thing intended as a substitute, through the negligence of the obligor, does not render him liable. But once the substitution has been made, the obligor is liable for the loss of the substitute on account of his delay, negligence or fraud. by: Rose Ann VillanuevaKapag lisang bagay lamang ang napagkasunduan ngunit ang may utang ay maaring magbigay ng ibang bagay bilang kapalit ng pagkakautang, ang obligasyong ito ay tinatawag na facultative.Ang pagkawala o pagkasira ng bagay na inilaan bilang kapalit, sa pamamagitan ng kapabayaan ng may utang, ay hindi nagbibigay sa kanya ng pananagutan. Ngunit kapag ang pagpapalit ay ginawa, ang obligor ay mananaagot para sa pagkawala ng kapalit ng dahil sa kanyang pagkaantala, kapabayaan o pandaraya.Facultative obligation/provides for the possibility of a substitute.Two components of a facultative obligation:the object or prestation of the obligationthe substitute of the object or prestationI will give you my piano, but I may give my LCD Television set as a substitute.Distinctions between alternative and facultative obligationWith respect to characteristics:Alternative - various things due but the complete payment of one of them is sufficientFacultative- only one thing is due, and that it is that to which the obligation refers with the peculiarity, but the debtor has the power to fulfill the obligation by giving or rendering something else.the loss of one produces, or at least may produce, a deleterious influence on the obligationthe loss of that thing which may be substituted does not affect the juridical relation.III. Regarding choice:election or right to choose may be granted not only to the debtor but also to the creditorthe choice to substitute another prestation lies only with the debtorif the principal thing is lost through a fortuitous event, the obligation is extinguished; otherwise the debtor is liable for damages. The loss of the thing intended as a substitute with or without the fault of the debtor does not render him liable. -- reason: thing intended as a substitute is not due; effect of loss is merely to extinguish facultative character of the obligationExample: Kristia will give Ryan a car or if Kristia wants, a laptop.Before Substitution(a) the car is lost during a fortuitous event the obligation of Kristia is extinguished. (Art1174b) the car is lost through the fault of Kristia - Kristia is liable for damages (Art 1170)(c) the laptop is lost with or without fault of Kristia - Kristia is still liable to deliver the car (Art1165); she is not liable for damage for the loss of the laptop as it is not due.After Substitution- if the principal thing is lost, the debtor is not liable, whatever maybe the cause of the loss, because it is no longer due.Once the substitution is made, the obligation is converted into a simple one to deliver or to perform the substituted thing or prestation. The substitution becomes effective from the time it has been communicated. (Art 1201), for what value of m is x^3-2mx^2+16 divisible by x+2. what number is divisible by 2. for what value of b is the polynomial x^3-3x^2+bx-6 divisible by x-3. what is the smallest number divisible by 2. what is divisible by 2 5 and 10. for what value of a is 2x^3+ax^2+11x+a+3 exactly divisible by 2x-1. what number is divisible by 2 5 and 10. what is divisible by 2 and 3

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