

Division

Order in which Long Division should be worked:

- 1) Divide
- 2) Multiply
- 3) Subtract
- 4) Check
- 5) Bring down
- 6) Repeat

Example 1:

Example 2:

	$5 \overline{)65}$	
1) Divide:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 1 ←	$6 \div 5 = 1$
2) Multiply:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 5 ←	$5 \times 1 = 5$
3) Subtract:	$5 \overline{)65}$ -5 1 ←	$6 - 5 = 1$
4) Check:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 5 1	$1 < 5$ If not, go back up to step 1.
5) Bring down:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 5 ↓ 15	
1) Divide:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 5 13 ←	$15 \div 5 = 3$
2) Multiply:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 5 15 15 ←	$5 \times 3 = 15$
3) Subtract:	$5 \overline{)65}$ 5 15 -15 0 ←	$15 - 15 = 0$

	$3 \overline{)234}$	
1) Divide:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 7 ←	$23 \div 3 = 7$
2) Multiply:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 21 ←	$3 \times 7 = 21$
3) Subtract:	$3 \overline{)234}$ -21 2 ←	$23 - 21 = 2$
4) Check:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 21 2	$2 < 3$ If not, go back up to step 1.
5) Bring down:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 21 ↓ 24	
1) Divide:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 21 78 ←	$24 \div 3 = 8$
2) Multiply:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 21 24 24 ←	$3 \times 8 = 24$
3) Subtract:	$3 \overline{)234}$ 21 24 -24 0 ←	$24 - 24 = 0$

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