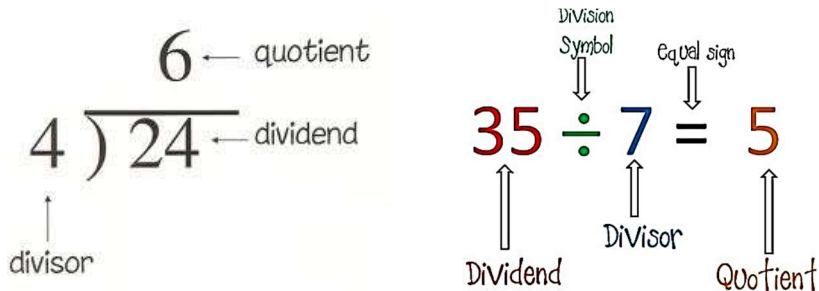


# Long Division

The purpose of division is to determine how many times the **divisor** fits into the **dividend**.

Division is the inverse (opposite operation) of multiplication. You can use multiplication to **"undo" or check** your answer. Multiply the quotient by the divisor and you should get the dividend.



## Example:

<b>Divide:</b>	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{)75} \\ \underline{6} \phantom{0} \\ 15 \end{array}$ <p>3 goes into 7 2 times... with some extra!</p>
<b>Multiply:</b>	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{)75} \\ \underline{6} \phantom{0} \end{array}$ <p><math>2 \times 3 = 6</math></p>
<b>Subtract:</b>	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{)75} \\ \underline{6} \phantom{0} \\ 15 \end{array}$
<b>Bring Down:</b>	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 3 \overline{)75} \\ \underline{6} \phantom{0} \\ 15 \end{array}$
<b>Repeat:</b>	$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 3 \overline{)75} \\ \underline{6} \phantom{0} \\ 15 \\ \underline{15} \\ 0 \end{array}$ <p><math>15 \div 3 = 5</math> <math>5 \times 3 = 15</math></p>

## You Try:

1) $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{00} \\ 4 \overline{)68} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \phantom{00} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ 0 \end{array}$	2) $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{00} \\ 2 \overline{)38} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \phantom{00} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ 0 \end{array}$
3) $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{000} \\ 11 \overline{)4697} \\ \underline{\phantom{000}} \\ \phantom{000} \\ \underline{\phantom{000}} \\ \phantom{000} \\ \underline{\phantom{000}} \\ \phantom{000} \\ \underline{\phantom{000}} \\ \phantom{000} \end{array}$	4) $\begin{array}{r} \phantom{00} \\ 7 \overline{)98} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ \phantom{00} \\ \underline{\phantom{00}} \\ 0 \end{array}$
5) $9 \overline{)6,840}$	6) $4 \overline{)4,456}$
7) $15 \overline{)1575}$	8) $25 \overline{)2575}$