## Long Division

## by Monica Yuskaitis



## Long Division

- Long division is as simple as memorizing the people in this family.


Dad


Mom


Sister


Brother

## Long Division

- Each person represents a step in the long division process.

Dad

4. Bring down Brother
5. Repeat or Remainder

## Step 1 in Long Division

## 1. Divide

## $2 \stackrel{747}{47}$

- Divide 2 into first number in the dividend.
- Think how many 2's will fit into 9 .
- Write that number directly above the number you divided into.

How many 2's will go into 9?

## Step 2 in Long Division

## 2. Multiply

## Mom

- Multiply the divisor



## 947

times the first
number in the quotient.

- Write your answer
directly under the 9
or the number you just divided into.


## Step 3 in Long Division

## 3. Subtract

Sister

- Draw a line under the 8 .

- Write a subtraction sign next to the 8 .
- Subtract 8 from 9 .
- Write your answer directly below the 8 .


## Step 4 in Long Division

Brother down

## 4. Bring <br> 4 <br> 

## $2 \longdiv { 9 ^ { * 4 } }$

- Go to the next number in the dividend to the right of the 9.
Brother down

amy

- Write an arrow under the 4.
- Bring the 4 down next to the 1.


## Step 5 in Long Division

## 5. Repeat or

 Remainder Rover- This is where you decide whether you repeat the 5 steps of division.


## $2 \longdiv { 9 4 7 }$



14

- If your divisor can divide into your new number, 14 , or if you have numbers in the dividend that have not been brought down, you repeat the 5 steps of division.


## Step 1 in Long Division

## 1. Divide

Dad

- Divide 2 into your new number, 14.
- Place your answer
 directly above the 4 in your quotient.


## Step 2 in Long Division

## Mom

## 2. Multiply

- Multiply your divisor, 2, with your new number in the quotient, 7.
- Place your answer


## $2 \longdiv { 9 4 7 }$

directly under the
14.

## Step 3 in Long Division

## 3. Subtract

Sister

- Draw a line under the bottom 14.
- Draw a subtraction sign.


## $2 \longdiv { 9 4 7 }$

## Step 4 in Long Division

## 4. Bring

down

## $2 \longdiv { 9 4 7 }$

- Put an arrow under the next number, 7 , in the dividend.
- Bring the 7 down next to the 0 .


## Step 5 in Long Division

## 5. Repeat or 47 <br> 

Remainder Rover
$2)$


- If the 2 will divide into your new number, 7 , then repeat the steps of division.


## Step 1 in Long Division

## 35 Dad

 1. Divide- Divide your divisor, 2 , into your new number, 7 .
- Place your answer in the quotient next to the 7 .


## Step 2 in Long Division

## 2. Multiply

Mom


Multiply your divisor, 2, by your new number in the quotient, 3.

## Step 3 in Long Division



- Draw a line under the

- Subtract \& put your answer directly under the 6 .


## Step 4 in Long Division

## 4. Bring down

 Brother- Look at your dividend to see if there are any more numbers to bring down.
- If not, move to step 5.


## Step 5 in Long Division

## 5. Repeat or Remainder

Rover

- Since there are no more numbers to bring down \& 2 will not divide into 1 , you do not repeat the steps of division.
- The number left over, 1, becomes the remainder.




## Credits

## Written by Monica Yuskaitis

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