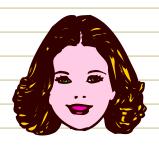
# Long Division

by Monica Yuskaitis











#### Long Division

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









**Dad** 

Mom

Sister

**Brother** 

Rover

#### Long Division

Each person represents a step in the long division process.



1. Divide



3. Subtract

**Dad** 



4. Bring down



2. Multiply





5. Repeat or Remainder

### Step 1 in Long Division



#### 1. Divide

**Dad** 

- 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.

4

2 + 9 4 7

How many 2's will go into 9?

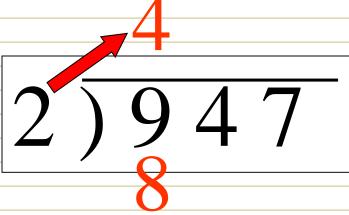
# Step 2 in Long Division

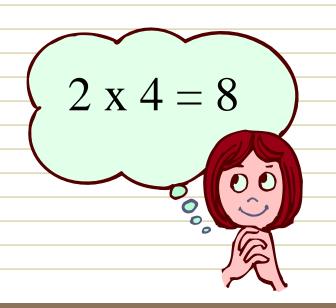


#### 2. Multiply

Mom

- Multiply the divisor
   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

4

#### Sister

2)947

- 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

# 4. Bring down

2)94/ -8

Go to the next number in the dividend to the right of the 9.

**Brother** 

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

#### Step 5 in Long Division



#### Rover

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



2 ) 9 4 / -8 1 1 4

 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.

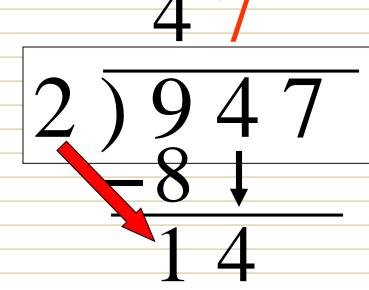
# Step 1 in Long Division



#### 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



#### 2. Multiply

#### Mom

- Multiply your divisor, 2, with your new number in the quotient, 7.
- Place your answer
   directly under the
   14.

# 2 ) 9 4 7 -8 1 1 4

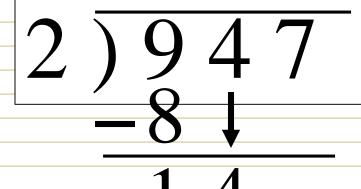
# Step 3 in Long Division



3. Subtract

#### Sister

- Draw a line under the bottom 14.
- Draw a subtraction sign.
- Subtract & place answer under the line.





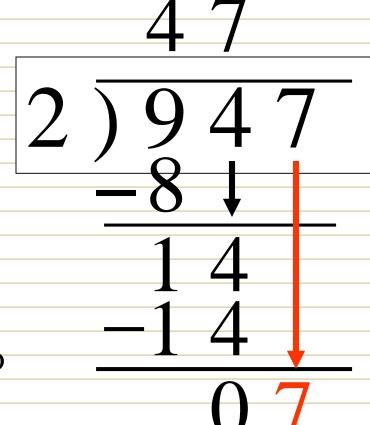
# Step 4 in Long Division

#### 4. Bring

down

#### **Brother**

- 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 Remainder

Rover

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

		4			
2	$\overline{)}$	9	4	7	
	_	8	<u></u>		
1		1	4		
n.		-1	4	•	
			A	7	

### Step 1 in Long Division



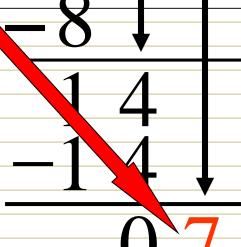
#### 1. Divide

473

**Dad** 

2)947

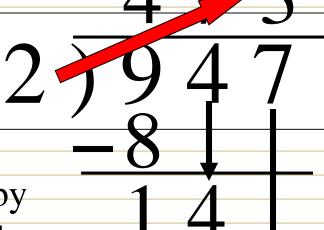
- Divide your divisor, 2, into your new number, 7.
- Place your answer in the quotient next to the 7.



### Step 2 in Long Division



#### 2. Multiply



- Multiply your divisor, 2, by your new number in the quotient, 3.
- Place your answer under the number you brought down, 7.

# Step 3 in Long Division



#### 3. Subtract

 $\frac{4}{2}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{7}$ 

$\sim$	_		
4 1	_	4	
	-~		
_			
		_	
	1.7		
$\sim$		-	_

Draw a line under the number 6.

1 4 -1 4 +

- Place your subtraction sign.
- Subtract & put your answer directly under the 6.

# Step 4 in Long Division



# 4. Bring

down

			J
7		1	
1	4	4	
	7		

**Brother** 

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

 -8

 1

 1

 -1

 0

\_\_\_6\_

1

#### Step 5 in Long Division

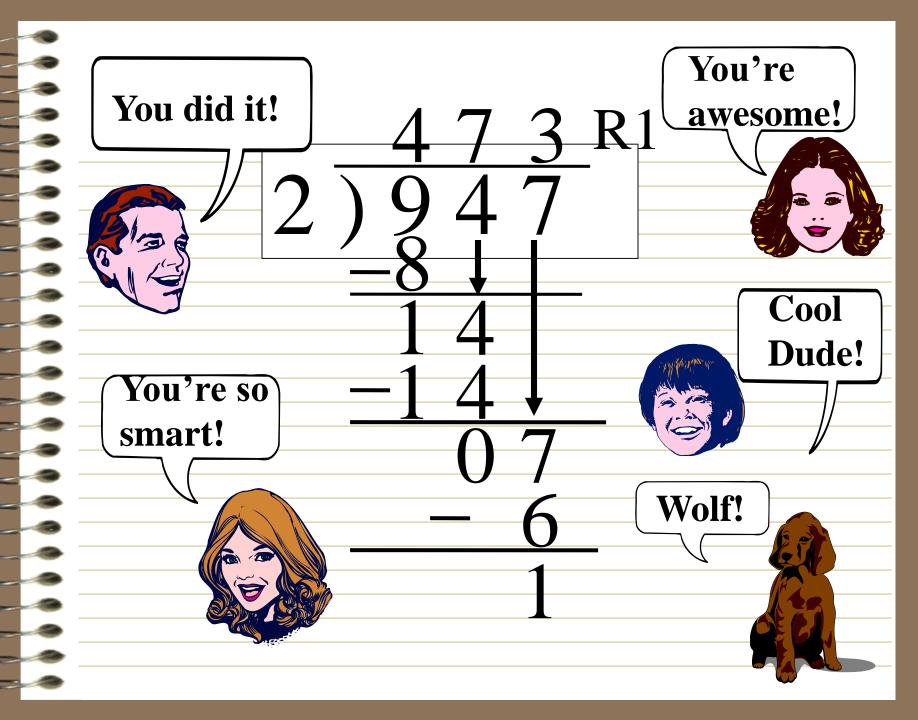


# 5. Repeat or Remainder

 $\frac{47}{947}$ 

Rover

- Since there are no more
   numbers to bring down
   & 2 will not divide into
   1, you do not repeat the
   steps of division.
- <u>- 6</u>
- The number left over, 1, becomes the remainder.



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