Name _____ Period ____

Mathematics 6

LONG DIVISION

Terms:

Dividend: the number being divided.
Divisor: the number you are dividing by.
Quotient: the answer to a division problem.
Remainder: what is left over when the division problem is completed; if you computed 58 ÷ 7, you would have a quotient of 8 with a remainder of 2 which could be written as either "8 R2" or "8 and 2/7."

To complete a long division problem, follow these steps:

1. Divide
2. Multiply
3. Subtract
4. Compare
5. Bring Down

Example: 358 ÷ 21 = a ("*a*" is called a variable, and indicates you do not, at this time, know what the answer is.)

$$
\begin{array}{r}
17 \\
21\overline{)\,358} \\
-\,21\downarrow \\
\hline
148 \\
-\,147 \\
\hline
1
\end{array}
$$

1. **Divide**: how many times does 21 go into 3? (0) how many times does 21 go into 35? (1)
2. **Multiply**: 21 x 1 = 21. Record.
3. **Subtract**: 35 – 21 = 14.
4. **Compare**: is 14 less than 35? If so, continue; if not, make correction in the divide and/or multiply steps.
5. **Bring Down**: bring down the "8."
6. **Divide:** How many times does 21 go into 148? (7)
7. **Multiply:** 21 x 7 = 147. Record.
8. **Subtract:** 148 – 147 = 1.
9. **Compare:** Is 1 less than 21? Yes.
10. **Quotient:** 17 R1 or 17 1/21.

Name ______________________ Period ________

Long Division Practice

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