

LONG DIVISION

$6 \div 2 = 3$ can also be written as

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{DIVISOR} \rightarrow 2 \overline{) 6} \\ \quad \quad \quad 3 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{QUOTIENT}$$

$\leftarrow \text{DIVIDEND}$



This is known as the long division form.

EXERCISE 8.3

A. Write the quotient for each long division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \overline{) 9} \\ \underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 3 \overline{) 18} \\ \underline{18} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{36} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \overline{) 42} \\ \underline{42} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2 \overline{) 10} \\ \underline{10} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5 \overline{) 20} \\ \underline{20} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 6 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{24} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 6 \overline{) 30} \\ \underline{30} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{12} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{24} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 5 \overline{) 25} \\ \underline{25} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 5 \overline{) 40} \\ \underline{40} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 5 \overline{) 15} \\ \underline{15} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 4 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{28} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4 \overline{) 32} \\ \underline{32} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4 \overline{) 24} \\ \underline{24} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 2 \overline{) 14} \\ \underline{14} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6 \overline{) 18} \\ \underline{18} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 5 \overline{) 35} \\ \underline{35} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 6 \overline{) 54} \\ \underline{54} \\ 0 \end{array} \quad Q = 9$$

Colour it if you get all your sums right.



Do in your book and copy.

Exercise - 8.3

A. Write the quotient for each long division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 9} \\ - 9 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 10} \\ - 10 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 12} \\ - 12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 15} \\ - 15 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 14} \\ - 14 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 18} \\ - 18 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 20} \\ - 20 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 24} \\ - 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 28} \\ - 28 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 18} \\ - 18 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 36} \\ - 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 24} \\ - 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 25} \\ - 25 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 32} \\ - 32 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 35} \\ - 35 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 42} \\ - 42 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 30} \\ - 30 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 40} \\ - 40 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 24} \\ - 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 54} \\ - 54 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$Q = 9$$