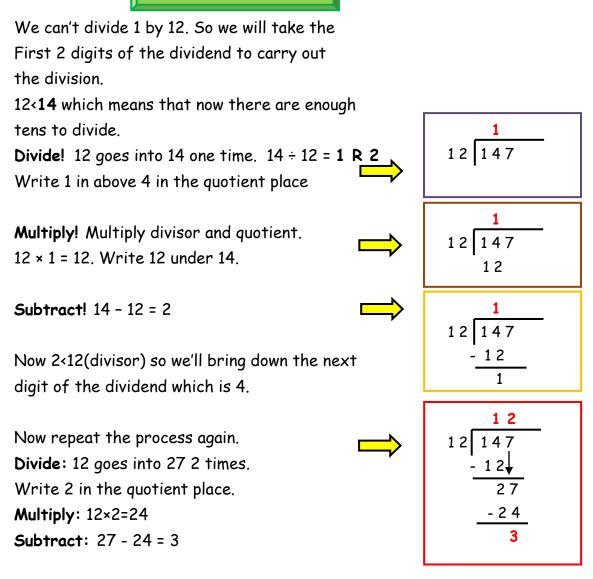# DIVISION

(Long Division by 2 Digit Numbers)

The method of division by 2 digit numbers is same as the method to divide a number by a single digit number. Since the divisor is a 2 digit number now, we begin the division by combining the first two digits of the dividend.

For example: | **Divide 12 by 147.**

We can't divide 1 by 12. So we will take the
First 2 digits of the dividend to carry out
the division.

12<**14** which means that now there are enough
tens to divide.

Divide! 12 goes into 14 one time. 14 ÷ 12 = **1 R 2**
Write 1 in above 4 in the quotient place

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 12\overline{)147} \end{array}$$

Multiply! Multiply divisor and quotient.
12 × 1 = 12. Write 12 under 14.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 12\overline{)147} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Subtract! 14 – 12 = 2

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 12\overline{)147} \\ -12 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Now 2<12(divisor) so we'll bring down the next
digit of the dividend which is 4.

Now repeat the process again.
Divide: 12 goes into 27 2 times.
Write 2 in the quotient place.
Multiply: 12×2=24
Subtract: 27 - 24 = 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\;2 \\ 12\overline{)147} \\ -12\downarrow \\ \hline 27 \\ -24 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

Now 3<12 and there is no more digit left in the dividend to bring down.

So, | **Remainder = 3 AND Quotient = 12**

Same procedure goes for division without remainder.