

DIVISION

(Long Division with Remainder)

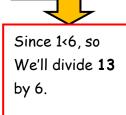
Long division is a method of finding the quotient and remainder in division problems. Division is actually the equal sharing of things, but some sometimes we cannot divide things equally and there is a number left at the end which is the 'remainder'.

Finding remainder is easy! Follow the simple division rules.

Example:

Solution:

Since the first digit of the dividend is Less than the divisor we will take the first Two digits together and then divide by the Divisor. 6 139



 \longrightarrow 6 goes into 13 two times.

Write 2 in quotient place.

Now multiply! $6 \times 2 = 12$

Write 12 under 13

 \Rightarrow

Now Subtract! 13 - 12 = 1



2

Now bring down the next number i.e. 9
Since 1<6.

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Now repeat the same process.

Divide, multiply and subtract.

 \Rightarrow

Remainder=1

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
6 & 139 \\
-12 & \hline
19
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c}
23 \\
6 & 139 \\
-12 \\
\hline
19 \\
\underline{18} \\
1
\end{array}$ Remainder!

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