

DIVISION

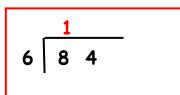
(Short Division without remainder)

Short division is method of division usually used for division when the divisor is a single digit number or may be a double digit if you know the table of that number very well as more work has to be done mentally in short division. It is very quick and used for simple division problems.

Short division can be done by following easy steps.

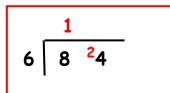
For example:

- Write the divisor and the dividend in the division sign.
- 6 8 4
- 2. divide the first digit of the dividend by the divisor. If the divisor is larger than the first Digit of the dividend, then try the first two digits. Here, 6 goes into 8 one time i.e. 6÷1=1 write 1 over 8 in the quotient area.



Now 6×1 gives us 6 and after subtracting 6 From 8, we have a remainder 2.

Write 2 on the top left corner of the next digit Which is 7 here.



3. now repeat the step 2 for the next digit which Is 27(the remainder 2 and the 2nd digit of dividend 7 makes 27)

6 goes into 24 four times. Write 4 above 24. Multiply: $6 \times 4 = 24$. Subtract: 24 - 24 = 0. Since there is no more digit of the dividend left, We are done!

Repeat the process if you have a larger digit number.