Lesson 29: One Place Division with Larger Numbers

**Purpose of lesson:** You will now learn and practice dividing larger numbers.

There are four (4) basic steps to long division. 1). **Divide**
2). **Multiply**
3). **Subtract**
4). **Bring Down**

This is how they work:

1) 5) 95  
   1) **Divide** 5 into 9, and put the answer over the 9

2)  
   5) 95  
   1  
   5  
   5  
   5  
   4  

2) **Multiply** the top number by the outside number (5) then put that number, (5) under the 9.

3)  
   5) 95  
   1  
   5  
   5  
   4  

3) **Subtract** the 5 from the 9.

4)  
   5) 95  
   1  
   5  
   5  
   45  
   45  

4) **Bring Down** the 5 and put it next to the 4 and form 45

Now, start all over again, by dividing the 5 into the 45 and follow the same steps.

1) 5) 95  
   1  
   5  
   5  
   45  

the answer for this problem is **19**

Math SMART
Sometimes you will have a remainder. Study this example.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{23} \\
\underline{4}\hspace{1cm}93 \\
-8 \\
\underline{13} \\
-12 \\
\underline{1}
\end{array}
\]

R1

Try these!

**Take Lesson 29 Quiz 1**

Let’s try some more examples:

Study these examples. Remember the sequence: Divide, multiply, subtract, and bring down.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{45} \\
\underline{8}\hspace{1cm}365 \\
-32 \\
\underline{45} \\
40 \\
\underline{5}
\end{array}
\]

R5

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{168} \\
\underline{5}\hspace{1cm}840 \\
-5 \\
\underline{34} \\
-30 \\
\underline{40} \\
-40 \\
\underline{0}
\end{array}
\]

Let’s try some on our own! Express your remainders as R and the number left after the last subtraction.

**Take Lesson 29 Quiz 2**

Sometimes you will have to put a zero in the quotient to get the correct answer. Be careful with these. Look and study these examples.
Example 1

\[ \begin{array}{c}
40 \\
6 \overline{)242} \\
24 \\
-24 \\
02
\end{array} \]

Example 2

\[ \begin{array}{c}
400 \\
5 \overline{)2004} \ R4 \\
-20 \\
00 \\
-00 \\
04
\end{array} \]

Example 3

\[ \begin{array}{c}
209 \\
3 \overline{)627} \\
-6 \\
02 \\
-00 \\
27 \\
-27 \\
0
\end{array} \]

Place your first digit over the smallest divisible number, and be sure to have a digit over every other number, using a 0 when you must keep the place!

Now solve these. Watch out for the zeroes!

Take Lesson 29 Quiz 3

Take Lesson 29 Quiz 4

Take Lesson 29 Quiz 5

Now try this mixed division review

Take Lesson 29 Quiz 6

When dividing with money, just bring up the decimal point and dollar sign!

\[ \begin{array}{c}
$6.00 \\
7 \overline{)$42.00}
\end{array} \]

Example:

Take Lesson 29 Quiz 7