Division as Repeated Subtraction

Multiplication can be solved by repeated addition. Division is the opposite of multiplication. Division can be solved by **repeated subtraction**.

Example 1. Bag 771 apples so there are 3 apples in each bag. How many bags are needed?

You can start by putting 3 apples into one bag, which leaves you 768 apples. Then for each bag, subtract 3 apples, and keep counting the bags you use, until you have no apples.

771	- 3	- 3	- 3	- 3	- 3	- 3	keep subtracting!
	1 bag	keep counting bags!					

It just takes quite a long time, doesn't it? Instead you can take a 'shortcut' and initially subtract 300 apples (taking 100 bags) or some other big multiple of 3.

	771	- 300	- 300	- 30			
		100 bags	100 bags	10 bags			
Let's figure it out and h as we subtract (put into	keep co b bags)	ount of the bags the apples.	Method <u>Apples</u> 771	<mark>1 - slower</mark> <u>Bags</u>	Met App	hod 2 les	- quicker <u>Bags</u>
Look at the two calcula	ations	on the right.	<u>- 300</u> 471 - 300 171	100 bags 100 bags	- 6 1	71 500 71	200 bags
So, all total we needed to bag all the apples. I apples were left over! In other words, 771 ÷ 3	3 = 257	50 + 7 = <u>257 bag</u> evenly; no		10 bags 10 bags 10 bags 10 bags 10 bags 7 bags	<u>- 1</u>	$\frac{30}{21}$ $\frac{21}{0}$	50 bags 7 bags
Example 2 . You have If you put 3 apples into how many bags will yo Look at the chart on th The total needed is 100 to bag all of the apples In other words, $567 \div 3$	567 ap o one b ou need e right 0 + 80 with n	ples. ag, 1? - + 9 = <u>189 bags</u> to apples left over	Apples 567 - 300 267 - 240 27 27	Bags 100 bags 80 bags 9 bags			

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Example 3 . You have 646 apples. If you put 8 apples into one bag, how many bags will you need?	Apples 686	Bags
The total we need $___+__=$ bags for the apples and there are $___$ apples left over.	46	_
In other words, 686 ÷ 8 =, R 6 .	6	

Example 4. It won't matter even if you do the subtracting in smaller steps. Compare the two ways to do the division $795 \div 3$ by subtracting repeatedly.

Dividend	Quotient	Dividend	Quotient	
Dividend 795 - 300 495 - 300 195 - 30 165 - 30 135	Quotient 100 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Dividend 795 -600 195 -180 15 -15 0	Quotient 200 60 5	The total of the quotient is ++=, and the division is even. In other words, 795 ÷ 3 =
$\frac{-30}{105}$	10	Ū		

Let's compare the repeated subtraction shown before and the conventional long division algorithm. The steps are the same, just written out differently.

For clarity's sake, we will initially write out the subtracted numbers with all the zeros included. Also, for clarity and for easy comparison, we will write the parts of the quotient above each other.

Continued Dividend (the apples) 789 <u>- 600</u> 189 <u>- 180</u> 9 <u>- 9</u> 0	subtraction Quotient (the bags) 200 60 3 263	3)789 -600 189	$ \begin{array}{r} 60\\ \underline{200}\\ 3)789\\ \underline{-600}\\ 189\\ \underline{-180}\\ 09 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ - 6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ - 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ - 9 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} $
		Hundreds. $700 \div 3 = 200 \text{ R} 100.$ Subtract to find the remainder. (100). Then add the 8 tens to it.	Tens. $180 \div 3 = 60$ or 6 tens. This was exact; no remainder.	Ones. 9 ÷ 3 is 3. The final answer is 263.

One more example:

Continued	subtraction	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Dividend} \\ {}^{(\text{the apples})} \\ 635 \\ -500 \\ \hline 135 \\ -100 \\ \hline 35 \\ -35 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	Quotient (the bags) 100 20 7 127	$ \frac{100}{5}, 635 \\ \underline{-500}{135} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 2 0 \\ 5) 6 3 5 \\ - 5 0 0 \\ 1 3 5 \\ - 1 0 0 \\ 35 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 127 \\ 5)635 \\ -500 \\ 135 \\ -100 \\ 35 \\ -35 \\ 0 \end{array} $	

1. Bag fruits. Also solve the problems using long division, and compare the methods.



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