Review: Divide Decimals by Decimals

1. Solve, thinking carefully about how many times the divisor	a. 120 ÷ 20 =	e. 28 ÷ 4 =
"fits into" the dividend.	b. $12 \div 2 =$	f. $2.8 \div 0.4 =$
Compare the problems within the same "box."	c. $1.2 \div 0.2 =$	g. $0.28 \div 0.04 =$
What do you notice?	d. $0.12 \div 0.02 =$	h. $0.028 \div 0.004 =$

An important principle

Consider any division problem. If you multiply the *dividend* and the *divisor* by the same number, the *quotient* stays the same. The divisor still **"goes into"** the dividend as many times as before!

We can use this principle to transform each decimal division problem, such as $3.439 \div 5.6$, into a problem *with the same answer*, but with a whole-number *divisor*. Once you have a whole number as a divisor, you can use long division.

(This is the original problem.)

(The divisor is not a whole number yet.)

(The divisor is not a whole number yet.)

 \leftarrow Now the divisor is a whole number!

 $0.6 \div 0.003$

 $6 \div 0.03$

 $60 \div 0.3$

 $600 \div 3$

Example. Solve $0.6 \div 0.003$.

We multiply both numbers in the problem by 10 until the divisor is a whole number \rightarrow

3 goes into 600 as many times as 0.003 goes into 0.6!

The last problem, $600 \div 3$, is easy to solve. The answer is 200. So, the answer to $0.6 \div 0.03$ is also 200.

Check by multiplying: 200×0.003 is 200 times 3 thousandths = 600 thousandths = 0.600 = 0.6. It checks.

2. Multiply mentally both the dividend and the divisor by 10 repeatedly until you get a new division problem where the divisor is a whole number. Then, divide.

a. 0.8 ÷ 0.02	b. 12 ÷ 0.4	c. $4.5 \div 0.05$
÷	÷=	÷
÷=		÷=

3. Multiply mentally both the dividend and the divisor by 10, 100, or 1,000, so that you get a new division problem where the divisor is a whole number. Then, divide.

a. 1.6 ÷ 0.04	b. 2.6 ÷ 0.2	c. 36 ÷ 0.009
÷=	÷=	÷=
d. $0.6 \div 0.003$	e. 5.4 ÷ 0.009	f. $0.5 \div 0.005$
÷=	÷=	÷=

Sample worksheet from www.mathmammoth.com