

Long Division

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{th h t o} \\ 1 \\ 6 \overline{) 8118} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{th h t o} \\ 13 \\ 6 \overline{) 8118} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 21 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{th h t o} \\ 135 \\ 6 \overline{) 8118} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 21 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 31 \\ \underline{-30} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{th h t o} \\ 1353 \\ 6 \overline{) 8118} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 21 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 31 \\ \underline{-30} \\ 18 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Check by multiplying:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1353 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Review the steps of long division with this example.

1. Divide. If the divisor does not “go into” the thousands digit, then combine the thousands with the hundreds, and look at the **first two digits**.

a.

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 2058} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Check:

b.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \overline{) 3933} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Check:

c.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 3282} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Check:

d.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 4134} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Check: