## Division

Division is the opposite of multiplication.
Example: $3 \times 2=6 \quad 2 \times 3=6 \quad 6 \div 2=3 \quad 6 \div 3=2$.

There are a few ways to show division:

- Using the words "divided by"
- Using a symbol. ( $\div$ ).
- Using a "drawing" ( 5 ).


## Definitions of the parts of a division problem

Divisor: The number you are trying to divide into a number.
Dividend: The number the divisor is being divided into.
Quotient: The answer to a division question.

$$
\text { divisor } \frac{\text { quotient }}{\text { dividend }}
$$

## Long Division

Long division is division showing all your steps. There are 4 steps which are repeated until you cannot divide any longer and you have an answer comprised of either just a whole number, or a whole number and a remainder/decimal.

The steps are: Divide. (D)
Multiply (M)
Subtract (S)
Bring Down (BD)
You can write the letters and check them off as you perform the steps.
eg 1) $4 \begin{array}{r}621 \\ 2484 \\ -241 \\ 085 \\ -8 \\ 0!4 \\ \frac{-4}{0}\end{array}$


- double check by multiplying your
divisor and quotient to see if you get the same dividend.
eg 2) $4 \longdiv { 9 6 0 3 1 \hat { i } }$



