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## Use Partial Quotients to Solve Long Division Problems

With partial quotients, we can use **simple** multiples to solve division problems! In the problem below, multiples of 100, 10, and 2 were used to solve the problem.

Subtract each time	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 448} \\ - 400 \\ \hline 48 \\ - 40 \\ \hline 8 \\ - 8 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline + 2 \\ \hline 112 \end{array}$
		$4 \times 100 = 400$
		$4 \times 10 = 40$
		$4 \times 2 = 8$
		$112$
		Add them all

Answer = 112

In the example below, I decided to multiply 17 (the divisor) by multiples of 2 (since I know that  $17 \times 2 = 34$ ). With partial quotients, you can choose to multiply your divisor by any number (before you subtract) as long as you keep track in the column on the right! Any amount less than 17 that's leftover becomes the remainder.

<b>17</b>	<b>4 4 8</b>	
<b>- 3 4 0</b>		<b>20</b>
<b>1 0 8</b>		
<b>- 3 4</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>7 4</b>		
<b>- 3 4</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>4 0</b>		
<b>- 3 4</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>0</b>
		<b>26 R 6</b>

Answer = 26 remainder 6

# Try one yourself!

$$16 \overline{) 833}$$

Answer = 52 remainder 1