

# Long-Division Form

Division can be shown in two ways.

$$\begin{array}{c} 12 \div 3 = 4 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \text{Dividend} \quad \text{Divisor} \quad \text{Quotient} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ --- Quotient} \\ 3 \overline{)12} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{Divisor} \quad \text{Dividend} \end{array}$$

This is the long-division form.

Fill in.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3 \overline{)15} \\ -15 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2 \overline{)10} \\ -10 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 5 \overline{)15} \\ -15 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 7 \overline{)21} \\ -21 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 4 \overline{)20} \\ -20 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 6 \overline{)12} \\ -12 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 6 \overline{)18} \\ -18 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 8 \overline{)32} \\ -32 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 9 \overline{)27} \\ -27 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 8 \overline{)40} \\ -40 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 3 \overline{)24} \\ -24 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 5 \overline{)45} \\ -45 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 2 \overline{)18} \\ -18 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 9 \overline{)9} \\ -9 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 7 \overline{)28} \\ -28 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 6 \overline{)36} \\ -36 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 10 \overline{)60} \\ -60 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 5 \overline{)35} \\ -35 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 8 \overline{)72} \\ -72 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 7 \overline{)49} \\ -49 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$$