Long Division 1

1. Using the multiples and carrying like short division you would get:
2. 21
3. 34
4. 61
5. 67
6. Fill in number track with multiples and again use for short division method
7. 41
8. 15
9. 27
10. 17 as 2 x 17 = 34, and 3x17=51
11. The easy way to divide by 24 would be to divide by2, then by 12= 87 . for the other two you would have to write the multiples out up to x7 to get answers of 78. I cannot see an obvious way other than working them out.
12. 589 divide by 19=31, 899 divide by 31=29. So he can make 29 flags.
13. a. So as the multiple is 7 times larger you would decrease the starting number by 7, by dividing by 7, so 168/7=24

b. you could also do 168x5=840, then divide 840 by 35.

7. a. 861 divide by 41.....you would say....how many 41s in 86? 2 remainder 4. Then how many 41s in 41 (as you carried the 4 over)....=1. So altogether 21.

b. 23 (same method as above)

c. so inverse is 697 x 41, using long multiplication. 28577