DIVISION

Division is the process of finding how many times one quantity contains another. In division there are three principal terms, the dividend, the divisor, and the quotient or answer.

The dividend is the quantity to be divided.

The divisor is the quantity which is divided into the dividend.

The quotient is the number of times the divisor is contained in the dividend.

When the dividend does not contain the divisor an exact number of times, the excess is called the remainder. The remainder being a part of the dividend will always be of the same kind as the dividend and must necessarily be less than the divisor.

Division may be indicated in any of the following ways:

$$24 \div 2; \quad \frac{24}{2}; \quad 2)24.$$

Division is the reverse of multiplication, as shown by the following:

$$6 \times 7 = 42 \qquad 42 \div 6 = 7 \qquad 42 \div 7 = 6$$
$$5 \times 8 = 40 \qquad 40 \div 8 = 5 \qquad 40 \div 5 = 8$$

There are two distinct methods used, viz., **Long Division** and **Short Division**; in the former all the work is written out but in the latter the process is performed mentally and the result only is written. Short division is generally used when the divisor does not exceed 12.