

Rules for Long Division. Write the divisor and dividend in the order named, and draw a curved line between them.

Find how many times the divisor is contained in the left-hand figure or figures of the dividend, and write the number in the quotient over the dividend.

Multiply the divisor by this figure of the quotient, writing the product under that part of the dividend from which it was obtained; subtract, and to the remainder annex the next figure of the dividend.

Find how many times the divisor is contained in the number thus formed, and write the figure denoting it at the right hand of the last figure of the quotient.

Proceed in this manner until all the figures of the dividend are divided. If there is a remainder after dividing all the figures of the dividend, place the remainder over the divisor with a line between them, and annex to the quotient.

Example. Divide 5441 by 26.

Solution. $26 \overline{)5441} (209 \frac{7}{26}$

52

241

234

7 Remainder.

The proper remainder is, in all cases, less than the divisor. If, in the course of the operation, it is found to be larger than the divisor, this indicates that there is an error in the work and that the figure in the quotient should be increased.