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Long ill the s per-Short exceed The following examples illustrate the two processes.

Example 1. Divide 720 by 5.

Solution. In long division it is found that 5 is contained in 7 once. Write 1 as the first figure of the quotient, and subtract, giving a remainder of 2. To the remainder annex the next figure of the dividend, and divide as before, obtaining 4 as the second figure of the quotient. Annex 0 which is the next figure of the dividend, and divide again by 5, obtaining 4 as the last figure of the quotient with no remainder. The division is now complete.

Long division: 5)720(144 Quotient

5	Short Division:
22	5)720
20	144 Outstiend
20	111 Quotient
20	

It often happens, after bringing down a figure from the dividend, that the number is too small to contain the divisor. In this case place a zero in the quotient, and continue bringing down the figures from the dividend until the number thus formed will contain the divisor.

Example 2. Divide 10413 by 13.

Solution.

13)10413(801
104
13
13