

# Divide Decimals by Whole Numbers 1

To divide a decimal by a whole number with long division is very easy.

Simply divide normally, as if there were no decimal point. Then, **put the decimal point in the quotient in the same place** as it is in the dividend.

See the example on the right. It is your task to finish checking the division by multiplication. Verify that the multiplication gives you the original dividend, 41.51.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 05.93 \\
 7 \overline{)41.51} \\
 \underline{-35} \phantom{0} \\
 65 \\
 \underline{-63} \\
 21 \\
 \underline{-21} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Check:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5.93 \\
 \times 7 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

1. Divide. Check each division result with multiplication.

<p style="text-align: right;">Check:</p> <p>a. <math>5 \overline{)5.30}</math></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Check:</p> <p>b. <math>6 \overline{)2.388}</math></p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Check:</p> <p>c. <math>19 \overline{)23.94}</math></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Check:</p> <p>d. <math>23 \overline{)57.638}</math></p>

You know that when dividing whole numbers, there can be a remainder. For example,  $24 \div 5 = 4 \text{ R}4$ .

But, we can continue such divisions into decimal digits. To do that, add decimal zeros to the dividend.

**Example 1.** This is the division  $24 \div 5$  but with 24 written as 24.0.

It is actually an even division, with a quotient of 4.8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 04.8 \\ 5 \overline{)24.0} \\ \underline{20} \phantom{0} \\ 40 \\ \underline{-40} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

**Check:**

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 4.8 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 24.0 \end{array}$$

How do you know how many decimal zeros to add to the dividend, so the division will be even?

You cannot tell that before you divide. Just start with maybe 2-3 zeros, and see how the division goes. You can always add more zeros to the dividend if you need to. Besides, not every decimal division is even! We will see an example of that on the next page.

2. Divide in two ways: first by indicating a remainder, then by long division. Add a decimal point and decimal zeros to the dividend. Lastly, check your answer by multiplying.

a.  $31 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$

$$4 \overline{)31} \quad \text{Check:}$$

b.  $56 \div 5 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$

$$5 \overline{)56} \quad \text{Check:}$$

c.  $15 \div 8 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$

$$\overline{\quad} \quad \text{Check:}$$

d.  $45 \div 20 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } \underline{\quad}$

$$\overline{\quad} \quad \text{Check:}$$

Sometimes a decimal division is not even, but just keeps on going forever, like the one below! In that case, **stop the division** at some point, and **give the answer as a rounded number**.

**Example 2.** Seven people shared evenly the cost of a meal for \$99.90. How much did each person pay?

This has to do with money, so the answer needs to have two decimal digits. That means we need to calculate the answer to three decimals (so we can then round it to two decimals).

So, we write 99.90 as 99.900 (with three decimal digits) before dividing.

The answer is then rounded:  $\$14.271 \approx \$14.27$ . But, if each person pays \$14.27, they would pay a total of  $7 \times 14.27 = \$99.89$ . That is one cent short. So in reality, one person would pay \$14.28 and the rest \$14.27.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 14.271 \\
 7 \overline{)99.900} \\
 \underline{-7} \phantom{00} \\
 29 \phantom{0} \\
 \underline{-28} \phantom{0} \\
 19 \phantom{0} \\
 \underline{-14} \phantom{0} \\
 50 \\
 \underline{-49} \\
 10
 \end{array}$$

3. Divide. Add decimal zeros to the dividend, as necessary.

a. Continue the division to 3 decimals, then round your answer to 2 decimals.

$$7 \overline{)25} \quad \text{Check:}$$

b. Continue the division to 2 decimals, then round your answer to 1 decimal.

$$6 \overline{)782} \quad \text{Check:}$$

c. Round your answer to 2 decimals.

$$3 \overline{)4.57} \quad \text{Check:}$$

d. Round your answer to 3 decimals.

$$11 \overline{)2.3} \quad \text{Check:}$$

