

**STUDY LINK**  
**4•2**

# Division



Here is the partial-quotients algorithm using a friendly numbers strategy.



$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)237} \\ -210 \\ \hline 27 \\ -21 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$	<p>Rename dividend (use multiples of the divisor):  <math>237 = 210 + 21 + 6</math></p> <p>How many 7s are in 210? 30          The first partial quotient. <math>30 * 7 = 210</math>          Subtract. 27 is left to divide.</p> <p>How many 7s are in 27? 3          The second partial quotient. <math>3 * 7 = 21</math>          Subtract. 6 is left to divide.</p> <p>Add the partial quotients: <math>30 + 3 = 33</math></p>
$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ <b>Remainder</b> <b>Quotient</b>	<p><b>Answer: 33 R6</b></p>

1. Another way to rename 237 with multiples of 7 is

$$237 = 70 + 70 + 70 + 21 + 6$$

If the example had used this name for 237, what would the partial quotients have been?

\_\_\_\_\_

2.  $6 \overline{)166}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $214 \div 5$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $485 \div 15$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $17 \overline{)408}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice

6.  $3,817 + 168 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Check: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $52,517 - 281 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Check: \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_