9. The standard algorithm for division

With all of our multiplying by fractions, we've actually had to split things up (divide) quite a bit.

Let's come up with an algorithm to divide something by looking at how we have done division thus far:

Mr. Potter had \$53.72

He used that money to buy 4 huge bags of disgusting Takis. How much did each bag cost?

What is going on:

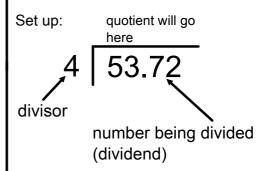
We are dividing 53.72 into four equal groups. Our answer will be equal to one group, as we are figuring out how much ONE bag costs.

Set up: 53.72 is:

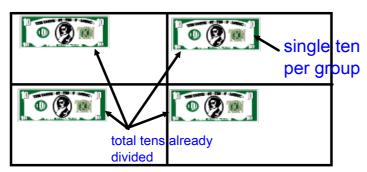
5 tens, 3 ones, 7 tenths, and 2 hundredths



The Standard Algorithm

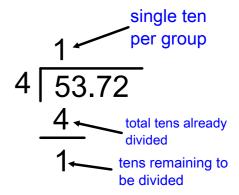


We will divide this into 4 equal groups:



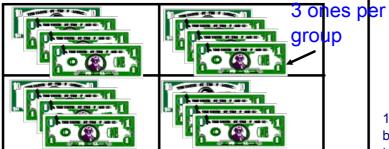
We begin by dividing our largest place value. In this case, it is tens. We have 5 tens, so we can give each of our 4 groups a single ten.





Over here we do the same thing. We assign a single ten to each group. We have handed out 4 tens, and so we have one remaining.

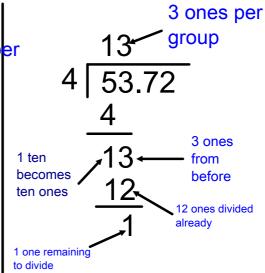
Next, we ungroup our remaining ten.



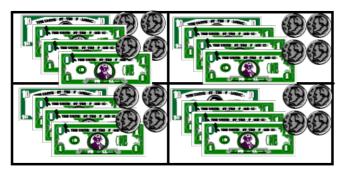
We will get ten ones, and we had 3 from the start, so we will now have 13 ones. This means we can put 3 in each group, and have

1 left over.



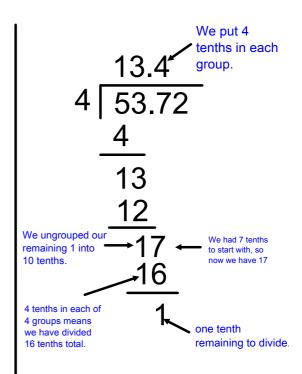


Next, we ungroup our remaining one.

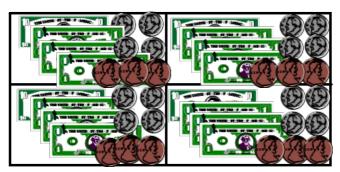


We will get 10 tenths. We had 7 tenths from before, so now we will have 17 tenths. We divide this evenly into four groups, which means we can put 4 tenths in each group. 4 x 4 = 16. We will have one tenth remaining.





Next, we ungroup our remaining tenth.



When I ungroup a tenth, I get ten hundredths. There were 2 hundredths that we started with, so now there are 12 hundredths. We divide 12 hundredths into 4 groups, and so we can put 3 hundredths in each group.

