

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1813 \text{ Quotient} \\
 13 \overline{) 23576} \\
 \underline{13} \\
 105 \\
 \underline{104} \\
 17 \\
 \underline{13} \\
 46 \\
 \underline{-39} \\
 7 \text{ Remainder}
 \end{array}$$

Jaiden's Method:

At first I check if the first 2 digits are divisible by the divisor and if it is then I will multiply the divisor by the first digit of the quotient and subtract it by the first 2 digits. Whatever is leftover I will put the third digit down next to the leftover giving us a new number to divide by. Because this sum is divided by 13 a way to divide the big number is by doubling 13 then again and again until you get the closest number to 105 but smaller than it and if you need to take away. You then subtract again until and you carry on with this method until you have no numbers left. If you have any left numbers left over and the value of it is less than your divisor, then write an 'r' and your number after it. The 'r' stands for remainder.

Dhruvi S' Method:

Miss Hirani taught me to first write the round multiples of the number divisor. In this case this 1, 5 and 10 are the round multiples. Then is see if the first digit is the closest to any of these round numbers, and it is not then I take the two digits and see which is the closest. I keep on using this method and my estimating skills to find the answer. If there is a remainder then I would put the letter 'r' and write the remaining number as shown in this example. Mr Chavanduka taught our class to use this sequence to find any answer of long multiplication, so first you divide the number then you multiply the number after you subtract the number and then after you bring the next digit down.