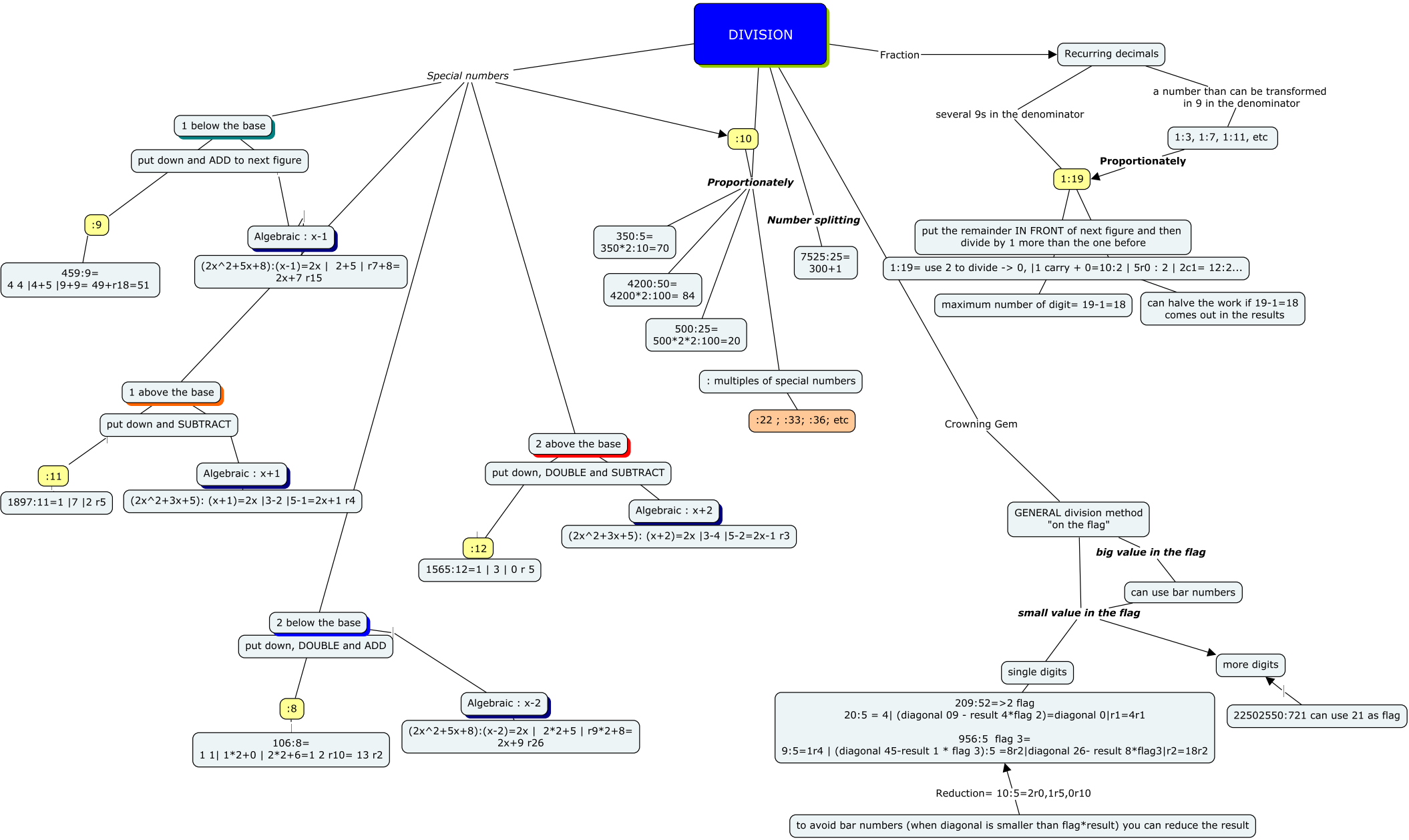
DIVISION
Fraction
Recurring decimals
several 9s in the denominator
a number than can be transformed in 9 in the denominator
1:3, 1:7, 1:11, etc
Proportionately
1:19
put the remainder IN FRONT of next figure and then divide by 1 more than the one before
1:19= use 2 to divide -> 0, |1 carry + 0=10:2 | 5r0 : 2 | 2c1= 12:2...
maximum number of digit= 19-1=18
can halve the work if 19-1=18 comes out in the results
Crowning Gem
GENERAL division method "on the flag"
big value in the flag
can use bar numbers
small value in the flag
more digits
22502550:721 can use 21 as flag
single digits
209:52=>2 flag
20:5 = 4| (diagonal 09 - result 4*flag 2)=diagonal 0|r1=4r1
956:5 flag 3=
9:5=1r4 | (diagonal 45-result 1 * flag 3):5 =8r2|diagonal 26- result 8*flag3|r2=18r2
Reduction= 10:5=2r0,1r5,0r10
to avoid bar numbers (when diagonal is smaller than flag*result) you can reduce the result
Special numbers
1 below the base
put down and ADD to next figure
:9
459:9=
4 4 |4+5 |9+9= 49+r18=51
Algebraic : x-1
(2x^2+5x+8):(x-1)=2x | 2+5 | r7+8=
2x+7 r15
1 above the base
put down and SUBTRACT
:11
1897:11=1 |7 |2 r5
Algebraic : x+1
(2x^2+3x+5): (x+1)=2x |3-2 |5-1=2x+1 r4
2 above the base
put down, DOUBLE and SUBTRACT
:12
1565:12=1 | 3 | 0 r 5
Algebraic : x+2
(2x^2+3x+5): (x+2)=2x |3-4 |5-2=2x-1 r3
2 below the base
put down, DOUBLE and ADD
:8
106:8=
1 1| 1*2+0 | 2*2+6=1 2 r10= 13 r2
Algebraic : x-2
(2x^2+5x+8):(x-2)=2x | 2*2+5 | r9*2+8=
2x+9 r26
:10
Proportionately
350:5=
350*2:10=70
4200:50=
4200*2:100= 84
500:25=
500*2*2:100=20
Number splitting
7525:25=
300+1
: multiples of special numbers
:22 ; :33; :36; etc