

OPERATIONS WITH DECIMAL NUMBERS

A COLUMN ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

Method Column addition and subtraction

1. **Step 1: Line up the decimal points.** Write the numbers one under the other so their decimal points are in a vertical line.
2. **Step 2: Fill in the gaps.** Add zeros to the end of the numbers so they all have the same length after the decimal point.
3. **Step 3: Add or subtract.** Work from right to left, column by column, as you would with whole numbers.
4. **Step 4: Place the decimal point.** Bring the decimal point straight down into your answer.

Ex: Calculate $3.83 + 2.7$.

Answer:

- Line up the decimal points and add a zero:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.83 \\ + 2.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Add column by column from right to left, carrying over when needed.

- Hundredths: $3 + 0 = 3$
- Tenths: $8 + 7 = 15$. Write down 5, carry over 1.
- Ones: $1 + 3 + 2 = 6$.

- Bring down the decimal point.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3.83 \\ + 2.70 \\ \hline 6.53 \end{array}$$

The answer is 6.53.

Ex: Calculate $3.8 - 2.9$.

Answer:

- Line up the decimal points. No zeros are needed.
- Subtract from right to left, borrowing when needed.
 - Tenths: We can't do $8 - 9$. Borrow 1 from the ones place, changing the 3 to a 2 and the 8 to an 18. Now, $18 - 9 = 9$.
 - Ones: $2 - 2 = 0$.
- Bring down the decimal point.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ - 2.9 \\ \hline 0.9 \end{array}$$

The answer is 0.9.

B COLUMN MULTIPLICATION

Method Column multiplication

1. **Step 1: Ignore the decimals.** Write the calculation as if the numbers were whole numbers. You do not need to line up the decimal points.
2. **Step 2: Multiply.** Perform the multiplication as you would with whole numbers.
3. **Step 3: Count the decimal places.** Count the total number of digits after the decimal point in the original numbers.
4. **Step 4: Place the decimal point.** In your answer, place the decimal point so it has the same number of decimal places you counted in Step 3.

Ex: Calculate 3.48×2.9 .

Answer:

1. **Multiply as whole numbers** (348×29).

$$\begin{array}{r} 348 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline 3132 \\ 696 \\ \hline 10092 \end{array}$$

2. **Count the decimal places** in the original numbers.
 - 3.48 has 2 decimal places.
 - 2.9 has 1 decimal place.
 - Total: $2 + 1 = 3$ decimal places.
3. **Place the decimal point** in the answer (10092) so it has 3 decimal places.

10.092

So, $3.48 \times 2.9 = 10.092$.

C LONG DIVISION

Method Long Division by a Whole Number

1. **Step 1: Set up the division.** Write the problem in the long division format.
2. **Step 2: Pop the decimal up.** Place the decimal point in the answer space, directly above the decimal point in the number being divided.
3. **Step 3: Divide from left to right.** Divide as you would with whole numbers, ignoring the decimal point now.

Ex: Calculate $34.4 \div 4$.

Answer:

1. **Set up and pop the decimal up.**

$$4 \overline{)34.4}$$

2. **Divide.**
 - How many 4s in 34? **8**. ($8 \times 4 = 32$)
 - Subtract: $34 - 32 = 2$.
 - Bring down the 4 to make 24.
 - How many 4s in 24? **6**. ($6 \times 4 = 24$)

- Subtract: $24 - 24 = 0$. The division is complete.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.6 \\ 4 \overline{)34.4} \\ \underline{32} \\ 2.4 \\ \underline{2.4} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

So, $34.4 \div 4 = 8.6$.

Method Long Division by a Decimal Number

In long division, first convert the divisor to a whole.

1. **Step 1: Make the divisor whole.** Move the decimal point in the divisor all the way to the right. Count how many places you moved it.
2. **Step 2: Move the other decimal.** Move the decimal point in the dividend the **same number of places** to the right.
3. **Step 3: Divide.** Now the problem is a "division by a whole number" problem. Follow the steps from the method above.

Ex: Calculate $4.56 \div 1.2$.

Answer:

1. **Make the divisor (1.2) whole.** Move the decimal point one place right to make it 12.
2. **Move the other decimal.** We must also move the decimal in 4.56 one place right. It becomes 45.6.
3. The new problem is $45.6 \div 12$.
4. **Divide.**

$$12 \overline{)45.6}$$

So, $4.56 \div 1.2 = 3.8$.