In Lessons 24 through 27, students learn to divide decimal numbers by one-, two-, and three-digit whole numbers (e.g., \(34.5 \div 300 = 0.115\)).

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Rewrite division problems as easier problems, and then solve.
  
  For example, \(1.2 \div 60\)
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  &= 1.2 \div 6 \div 10 \\
  &= 0.2 \div 10 \\
  &= 0.02 
  \end{align*}
  
- Estimate the quotient.
  
  For example, \(3.91 \div 17\)
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  &\approx 4 \div 20 \\
  &= 4 \div 10 \div 2 \\
  &= 0.4 \div 2 \\
  &= 0.2 
  \end{align*}
  
- Check the answers to division problems using multiplication.

- Solve word problems that involve division.

### SAMPLE PROBLEM  (From Lesson 27)

Divide. Check your work using multiplication.

\(5.6 \div 16\)

Check:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{16} & 5.60 \\
\hline
\text{16} & 5.60 \\
-\text{4} & 4.8 \\
\hline
\text{8} & 0.80 \\
-\text{8} & -8.0 \\
\hline
\text{0} & 0.00 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Check:} \\
0.35 & \times 16 \\
\hline
0.35 & \times 16 \\
\hline
210 & + 350 \\
\hline
560 & 560 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the Eureka Math Homework Helpers books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.
**HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME**

- Play a call-and-response game with your child. You say a division expression, and he says the answer in unit form. For example, 6 tenths ÷ 2? (3 tenths); 20 hundredths ÷ 4? (5 hundredths); 54 thousandths ÷ 6? (9 thousandths).

- Play the Divide the Dice number game with your child. You can use two dice for tens or tenths, three dice for hundreds or hundredths, or four dice for thousands or thousandths. Your child can use two dice for tens or three dice for hundreds.

  1. You roll two dice. The numbers rolled can be written as tens or tenths. This value represents the whole.
  2. Your child rolls his two dice. The numbers rolled are written as a tens. This value represents the divisor.
  3. Using the whole and the divisor, write the division expression and say, “First, estimate the answer, and then divide using the standard algorithm.”

For example, you roll a 5 and a 6, which can represent 56 or 5.6 (your choice). Your child rolls a 1 and a 6, which represents 16. You write either 56 ÷ 16 or 5.6 ÷ 16, and say, “First, estimate the answer, and then divide using the standard algorithm.”

**Answers:**

\[
\begin{align*}
56 \div 16 & \approx 60 \div 20 = 3; \quad 56 \div 16 = 3.5 \\
5.6 \div 16 & \approx 6 \div 20 = 0.3; \quad 5.6 \div 16 = 0.35 
\end{align*}
\]