

Long division - no remainders [2]

Calculate quotients of numbers.

Name:

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 4 \overline{) 72} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 3 \overline{) 39} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 2 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 3 \overline{) 51} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 5 \overline{) 80} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 3 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 8 \overline{) 80} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 4 \overline{) 92} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 4 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 2 \overline{) 36} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 7 \overline{) 91} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ 6 \overline{) 78} \\ \underline{-} \\ \end{array}$$