

LESSON 10

- SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH MULTIPLICATION
- DIVISION PROBLEMS
 - Linear (Nonspatial) Representation of Division Problems
 - Spatial Representation of Division Problems
- REVISITING SOME RULES
 - Summary of the Use and Nonuse of the Numeric Indicator
 - Review of Rules for Signs of Grouping

Answers to Practice Material

LESSON PREVIEW

The study of spatial arrangements continues with a look at multiplication and division problems. The lesson ends with a review of the rules for use/nonuse of the numeric indicator and a summary of rules regarding signs of grouping.

NOTE: Code switch indicators are not shown in the isolated Nemeth examples in this lesson.

SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS, continued

Lesson 9 looked at spatially arranged addition and subtraction problems. The list below summarizes format rules presented in that lesson.

Review of Format for Spatial Arrangements

1. A blank line is required above and below a spatial arrangement. It may begin on line 1 and/or end on line 25.
2. Code switch indicators are placed outside of the arrangement.
3. The numeric indicator is not used. (There are some exceptions.)
4. An identifier associated with a spatial arrangement is positioned according to rules applied to the specific type of problem.
5. Side-by-side arrangement is allowed according to certain spacing rules.
6. If a spatial arrangement falls on lines 1-2, any symbol of the arrangement cannot fall within three blank spaces of the first symbol of the print page number on line 1. If a spatial arrangement falls on lines 24-25, any symbol of the arrangement cannot fall within three blank spaces of the first symbol of the braille page number on line 25.
7. Only the general omission symbol is used to show an omission within a spatial arrangement.

SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH MULTIPLICATION

[NC 25.4]

The parts of a spatial multiplication problem are labeled below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

multiplicand
multiplier
separation line
product

10.1 Alignment

In a spatial arrangement for multiplication, the multiplier and multiplicand must be aligned the same way as in the print copy. Any associated symbols such as dollar signs, commas, and decimal points correspond to the print placement.

10.2 Placement of Multiplication Symbol

In braille, the multiplication symbol must immediately precede the multiplier, regardless of print placement.

The operation sign is not always present. If there is no multiplication sign, examine the surrounding text to determine that this is indeed a multiplication problem. Then apply alignment rules for multiplication.

10.3 Separation Line

In braille, the separation line extends one cell to the left and to the right of the longest entry appearing above or below it. If there is more than one separation line in a given arrangement, each must be the same length regardless of the way it is printed.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ Separation Line (varying in length)

Example 10-1

2704	⠠⠠⠠⠠
× 12	⠠⠠⠠⠠
	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Alignment: Digits in the multiplier and multiplicand (lines 1 and 2) are vertically aligned the same way as in the print copy. *Placement of Multiplication Symbol:* The multiplication cross is unspaced from the multiplier (line 2) even though this symbol is printed further to the left. *Separation Line:* The separation line extends one cell to the left and to the right of the longest entry appearing above or below it.

Example 10-2

132	⠠⠠⠠
× 300	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
39600	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Alignment: Digits in the multiplier and multiplicand (lines 1 and 2) and in the product (line 4) are vertically aligned the same way as in the print copy. *Placement of Multiplication Symbol:* The multiplication cross is unspaced from the multiplier (line 2) even though this symbol is printed further to the left. *Separation Line:* The separation line extends one cell to the left and to the right of the longest entry appearing above or below it.

Example 10-3

\$421	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
× 6	⠠⠠⠠
	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
\$2526	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Spacing and Alignment: The dollar signs correspond to the print placement.

Example 10-4

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1,623 \\
 \times 5.27 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Spacing and Alignment: The commas and decimal points correspond to the print placement.

Alignment of Partial Products

10.4 Partial Products

When partial products are shown in a sample problem, note that the final answer (the product) is obtained by adding the partial products. Hence, partial products and the final product (the answer) must be aligned for addition.

2704	<i>multiplicand</i>	
× 12	<i>multiplier</i>	
5408	<i>partial product</i>	}
2704	<i>partial product</i>	
32448	<i>product</i>	
	<i>an addition problem</i>	

Example 10-5

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2704 \\
 \times 12 \\
 \hline
 5408 \\
 2704 \\
 \hline
 32448
 \end{array}$$

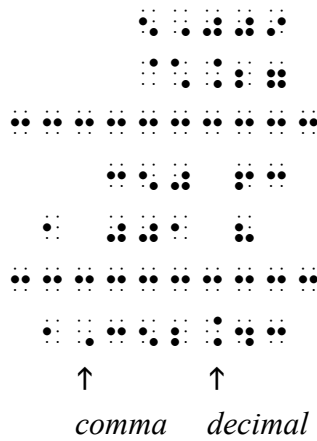
- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | <i>The multiplicand and the multiplier (lines 1 and 2)</i> |
| 2 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | <i>are aligned for multiplication, as printed.</i> |
| 3 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ | |
| 4 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | <i>The partial products (lines 4 and 5)</i> |
| 5 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | <i>and the product (line 7) are aligned</i> |
| 6 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ | <i>according to the rules for addition,</i> |
| 7 | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | <i>that is, by place value.</i> |

All of the separation lines in one multiplication problem are the same width and in the same cell column, even though they may not appear this way in print.

10.4.1 **Spacing.** If the product contains a comma or a decimal point, the corresponding cells in the partial products above it are left blank. No blank cells are inserted in the separation lines.

Example 10-6

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5,009 \\
 \times .27 \\
 \hline
 35063 \\
 10018 \\
 \hline
 1,352.43
 \end{array}$$



} *aligned for multiplication*

} *The partial products and the product are aligned for addition.*

Instructions: Use side-by-side layout, leaving one blank space between the end of one separation line and the beginning of the next. Include switch indicators in your transcription. Review side-by-side format rules in Lesson 9.

PRACTICE 10A

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$98 \\
 \times 100 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$33 \\
 \times 200 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12.12 \\
 \times 15.3 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7,165 \\
 \times 85 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$98 \\
 \times 100 \\
 \hline
 \$9,800
 \end{array}$$


$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$33 \\
 \times 200 \\
 \hline
 \$6,600
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12.12 \\
 \times 15.3 \\
 \hline
 3636 \\
 6060 \\
 1212 \\
 \hline
 185.436
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7,165 \\
 \times 85 \\
 \hline
 35825 \\
 57320 \\
 \hline
 609,025
 \end{array}$$

10.5 Omissions in Spatial Multiplication Problems

As noted in Lesson 9, only the general omission symbol is used to show an omission within a spatial arrangement, regardless of the print sign used. The one-cell symbol allows the transcription to maintain alignment.

 General Omission Symbol

Example 10-7

148	⠠⠠⠠
× 15	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-----	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
7□0	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
□48	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-----	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
□2□0	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.6 Fractions and Mixed Numbers

In a multiplication problem which contains fractions and mixed numbers, the various parts of the fractions are aligned vertically, as in an addition problem. You may wish to review Section 9.22, *Fractions*.

Example 10-8

11	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-----	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
12	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
× 3	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-----	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
4	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

The fraction indicators and the fraction lines are vertically aligned. Numerators and denominators touch the fraction line.

Example 10-9

1 ¹ / ₂	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-----	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
× ³ / ₈	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-----	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

The fraction indicators align, including the fractional part of the mixed number. The multiplication cross touches the multiplier.

Example 10-10

54	⠠⠼⠠⠨
× 2 ³ / ₄	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨
40 ¹ / ₂	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨
108	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨
148 ¹ / ₂	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨

Place values and indicators are aligned throughout.

10.7 Polynomials

In a multiplication problem which contains polynomials, the multiplicand and multiplier (above the first separation line) are aligned as in the print copy. The partial products and final product are aligned following rules for addition.

Example 10-11

	8r + 9s
	5r - 6s
40r ² + 45rs	
	- 48rs - 54s ²
40r ² - 3rs - 54s ²	

1		⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨
2		⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨
3	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨	
4	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨	
5		⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨
6	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨	
7	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨	⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨⠠⠼⠠⠨

*Lines 1-2: The multiplicand and multiplier are aligned as printed.
 Lines 4-7: The partial products and the product are aligned for addition.
 Lines 4-7: Terms r, rs, and s as well as operation signs, superscript indicators, and baseline indicators are aligned.*

10.8 Subscripts Denoting Nondecimal Bases

In arrangements which show multiplication of nondecimal bases, the subscript indicators are vertically aligned. The rightmost partial product sets the location of this alignment. This may differ from the spacing shown in the print copy.

Example 10-12

$$\begin{array}{r}
 54_{\text{eight}} \\
 \times 23_{\text{eight}} \\
 \hline
 204_{\text{eight}} \\
 130_{\text{eight}} \\
 \hline
 1504_{\text{eight}}
 \end{array}$$

To ensure that the subscript indicators align, a space is inserted in the second partial product.

10.9 Regrouping Numbers with Multiplication

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Regrouping Indicator for Numbers Above the Arrangement (varying in length)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Regrouping Indicator for Numbers Below the Arrangement (varying in length)

If regrouping numbers are shown, follow the rules for regrouping numbers with addition as outlined in Lesson 9. This indicator is transcribed whether or not the line appears in the print copy. It is inserted between the regrouping numbers and the multiplicand, and is one cell wider than the separation line. The regrouping number is placed in the same columnar position as in print.

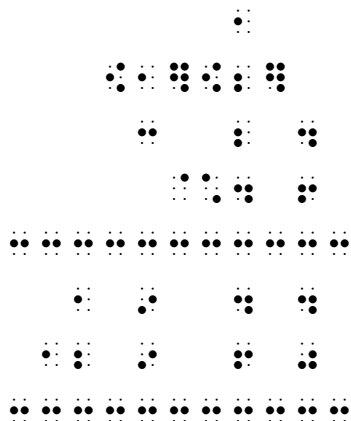
Example 10-13

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{1}{5},\overset{15}{319} \\
 \times 6 \\
 \hline
 31,914
 \end{array}$$

- a. When the multiplier consists of more than one digit, the regrouping numbers might be canceled and replaced. Recall that regrouping indicators are not needed when numbers are canceled. Review section 9.25.

Example 10-14

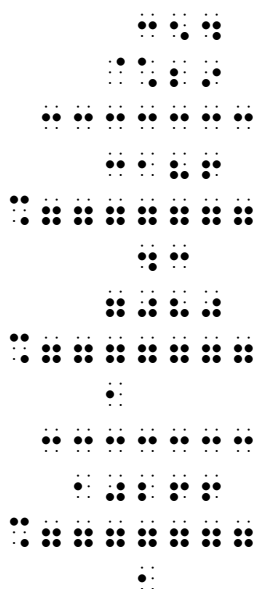
$$\begin{array}{r}
 \overset{1}{\cancel{1}} \\
 \cancel{3}24 \\
 \times 46 \\
 \hline
 1944 \\
 \underline{12960}
 \end{array}$$



- b. When the multiplier consists of more than one digit, the regrouping numbers might be written within the partial products and product area. Determine whether the regrouping numbers are written above or below each digit to select the appropriate regrouping indicator – "above" or "below."

Example 10-15

$$\begin{array}{r}
 354 \\
 \times 29 \\
 \hline
 3186 \\
 \overset{4}{\underset{3}{}} \\
 7080 \\
 \overset{1}{\hline} \\
 10266 \\
 \underset{1}{\hline}
 \end{array}$$



The appropriate regrouping indicator is inserted between the regrouping numbers and the line in the arrangement to which they apply.

10.10 Placement of Identifiers with Spatial Multiplication

An identifier, if present, is placed on the first line of the multiplication problem (the multiplicand) regardless of its placement in print. If there are regrouping numbers, the identifier is still placed on the line with the multiplicand.

Example 10-16

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1. \quad 19 \\
 \times 6 \\
 \hline
 54
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{r}
 2. \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \ 5 \\ 319 \end{array} \\
 \times 6 \\
 \hline
 1914
 \end{array}$$

Reminders: One blank space comes between the last symbol in the identifier and the symbol furthest left in the overall arrangement, including separation lines. No symbol of one spatial arrangement or its identifier may be less than three cells distant from any symbol on any line of a neighboring arrangement or its identifier, except at the ends of separation lines.

Instructions: Use side-by-side layout. Include code switch indicators in your transcription.

PRACTICE 10B

$$1) \quad \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \\ \times \frac{15}{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2) \quad \begin{array}{r} 9\frac{3}{4} \\ \times 4\frac{7}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3) \quad \begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{9}\overset{3}{9}\overset{3}{9} \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 3,996 \end{array}$$

$$4) \quad \begin{array}{r} 3p + 6q \\ 11p - 2q \\ \hline 33p^2 + 66pq \\ - 6pq - 12q^2 \\ \hline 33p^2 - 60pq - 12q^2 \end{array}$$

DIVISION PROBLEMS

[NC 25.5]

10.11 Notation Devices

It will be helpful to refer to the parts by using the following standard terminology. In this example ("forty divided by ten equals 4"), 4 is the *dividend*, 10 is the *divisor*, and 4 is the *quotient*.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textit{quotient} \\ \textit{divisor} \overline{) \textit{dividend}} \end{array} \qquad 10 \overline{) 40}^4$$

Other print styles which can be found in various publications are illustrated below using the same numbers for dividend, divisor, and quotient. Each style includes a division sign (either straight, slanted, or curved) and a separation line. The quotient can be printed above, below, or next to the dividend. Any one publication will likely use only one style throughout a document.

$$10 \overline{) 40}^4 \qquad 10 \overline{) 40} (4 \qquad 10 \overline{) 40}^4 \qquad 10 \overline{| 40} \qquad \underline{10} \overline{| 40}^4$$

If there is a *remainder*, it may be shown after the quotient, preceded by the letter R or r. In this example ("forty-seven divided by ten"), 7 is the remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r} \textit{quotient} \textit{ remainder} \\ \textit{divisor} \overline{) \textit{dividend}} \end{array} \qquad 10 \overline{) 40}^4 \text{ R}7$$

10.12 Linear (Nonspatial) Representation of Division Problems

The Preliminary Lesson introduced linear division problems using the symbol \div for "divided by", as in $15 \div 3$ ("fifteen divided by three"). A division problem may also be printed using a curved, straight, or slanted line for the division sign, and a horizontal line printed above or below the divisor.

$$3 \overline{) 15}$$

When only a divisor and dividend are printed, the problem is formatted as a linear construction as long as the divisor and dividend are composed entirely of numerals. (A "numeral" may include decimal points and/or commas.) The print style is replicated by using one of the following symbols between the divisor and dividend. Note that the straight and slanted division signs are represented with the same braille symbol.

⠠⠨	Curved Division Sign (curving right))
⠠⠨	Curved Division Sign (curving left)	(
⠠⠨	Straight Division Sign	
⠠⠨	Slanted Division Sign (right or left)	/ or \

The vertical and slanted division symbol is formed with the same dot configuration as the punctuation indicator (dots 456). In context, it is clear that it is a vertical line, not a punctuation indicator. It is not necessary to explain this in a transcriber's note.

In linear format, the horizontal line printed above or below the dividend is not transcribed. If a horizontal line is printed below the divisor, it, too, is disregarded. The numeric indicator is used where required according to rules governing linear expressions. As with other operation signs, the division symbol is unspaced from the divisor and the dividend, even if the print copy shows a space.

- $3\overline{)15}$ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
- $2\overline{|}46$ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
- $3\overline{/}15.3$ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
- $\overline{)1,000}(10$ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
- $\underline{30}\overline{|}90$ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

The horizontal line printed below this divisor is disregarded.

Example 10-17

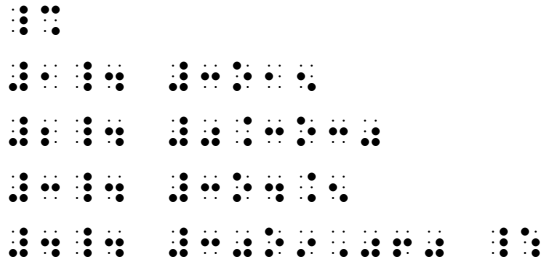
Show how to solve $9\overline{)216}$ on your calculator. Is there a remainder?

⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Example 10-18

1. $3\overline{)15}$ 2. $0.3\overline{)30}$ 3. $3\overline{)4.5}$ 4. $30\overline{)9,060}$



Reminder: In nonspatial braille, each identifier begins on a new line in cell 1 even though the problems are arranged side by side in print. The opening Nemeth Code indicator is in cell 1 on the line before the first numbered item.

Instructions: Use appropriate margins for embedded, displayed, and itemized problems.

PRACTICE 10C

Converting Fractions to Decimals

To write the fraction $1/2$ as a decimal, you can divide "one point zero divided by two", or $2\overline{)1.0}$. Put away your calculator! Using mental math, it's easy! The answer is .5.

Can you divide *these* fractions in your head?

$1/5: 5\overline{)1.0}$

$4/5: 5\overline{)4.0}$

$9/10: 10\overline{)9.0}$

Practice

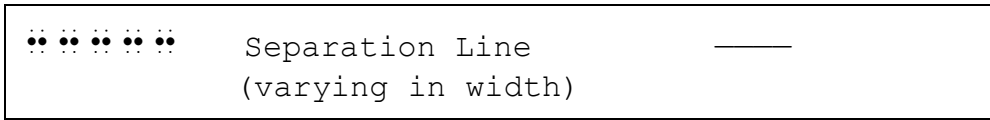
1. Solve these division problems.

a. $8\overline{)128}$ b. $6\overline{)5,304}$

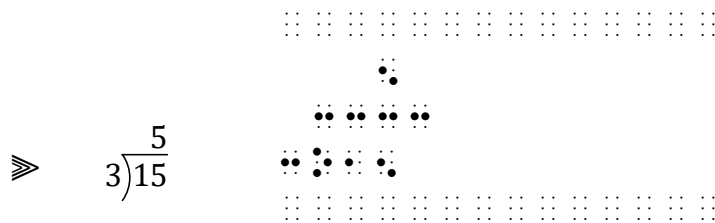
c. $4\overline{)204}$ d. $9\overline{)837}$

10.13 Spatial Representation of Division Problems

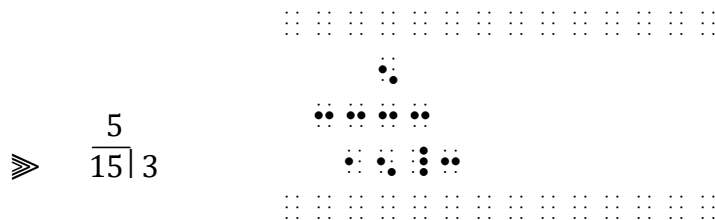
A division problem is transcribed as a spatial (vertical) arrangement if it includes a quotient, partial products and differences, or if there are spaces within the dividend. The quotient is aligned with the dividend as shown in the print copy.



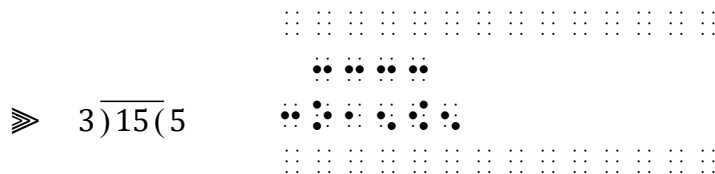
10.13.1 **Width of the Separation Line.** The separation line begins in the column containing a division symbol and ends in the column containing the other division symbol if the latter appears in print. When only one division symbol is printed, the separation line ends in the cell which is one column beyond the overall arrangement. *Reminder:* The division symbol is unspaced from the divisor and the dividend. Several styles of division problems are illustrated below.



This separation line begins in the cell directly over the (curved) division sign and ends one cell beyond the overall arrangement.



This separation line begins one cell beyond the overall arrangement and ends in the cell directly over the (straight) division sign.



This separation line begins directly over the "curving right" division sign and ends in the cell directly over the "curving left" division sign. Because a quotient is present, it is transcribed as a spatial arrangement, even though the quotient is printed on the same line as the divisor and the dividend.

$$\Rightarrow 10 \overline{) 50,000} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ \underline{50,000} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

The quotient is aligned with the dividend as shown in the print copy.

$$\Rightarrow 40 \overline{) \$49.99}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

Even though there is no quotient shown, the presence of the dollar sign in the dividend means a spatial arrangement must be constructed.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{110(10}{11}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

This arrangement shows the separation line printed below the dividend, with the quotient printed below that. The separation line begins one cell beyond the overall arrangement and ends in the cell directly under the division sign.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{10} \overline{) 50,000} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ \underline{50,000} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

This arrangement shows a horizontal line printed below the divisor. That line is disregarded in braille.

10.13.2 **A Quotient with a Remainder.** When a remainder is printed next to the quotient, the capitalized letter R, or uncapitalized letter r, (indicating "remainder") is preceded by a space. When the quotient is arranged above the separation line, the separation line extends one cell to the right of the overall arrangement, including the remainder, even if the line is not printed in this manner.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{⤵} \quad 25 \overline{)452} \quad 18 \text{ R}2 \\ \underline{50} \\ 20 \\ \underline{25} \\ 50 \\ \underline{50} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Recall from Lesson 6 that a number printed to the right of a letter needs a multipurpose indicator (dot 5) to show that the number is not a subscript.

The arrangement in braille reflects the print layout. In the next example, the quotient and remainder are printed to the right of the dividend.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{⤵} \quad 37 \overline{)476 \text{ sq. in.}} \quad (12 \text{ r}32 \\ \underline{74} \\ 30 \\ \underline{38} \\ 12 \\ \underline{12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

10.13.3 **Abbreviations.** When words or abbreviations appear in the problem, a spatial arrangement is required. When an abbreviation is next to the division symbol, spacing rules for abbreviations next to operation signs are applied. See Lesson 4.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{⤵} \quad 6 \overline{)1 \text{ ft. } 5 \text{ in.}} \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

The numeric indicator is not used in a spatially arranged problem.

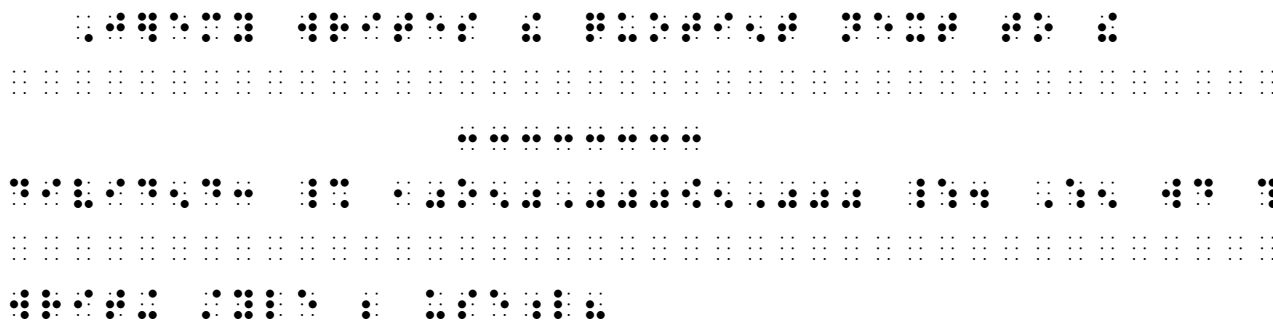
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{⤵} \quad \overline{1 \text{ ft. } 5 \text{ in.}} (6 \\ \underline{6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

A space is required between an abbreviation and a sign of operation, in this case "in." and the (curved) division sign.

10.13.4 **Embedded Division Problem.** A blank line must precede and follow a spatially arranged problem, even when the problem is embedded within narrative.

Example 10-19

Jeremy writes the quotient next to the dividend: $10 \overline{)50,000} (5,000$. When would this writing style be useful?



Notice the alignment of the embedded division problem. The divisor and dividend are placed on the same line as the text.

10.13.5 **Review of Format for Spatial Arrangements**

- A blank line is required above and below a spatial arrangement.
- The numeric indicator is not used. (There are some exceptions.)
- Side-by-side arrangement is allowed.
- An identifier associated with a spatial problem is positioned according to rules applying to the type of arrangement, not necessarily at the top line of the problem.

10.13.6 **Long Division.** In a long division problem, multiples are written below the dividend. A series of subtraction problems are performed, giving partial remainders and, finally, a remainder. The long division portion of the problem (bracketed below) is aligned for subtraction.

$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 17 \overline{)2091} \\ \underline{17} \\ 39 \\ \underline{34} \\ 51 \\ \underline{51} \\ 0 \end{array}$	<i>dividend</i>	}	<i>subtraction problems</i>
	<i>multiple (17×1)</i>		
	<i>partial remainder</i>		
	<i>multiple (17×2)</i>		
	<i>partial remainder</i>		
	<i>multiple (17×3)</i>		
	<i>remainder</i>		

- a. **Alignment.** The components of the problem are aligned in the same manner as they are aligned in the print copy. All separation lines must be the same length, regardless of their relative lengths in the print copy.

Example 10-20

$$\begin{array}{r}
 123 \\
 17 \overline{)2091} \\
 \underline{17} \\
 39 \\
 \underline{34} \\
 51 \\
 \underline{51} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

aligned for subtraction

Example 10-21

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18r2 \\
 25 \overline{)452} \\
 \underline{25} \\
 202 \\
 \underline{200} \\
 2
 \end{array}$$

Example 10-22

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + 4 \\
 x - 3 \overline{)x^2 + x - 12} \\
 \underline{x^2 - 3x} \\
 4x - 12 \\
 \underline{4x - 12} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

- b. **Blank Cells.** When commas or decimal points occur in a dividend, corresponding blank cells should be left throughout the body of the division example, except in the separation lines.

Example 10-23

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \$1.05 \\
 36 \overline{) \$37.80} \\
 \underline{36} \\
 180 \\
 \underline{180} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

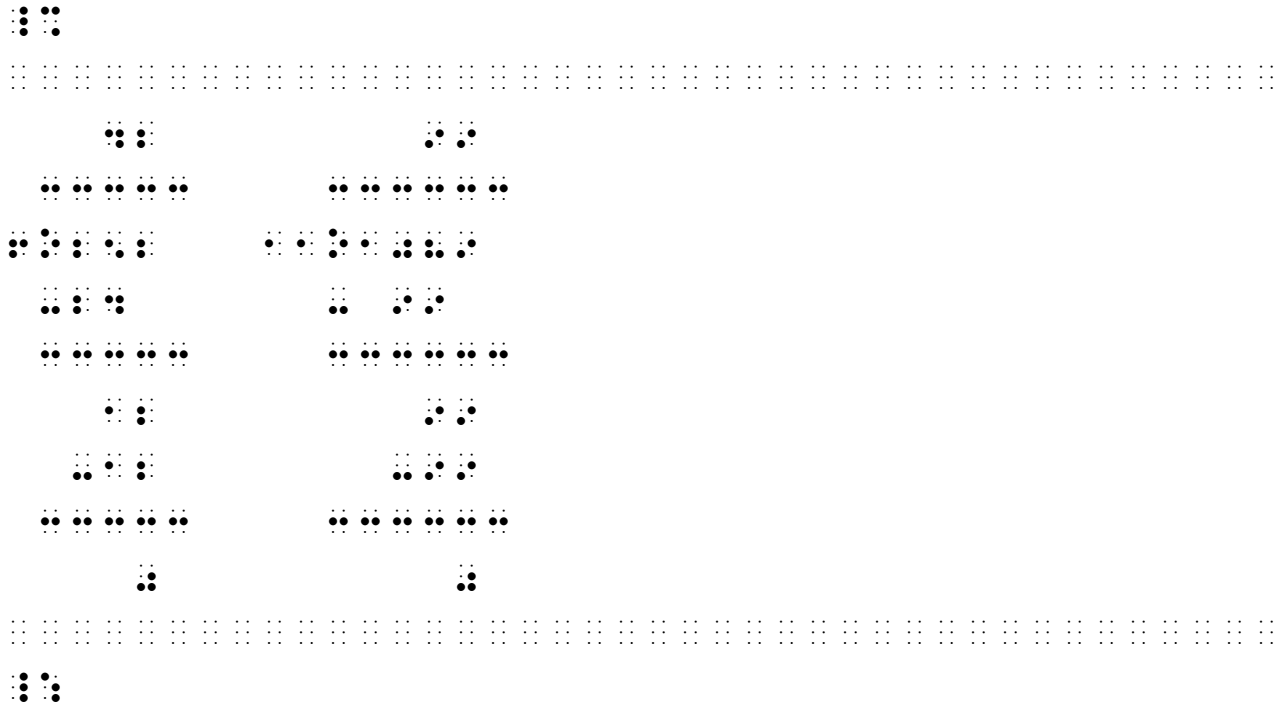
Example 10-24

$$\begin{array}{r}
 50.09 \\
 27 \overline{) 1,352.42} \\
 \underline{135} \\
 242 \\
 \underline{242} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

- d. **Minus Sign.** A minus sign appearing in the long division portion of the problem is placed according to the rules of spatially arranged subtraction problems—one cell to the left of the leftmost numeric symbol that appears above its separation line. If a minus sign appears on the first line below the dividend, the symbol will be placed in the same column as the division symbol. In that case, the following separation line will begin in the same column.

Example 10-26

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 6 \overline{)252} \\ -24 \\ \hline 12 \\ -12 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 11 \overline{)1089} \\ -99 \\ \hline 99 \\ -99 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$



- e. **Intentional Misalignment.** If the quotient has been intentionally misaligned as an exercise for the student, the same misalignment is shown in the transcription.

Example 10-27

Find the mistake.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 109 \\
 15 \overline{)1635} \\
 \underline{15} \\
 135 \\
 \underline{135}
 \end{array}$$

The Braille transcription shows a division problem where the quotient '109' is misaligned. The dividend '15' is in the first row, and the product '135' is in the second row. The quotient '109' is placed such that its first digit '1' is under the second digit '5' of the dividend, which is an error.

The leftmost character in the spatial arrangement is placed in the appropriate cell for displayed material (cell 3).

Instructions: Although not required, for this practice please keep the last problem on the same page as the paragraph which precedes it.

PRACTICE 10D

Here are seven other ways to write $11\overline{)2233}^{\text{203}}$ or "2233 divided by 11 equals 203".

$$\frac{203}{2233}(11$$

$$11/\frac{203}{2233}$$

$$11|\frac{203}{2233}$$

$$\frac{2233}{203}|11$$

$$\frac{2233}{203}(11$$

$$11)\frac{2233}{203}$$


$$11)\overline{2233}(203$$

What is $11\overline{)2234}$? Use long division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 203 \text{ R}1 \\ 11\overline{)2234} \\ \underline{22} \\ 34 \\ \underline{33} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

10.14 Omissions in Spatial Division Problems

When the arrangement contains omissions, in order to maintain necessary alignment only the general omission symbol is used. When a single general omission symbol represents an unknown number of values, align the symbol above the rightmost character in the dividend.

 General Omission Symbol

Example 10-28

$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 7 \overline{)49} \end{array}$	
--	---

Example 10-29

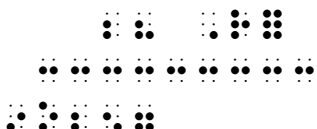
$\begin{array}{r} ?? \\ 6 \overline{)108} \end{array}$	
--	---

Example 10-30

$\begin{array}{r} \square \\ 6 \overline{)108} \end{array}$	
---	--

- a. When a remainder is to be filled in, a multipurpose indicator is not needed following the letter "R" because the general omission symbol is nonnumeric, even though it may represent a numeral.

Example 10-31

$\begin{array}{r} 28 R \square \\ 9 \overline{)257} \end{array}$	
--	---

10.15 Regrouping in Division

The regrouping indicator is transcribed above or below the dividend, depending on the position of the separation line. The first cell of each regrouping indicator tells whether read the numbers above or below the line. The regrouping indicator is one cell longer on the left than the separation line. A blank space is left in the dividend and in the quotient where necessary to accommodate a regrouping number. No blank spaces are left in the regrouping line.

- a. When the separation line is printed above the dividend, the regrouping indicator for numbers *below* the arrangement is transcribed below the dividend.

$$\ggg \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 3 \overline{) 712} \end{array}$$

- b. When the separation line is printed below the dividend, the regrouping indicator for numbers *above* the arrangement is transcribed above the dividend.

$$\ggg \begin{array}{r} 4) 9^1 5^3 0.^2 0 \\ \hline 237.5 \end{array}$$

Example 10-32

Find the error in this division problem. Can you correct it? Check your answer.

$$\begin{array}{r} 767R4 \\ 7 \overline{) 53_4 8_5 3} \end{array}$$

10.16 Cancellation in Long Division

Cancellation was introduced in Lesson 9.

⠠	Opening Cancellation Indicator
⠨	Closing Cancellation Indicator

If cancellation is shown in long division, the canceled material is enclosed in braille cancellation indicators. Blank cells are left where necessary for proper alignment. The canceled material must exactly represent what is canceled in print.

Example 10-33

	⠠
	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
65	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
)51000	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
455	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
—	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
550	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
520	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
—	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
300	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
260	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
—	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
40	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Example 10-34

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x - 5 \\
 x + 2 x^2 - 3x - 10 \\
 \underline{-x^2 - 2x} \\
 - 5x - 10 \\
 + 5x + 10 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

1				⠠	⠠	⠠		
2		⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠
3	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠
4		⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	
5		⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠
6				⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠
7				⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠
8		⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠	⠠
9							⠠	

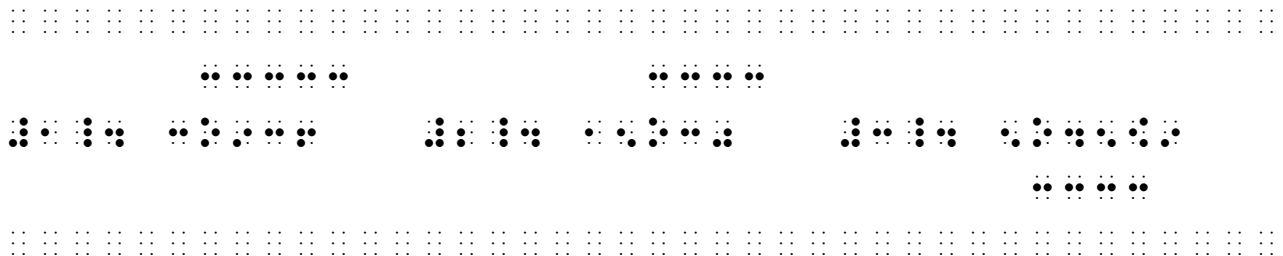
- Line 1: "x-5" is aligned as printed.*
- Line 3: The division sign is unspaced from the divisor.*
- Line 4: The minus sign is transcribed in the same column (cell) as the division sign.*
- Line 6: Space inserted above cancellation indicators.*
- Line 7: Aligned for subtraction.*
- Line 9: "0" is aligned by place value.*

10.17 Placement of Identifiers with Spatial Division

An identifier, if present, is placed on the line with the dividend. One blank space must be left between the last symbol in the identifier and the symbol furthest left in the overall arrangement including separation lines. When arranged side by side across the width of the page, no symbol of one spatial arrangement or its identifier may be less than three cells distant from any symbol on any line of a neighboring arrangement or its identifier, except at the ends of separation lines.

Example 10-35

$$1. \quad 3 \overline{)936} \quad 2. \quad 15 \overline{)30} \quad 3. \quad 5 \overline{)45} (9$$



10.18 Other Layouts

Other types of division problems will be taught in a later lesson.

Instructions: Do not use side-by-side layout in your transcription.

PRACTICE 10E

Fill in the boxes with the correct numeral.

$$(a) \quad 6 \overline{)23^5 5^1 813} \text{ R} \boxed{}$$

$$(b) \quad 25 \overline{)80} \begin{array}{r} 3 \frac{1}{5} \\ \underline{35} \\ 25 \\ \underline{75} \\ \end{array}$$

$$(c) \quad 4 \overline{)19} \text{ R} \boxed{}$$

(f) **183** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(g) **14625** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.19.2 **Nonuse of the Numeric Indicator. [NC Rule 3.4]** A numeric indicator is not needed in the following circumstances, as long as the numeral is in regular type.

- h. when a numeral is unspaced from and follows a mathematical character or a slash.
- i. when a numeral is unspaced from and follows a Nemeth indicator.
- j. when a numeral is unspaced from and follows a left grouping sign.
- k. when a numeral follows a hyphen which follows a numeral or other mathematical symbol.
- l. when a numeral in regular type is part of an "enclosed list".
- m. when a numeral is partitioned into segments with spaces.
- n. when a numeral is part of a spatially arranged addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division problem.

The following examples illustrate points h-n.

(h) $-7 + 12 - 3 = +2$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

$\$1.5K-\$2.5B$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

$2/3$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(i) $x^2 - 2 \quad R5$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

$\frac{3}{4} \quad \sqrt[3]{8} \quad \times$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(j) $(-4 \text{ and } -5)$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

$(0 = x)$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(7%) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(k) $3.4-3.8 \text{ cc}$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

$80\%-90\%$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(l) $\{.5, .7, .9, 1.1\}$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(m) $987 \ 656 \ 000$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(n) ⠠⠠⠠⠠

53	⠠⠠⠠⠠
+51	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
104	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
	⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.20 Review of Rules for Signs of Grouping

A review of the cited sections is recommended.


- a. In mathematical context, grouping symbols are not considered to be punctuation; they are signs of grouping. Grouping symbols inside the switches must be transcribed using the Nemeth symbols. [2.9]
- b. Nemeth grouping symbols are punctuated mathematically. [2.13.1]
- c. The numeric indicator is not used before a numeral which immediately follows a grouping symbol. [2.10]
- d. In mathematical context, non mathematical symbols of enclosure (i.e., grouping signs functioning as punctuation marks) can be transcribed as Nemeth grouping symbols if switching out of Nemeth would be awkward. [2.13] However, paired punctuation marks must be transcribed in the same code. [2.14] When an isolated math symbol is enclosed within parentheses, brackets, or braces, transcribe the paired grouping symbols in Nemeth. [2.13]
- e. The English-letter indicator is not used when a single English letter or a Roman numeral is entirely enclosed within signs of grouping. This rule applies to mathematical "single letters" only, not to abbreviations. [3.12.2 and 4.4]
- f. The appropriate alphabetic indicator must be used with any letter from the German, Greek, Hebrew, or Russian alphabets. [4.10.1] This rule applies even when non-English letters are enclosed within, or in contact with, signs of grouping.
- g. A sequence of mathematical items enclosed in signs of grouping (an "enclosed list") must use the Nemeth grouping symbols. [4.17]
- h. When a single English letter or a Roman numeral is in direct contact with only one sign of grouping, the English-letter indicator is or is not used as though the grouping sign was not present. If the grouping sign carries a prime or other modifying symbol, the English-letter indicator is not used. [4.18]
- i. When a grouping symbol appears on the baseline level and a level indicator is currently in effect, the baseline indicator is placed before the sign of grouping. If no subscript indicator is used, a return to the baseline is implied. [6.21]
- j. When brackets or vertical bars are printed in mathematically significant boldface, dots 456 are used before the grouping symbol. [7.9.3]

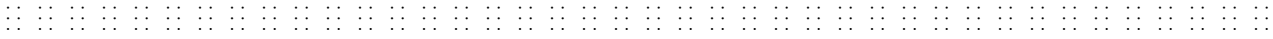
For further practice, see Appendix A—Reading Practice.


EXERCISE 10


Prepare Exercise 10 for your grader.


PRACTICE 10B

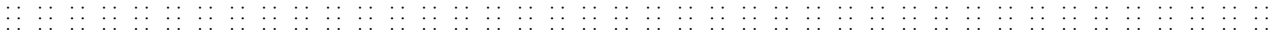
1 


2 


3 


4 


5 


6 


7 


8 


9 


10 

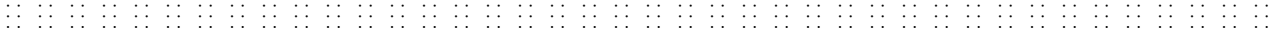
11 


12 

13 

14 

15 

16 

17 

PRACTICE 10C

1	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
2	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
3	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
4	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
5	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
6	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
7	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
8	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
9	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
10	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
11	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
12	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
13	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
14	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
15	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
16	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
17	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Lines 14-17: Each subdivision begins on a new line in cell 3 even though the problems are arranged side by side in print.

