

Powerful Procedures and Strategies for Multiplication– Please note that students may use larger numbers or chunks once they are more confident with their understanding with number.

Also, the recording of the numbers is to **explain** how they solved the problem and can look tedious. Many of the steps can be done **mentally** with some keeping track on paper if necessary.

*Multiplication by breaking numbers apart** (using landmarks)

12 x 14

$$10 \times 14 = 140$$

$$2 \times 14 = 28$$

$$140 + 28 = 168$$

*Multiplying each place, starting with the largest place** (related to the traditional partial product algorithm)

29 x 4

$$20 \times 4 = 80$$

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$80 + 36 = 116$$

29 x 12

$$20 \times 12 = 240$$

$$9 \times 12 = (9 \times 10) + (9 \times 2) = 90 + 18 = 108$$

$$240 + 108 = 348$$

*Breaking up one of the numbers into parts that are easier to multiply** (landmarks other than 10's)

29 x 4

$$(25 \times 4) + (4 \times 4)$$

$$25 \times 4 = 100$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$100 + 16 = 116$$

128 x 32

$$(125 \times 32) + (3 \times 32)$$

$$125 \times 32 = (125 \times 10) + (125 \times 10) + (125 \times 10) + (125 \times 2)$$

$$= 1250 + 1250 + 1250 + 250 = 4000$$

$$3 \times 32 = 96$$

$$96 + 4000 = 4096$$

*Rounding the numbers up or down, then compensating**

29 x 12

$$29 \times 12 = (30 \times 12) - (1 \times 12)$$

$$30 \times 12 = 360$$

$$360 - 12 = 348$$

32 x 96

$$32 \times 96 = (32 \times 100) - (32 \times 4)$$

$$= 3200 - 128 = 3072$$

It is important that students eventually learn to read all common notations, including both vertical and horizontal notations for addition, subtraction, and multiplication, as well as the various notations for division. However, they need to be secure enough to interpret these notations correctly while still relying on their own mathematically sound procedures to solve problems notated in any of these ways.*

For example:

$$2 + 4 = 6$$

$$32 - 27 = 5$$

$$5 = 32 - 27$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +4 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ -27 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$24 \div 4 = 6$$

$$24/4 = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 4 \overline{)24} \end{array}$$

Area/Array Model

X	20	7
30	600	210
4	80	28

$$\begin{aligned}
 34 \times 27 &= (600 + 200) + (80 + 10 + 28) \\
 &= 800 + 118 \\
 &= 918
 \end{aligned}$$

X	tens	ones
tens		
ones		