## More Helpful Strategies for Multiplying Larger Numbers

## Using what you know:

$3 \times 23=(3 \times 25)-(3 \times 2)=75-6$ or 69
$9 \times 23=(10 \times 23)-23=230-23$ or 207

## Double and half:

$4 \times 240=8 \times 120=960$
$16 \times 24=8 \times 48=\mathbf{3 2 0} \mathbf{+ 6 4 = 3 8 4}$
Five is half of ten:

$$
5 \times 23=(10 \times 23) \div 2=230 \div 2=115
$$

## Four is double double:

$32 \times 4=$ Double Double 32 or
$(32 \times 2) \times 2=64 \times 2$ or 128
$8 \times 32$ = Double Double Double
32 or ( $\mathbf{3 2} \times 2$ ) $\mathbf{x} \mathbf{2 \times 2 = 2 5 6}$


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## Computation Strategies

Grade Four Mathematics

## Accomplish



Describe and apply strategies for multiplication and division of larger numbers.

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## Did you know ...

- Math strategies are the foundations for algebraic thinking - a fundamental part of mathematics in middle and senior years.
- Using strategies helps students to think logically and make sense of mathematics.
- Having students communicate their thinking deepens their understanding.



## Multiplication Strategies

## Division Strategies

## Partitioning/Place Value

## Distributive Property:

```
4 > 86=(4 x 80) + (4 x 6)
    320+24
    344
\(4 \times 86=(4 \times 80)+(4 \times 6)\)
\(320+24\)
344
```


## Repeated Addition or Subtraction

$$
92 \div 4
$$



23 groups of 4


$$
4 \times 86=86+86+86+86
$$



Skip counting may also work for certain numbers: $15 \times 5=15,30,45,60, \underline{75}$.

## Fair Shares:

$$
\begin{gathered}
92 \div 4=(80+12) \div 4 \\
20+3 \\
23
\end{gathered}
$$

## Visual Models

$4 \times 86$

$320+24=344$
$92 \div 4$


4 groups of $\underline{23}$

