More Helpful Strategies for Multiplying Larger Numbers

Using what you know:

 $3 \times 23 = (3 \times 25) - (3 \times 2) = 75 - 6 \text{ or } 69$

 $9 \times 23 = (10 \times 23) - 23 = 230 - 23$ or 207

Double and half:

 $4 \times 240 = 8 \times 120 = 960$

 $16 \times 24 = 8 \times 48 = 320 + 64 = 384$

Five is half of ten:

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

Four is double double:

32 x 4 = Double Double 32 or (32 x 2) x 2 = 64 x 2 or 128

8 x 32 = Double Double Double 32 or (32 x 2) x 2 x 2 = 256



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Computation Strategies

Grade Four Mathematics

Accomplish Anything



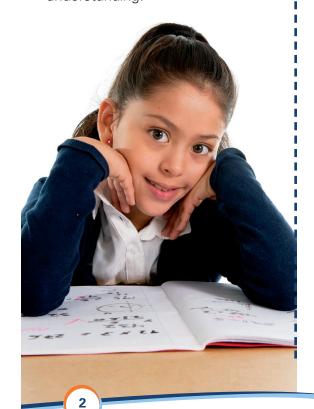
Describe and apply strategies for multiplication and division of larger numbers.



For more information and helpful resources, visit: www.pembinatrails.ca

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

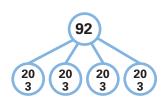
Distributive Property:

$$4 \times 86 = (4 \times 80) + (4 \times 6)$$

 $320 + 24$
 344

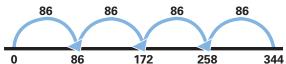
Fair Shares:

$$92 \div 4 = (80 + 12) \div 4$$
$$20 + 3$$
$$23$$

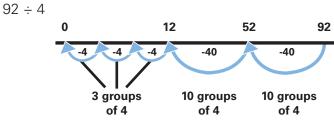


Repeated Addition or Subtraction

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



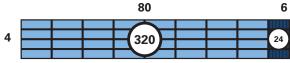
Skip counting may also work for certain numbers: $15 \times 5 = 15, 30, 45, 60, 75.$



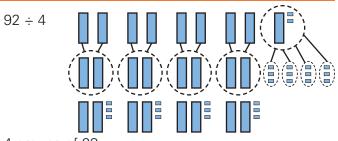
23 groups of 4

Visual Models

4 x 86



320 + 24 = 344



4 groups of 23