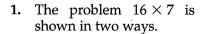
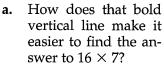
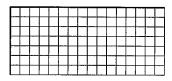
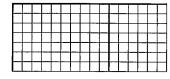
EXPLORATION 3.12 Understanding the Standard Multiplication Algorithm

When I taught fourth grade every day in 2003, I was surprised at how hard it was for the fourth-graders to master multidigit multiplication. Therefore, I went back and explored this process more. For the purpose of this exploration, assume that you do not have an algorithm for multiplying multidigit numbers.

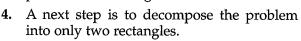








- **b.** Explain how you found the answer to 16×7 .
- 2. Now using the Base 10 Graph Paper in the Appendix, cut out and find the answers to the following problems. Explain how you found the answer.
- 3. At the right are three 23×14 rectangles. One first step in finding a more efficient way to find the product is to use our base 10 knowledge to break this problem into 6 small rectangles (10×10 , 10×10 , 3×10 , 4×10 , 4×10 , and 3×4). Write the six products in the diagram and add them.



- a. Use a colored pencil or pen to draw a vertical line so that you have 20×14 and 3×14 .
- **b.** Explain why the sum of these two problems is equal to 14×23 .
- c. Multiply 14 × 23 longhand. What connections do you see between the partial products and what we just did?
- 5. a. Draw a horizontal line so that you have 23×10 and 23×4 .
 - **b.** Explain why the sum of these two problems is equal to 23×14 .
 - c. Multiply 23 × 14 longhand. What connections do you see between the partial products and what we just did?
- 6. Now combine the two cuts above to make four smaller problems out of 23×14 . Write those four problems. Look at the expanded-form representation of 23×14 , and look at your picture. Describe the connections you see.

$$\times \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 20 + 3 \\ 10 + 4 \\ \hline 80 + 12 \end{array}}_{200 + 30}$$

