

Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Topic: CCSS 5.NBT.B.5 Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

Instructions: Learn how to fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

Summary:

- Multi-Digit Multiplication**

- Products can be estimated by rounding multi-digit numbers to the nearest factor of 10.
- The area multiplication model represents the standard algorithm visually.
 - The sides of a rectangle represent the factors, and the area of the rectangle represents the product. See the example for 11×14 below.

	10	1		
10	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$10 \times 1 = 10$	$100 + 10 = 110$	110 +
4	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$40 + 4 = 44$	44 154

- The standard algorithm uses partial products.
 - Multiply each digit in the top row by each digit in the bottom row, one digit at a time, from right to left. Add up the resulting rows. See the example for 11×14 below.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11 \\
 \times 14 \\
 \hline
 44 \\
 + 110 \\
 \hline
 154
 \end{array}$$

Practice:

- Use estimation to determine multi-digit multiplication products.**

- Round each number to the nearest whole number factor of 10 and estimate the product.
 - $321 \times 401 =$ _____
 - $804 \times 53 =$ _____
 - $35 \times 123 =$ _____
 - $1,221 \times 7,999 =$ _____

- **Multiply using the area multiplication model.**

- Find the product using the area multiplication model.

- $49 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- $129 \times 31 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- $8,072 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- $82 \times 101 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- **Multiply using the standard algorithm.**

- Find the product using the area multiplication model.

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,072 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 129 \\ \times 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ \times 82 \\ \hline \end{array}$$