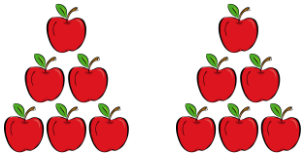
Multiplication overview

Counting and doubling

Double a number up to 10; counting in 2s, 5s and 10s up to 20 using number songs and concrete and/or pictorial methods

Example:



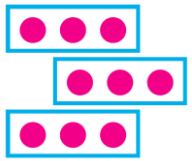
Repeated addition

Converting the sum from a multiplication to an addition sum by adding the number to itself the number of times it is to be multiplied.

Example:

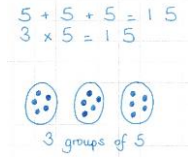
3x3=

3+3+3=



Arrays

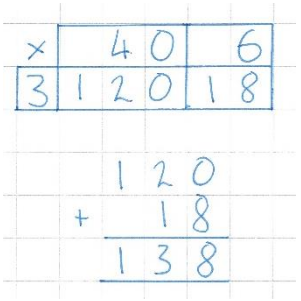
Using dots children mark out the sum using small dots to represent each one, ten or hundred.



Grid method

The numbers are partitioned and each part to be multiplied separately. The products are then added to find the total product.

Example:

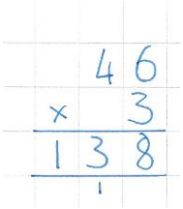


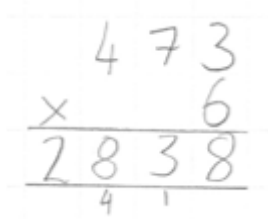
x	6
500	3000
40	240
9	54
	3294

Short multiplication

Used for multiplying by a one digit number. Lay out the numbers in the H,T,U columns with the largest number at the top.

Example:





Long multiplication

Used for multiplying by numbers larger than 1 digit. Same layout as short multiplication.
Multiply by the ones then the tens etc.

Example: