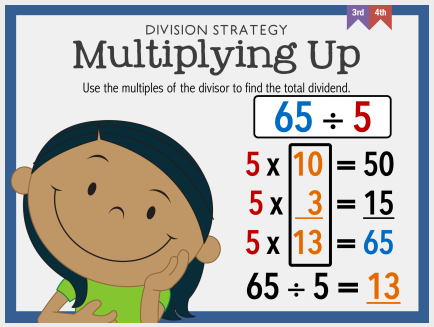
3rd 4th 5th

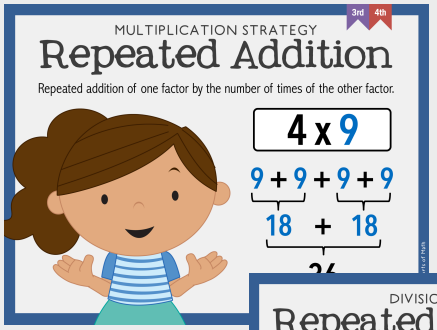
COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS

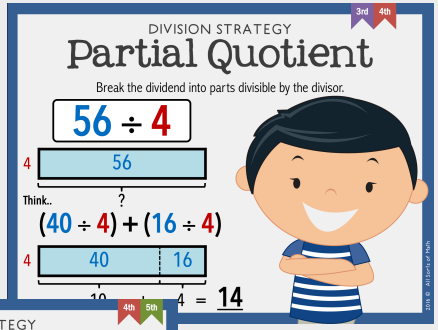
Multiplication & Division

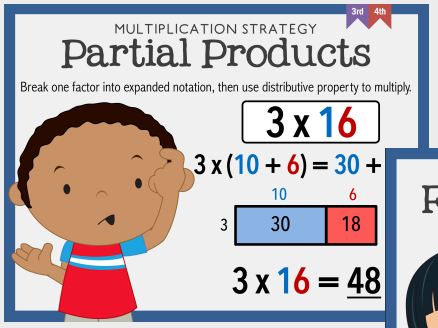
Number Talks Strategies Posters

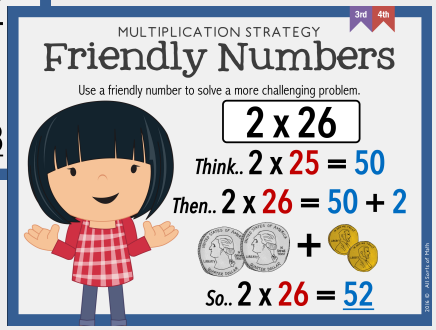
24 FULL COLOR POSTERS

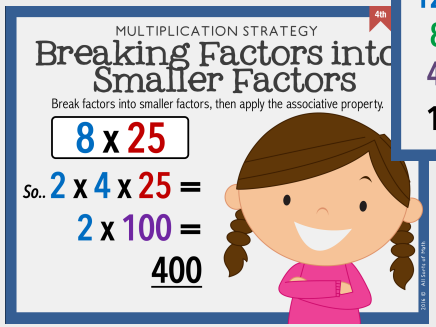


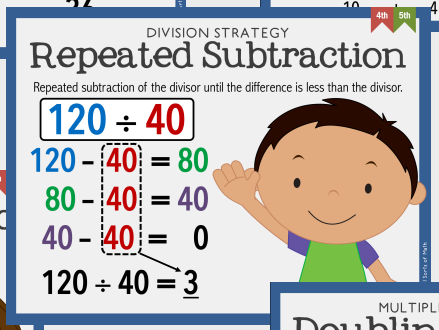


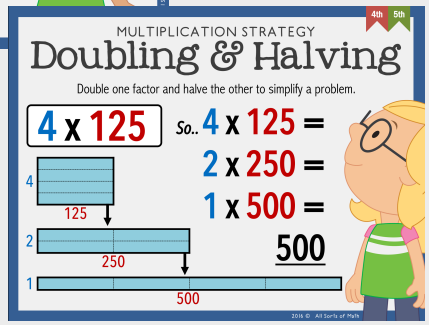


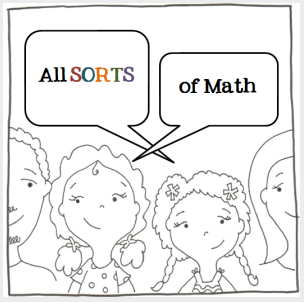












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ALL SORTS OF MATH

3rd 4th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Friendly Numbers

Use a friendly number to solve a more challenging problem.

2 x 26

Think.. 2 x 25 = 50

Then.. 2 x 26 = 50 + 2

So.. 2 x 26 = 52

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

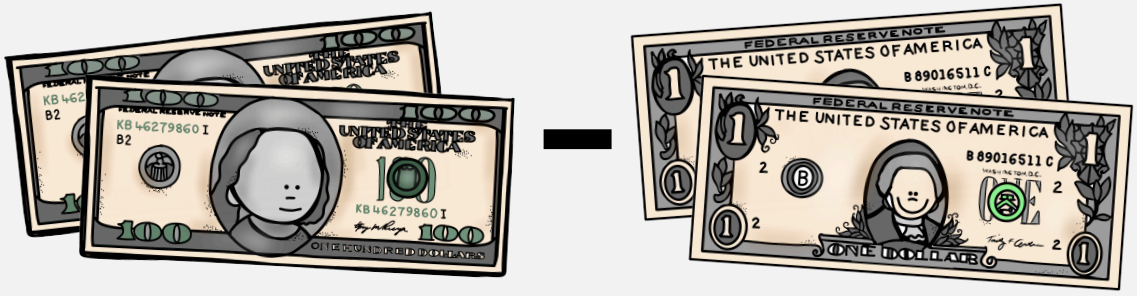
Friendly Numbers

Use a friendly number to solve a more challenging problem.

2 x 99

Think.. 2 x 100 = 200

Then.. 2 x 99 = 200 – 2



So.. 2 x 99 = 198

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

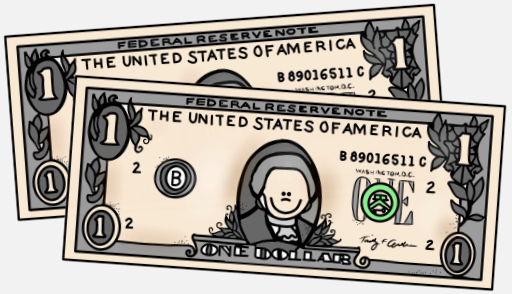
Friendly Numbers

Use a friendly number to solve a more challenging problem.

2 x 0.99

Think.. 2 x 1.00 = 2.00

Then.. 2 x 0.99 = 2.00 - 0.02



So.. 2 x 0.99 = 1.98

3rd 4th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Partial Products

Break one factor into expanded notation, then use distributive property to multiply.

$$3 \times 16$$

$$3 \times (10 + 6) = 30 + 18$$

3	10 → 30	6 → 18

$$3 \times 16 = \underline{48}$$

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Partial Products

Break one factor into expanded notation, then use distributive property to multiply.

6 x 325

6 x (300 + 20 + 5) =

1800 + 120 + 30

	300	20	5
6	1800	120	30

6 x 325 = 1950

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Partial Products

Break one factor into expanded notation, then use distributive property to multiply.

$$3 \times 5.25$$

$$3 \times (5.00 + 0.25) =$$

$$15.00 + 0.75$$

+

$$3 \times 5.25 = \underline{15.75}$$

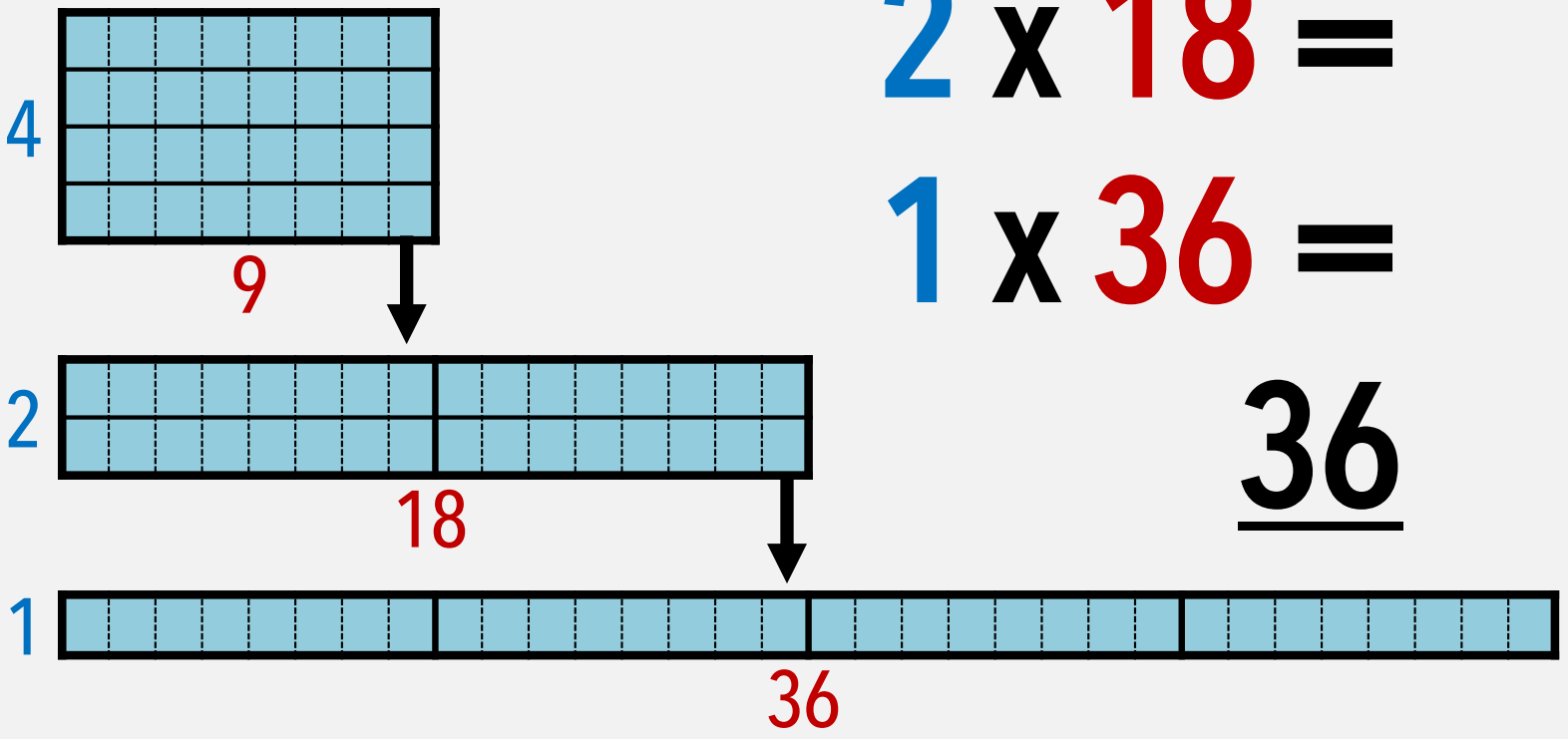
3rd 4th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Doubling & Halving

Double one factor and halve the other to simplify a problem.

4 x 9



So.. 4 x 9 =

2 x 18 =

1 x 36 =

36

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Doubling & Halving

Double one factor and halve the other to simplify a problem.

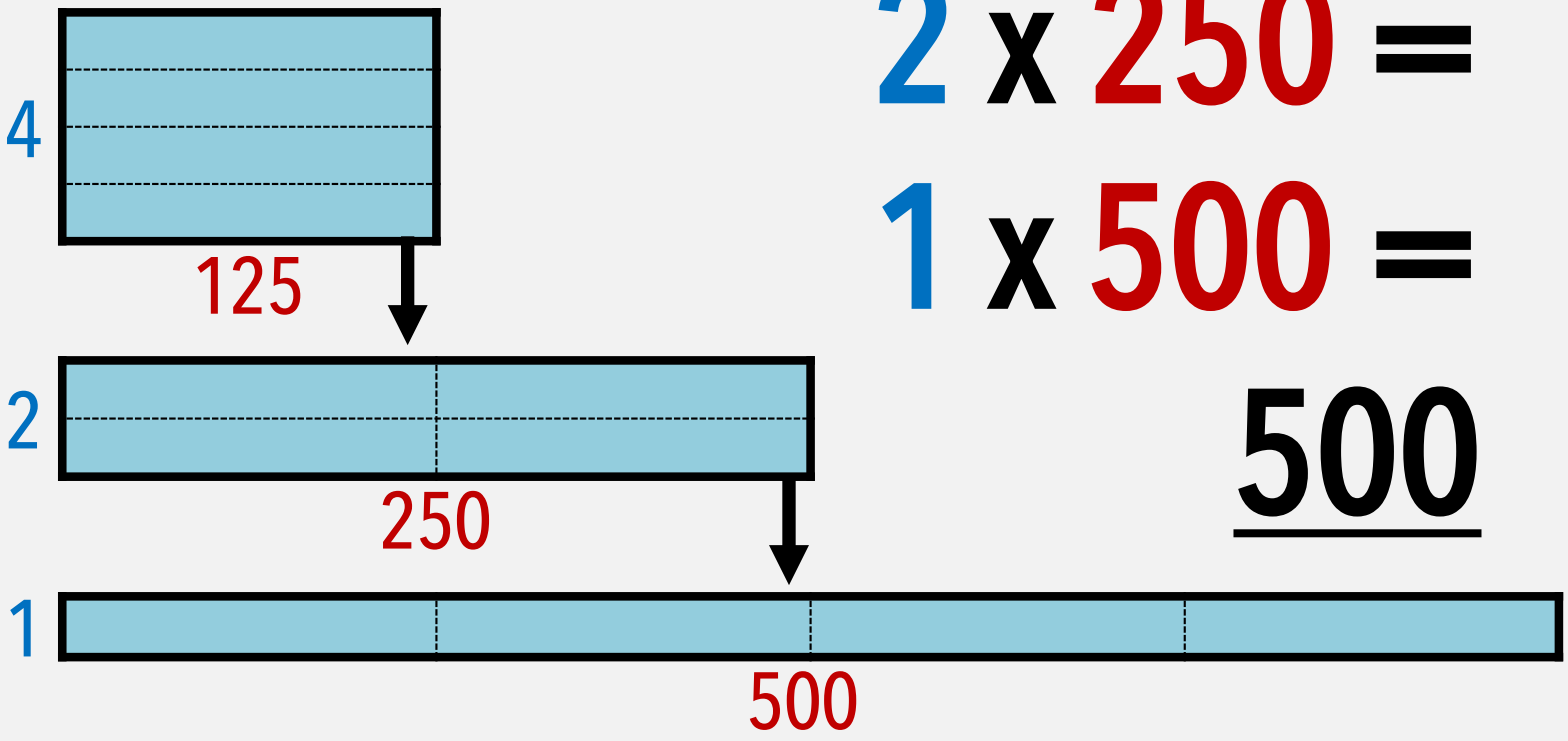
4 x 125

So.. 4 x 125 =

2 x 250 =

1 x 500 =

500



3rd 4th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Breaking Factors into Smaller Factors

Break factors into smaller factors, then apply the associative property.

8 x 5

So.. 2 x 4 x 5 =

2 x 20 =

40

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Breaking Factors into Smaller Factors

Break factors into smaller factors, then apply the associative property.

8 x 25

So.. 2 x 4 x 25 =

2 x 100 =

400

3rd 4th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Repeated Addition

Repeated addition of one factor by the number of times of the other factor.

4 x 9

$$\underbrace{9 + 9}_{18} + \underbrace{9 + 9}_{18}$$

$$18 + 18$$

36

4th 5th

MULTIPLICATION STRATEGY

Repeated Addition

Repeated addition of one factor by the number of times of the other factor.

4 x 25

$$\underbrace{25 + 25}_{50} + \underbrace{25 + 25}_{50}$$

$$50 + 50$$

$$100$$

3rd 4th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Repeated Subtraction

Repeated subtraction of the divisor until the difference is less than the divisor.

12 ÷ 4

12 − 4 = 8

8 − 4 = 4

4 − 4 = 0

12 ÷ 4 = 3

3rd 4th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Repeated Subtraction

Repeated subtraction of the divisor until the difference is less than the divisor.

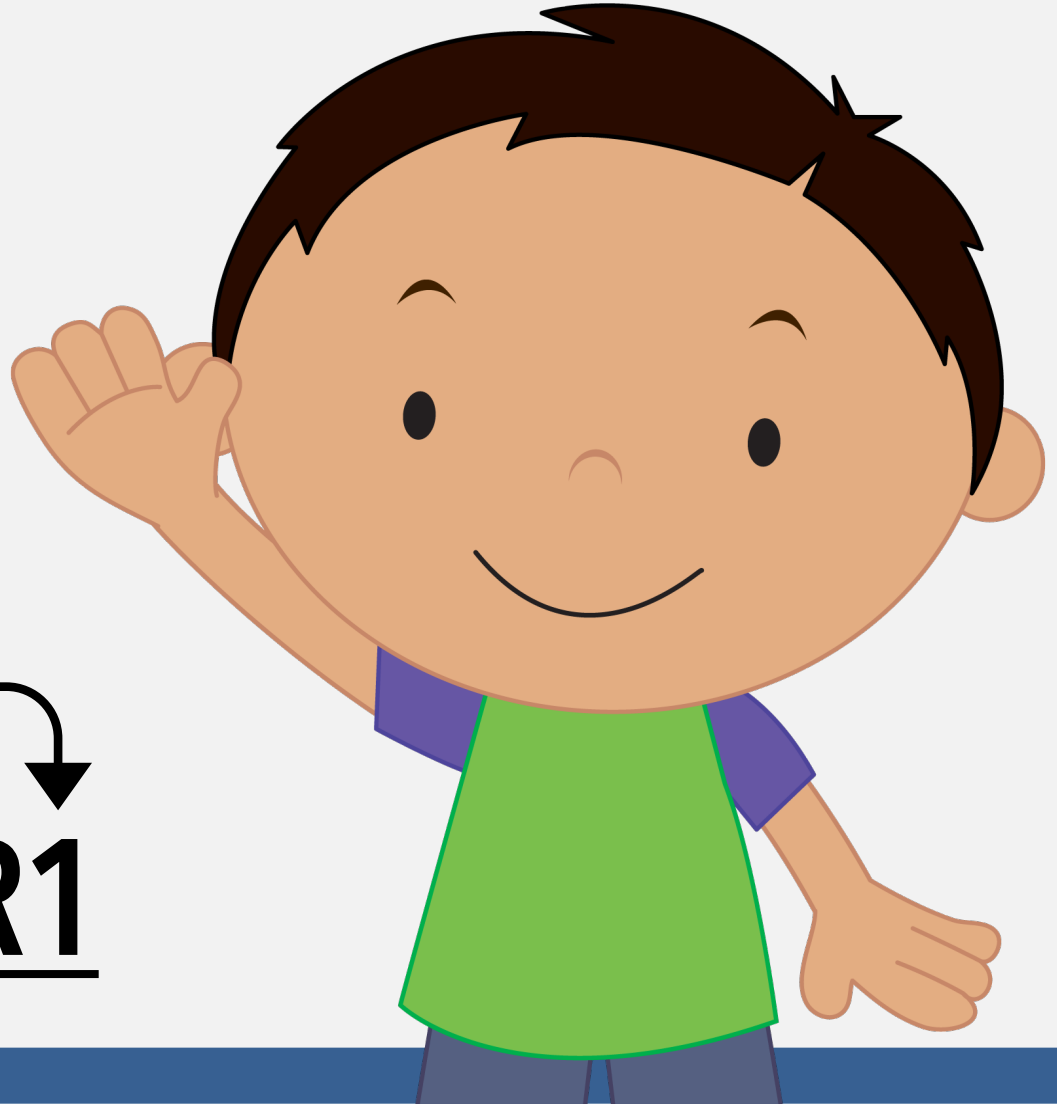
13 ÷ 4

13 − 4 = 9

9 − 4 = 5

5 − 4 = 1

12 ÷ 4 = 3 R1



4th 5th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Repeated Subtraction

Repeated subtraction of the divisor until the difference is less than the divisor.

120 ÷ 40

120 − 40 = 80

80 − 40 = 40

40 − 40 = 0

120 ÷ 40 = 3

4th 5th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Repeated Subtraction

Repeated subtraction of the divisor until the difference is less than the divisor.

129 ÷ 40

129 − 40 = 89

89 − 40 = 49

49 − 40 = 9

120 ÷ 40 = 3 R9

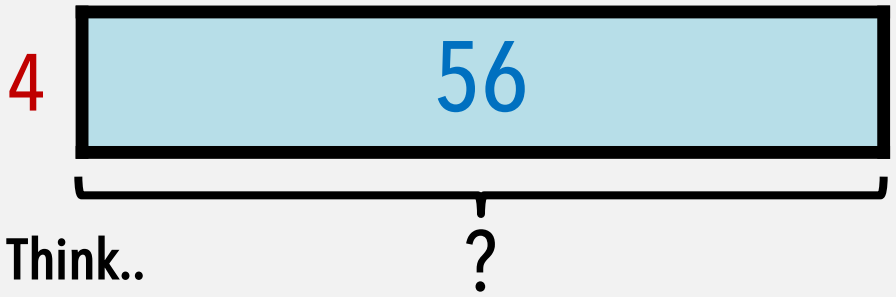
3rd 4th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Partial Quotient

Break the dividend into parts divisible by the divisor.

$$56 \div 4$$



Think..

$$(40 \div 4) + (16 \div 4)$$

$$10 + 4 = \underline{14}$$

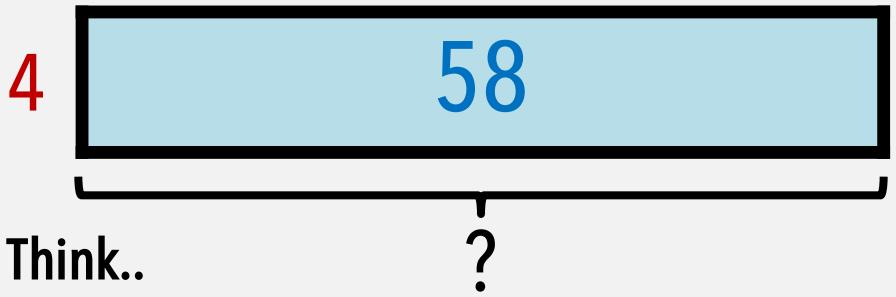
3rd 4th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Partial Quotient

Break the dividend into parts divisible by the divisor.

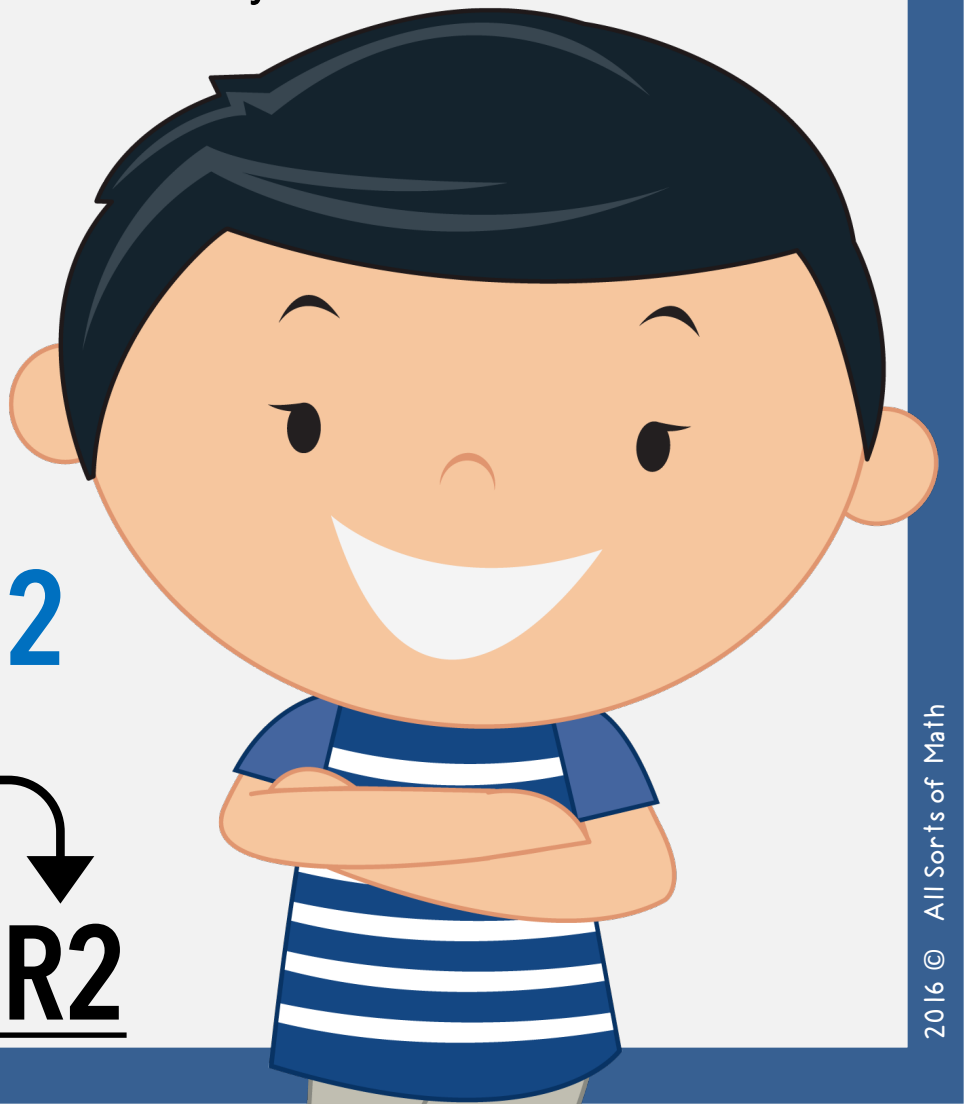
58 ÷ 4



Think..

(40 ÷ 4) + (16 ÷ 4) + 2

= **14 R2**



4th 5th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Partial Quotient

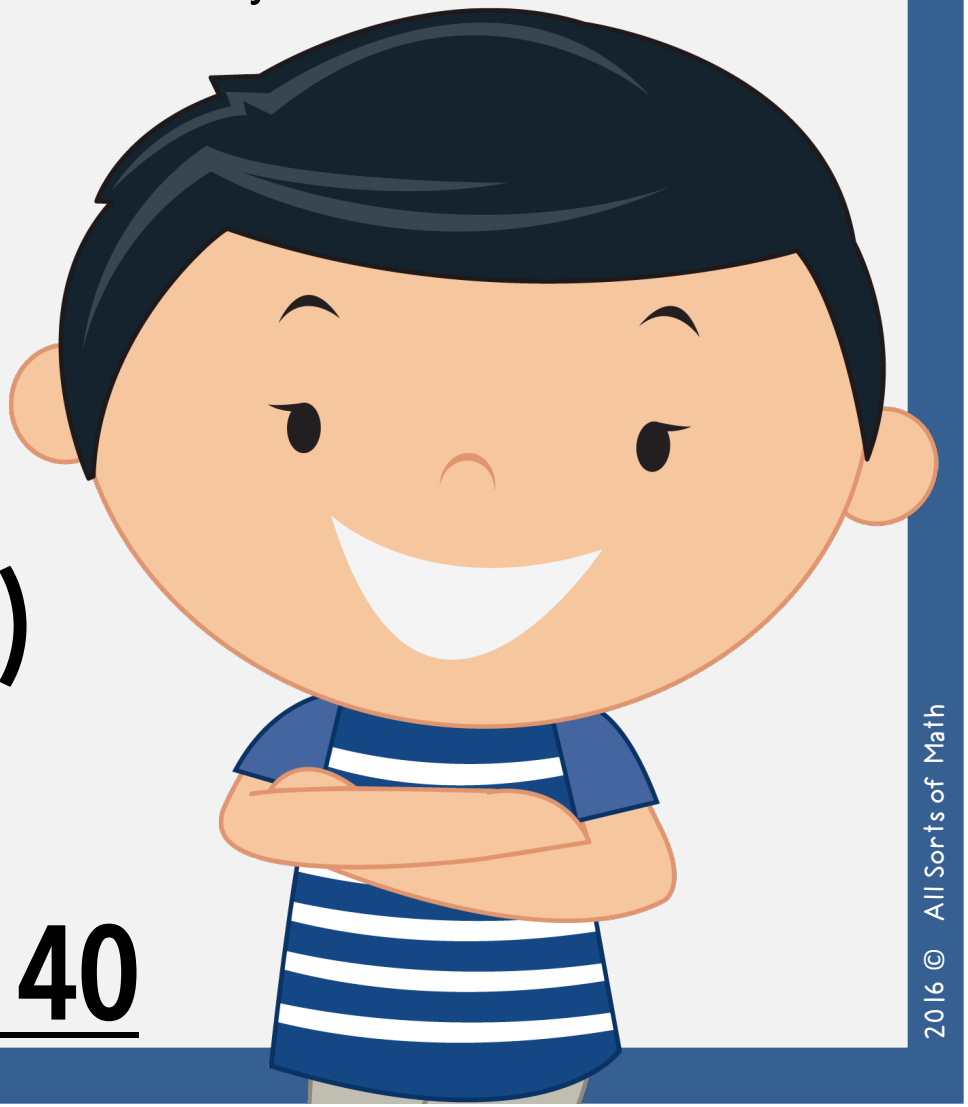
Break the dividend into parts divisible by the divisor.

420 ÷ 3

Think.. ?

$(300 \div 3) + (120 \div 3)$

100 + 40 = **140**



4th 5th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Partial Quotient

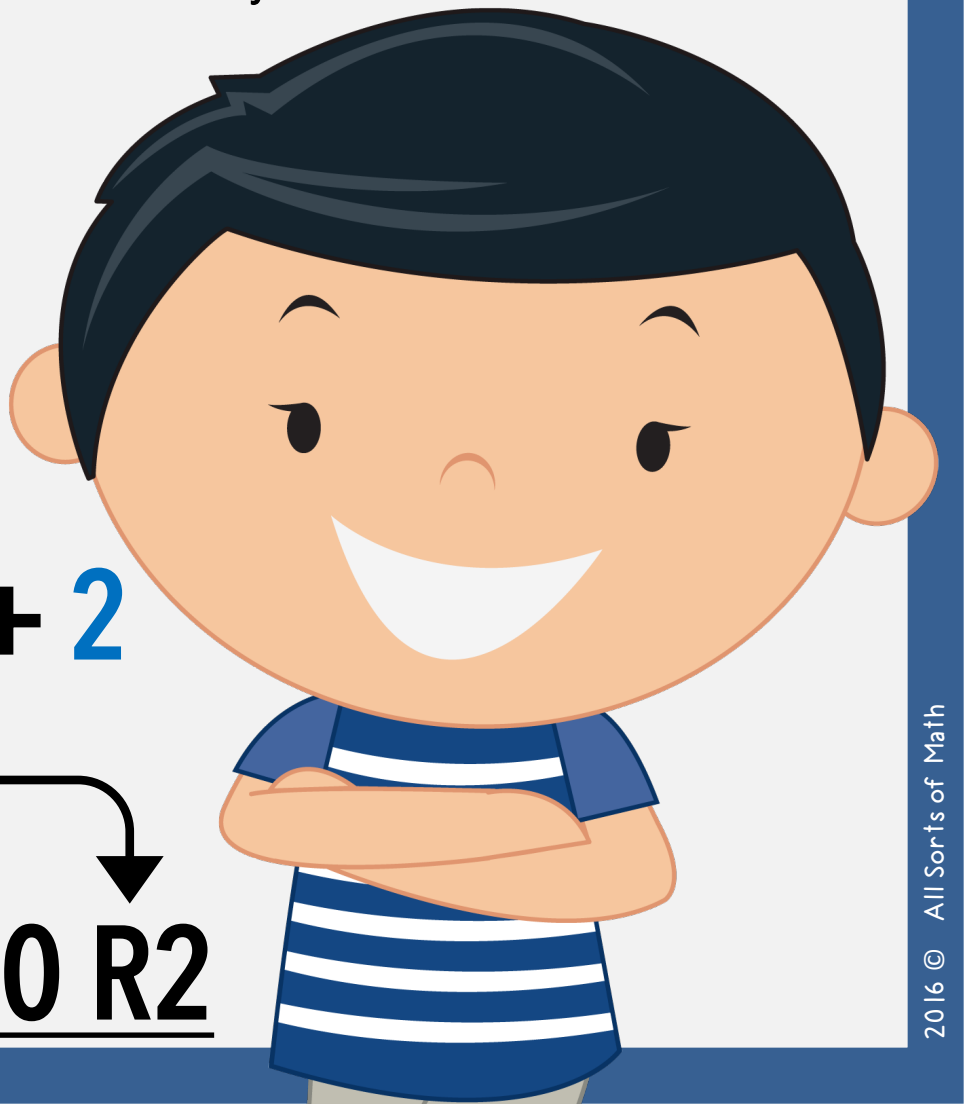
Break the dividend into parts divisible by the divisor.

422 ÷ 3

Think.. ?

$(300 \div 3) + (120 \div 3) + 2$

100 + 40 = **140 R2**



3rd 4th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Multiplying Up

Use the multiples of the divisor to find the total dividend.

$$65 \div 5$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 13 = 65$$

$$65 \div 5 = 13$$

3rd 4th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Multiplying Up

Use the multiples of the divisor to find the total dividend.

67 ÷ 5

5 x 10 = 50

5 x 3 = 15

5 x 13 = 65

67 ÷ 5 = 13 R2

4th 5th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Multiplying Up

Using multiples of the divisor to find the total dividend.

$$212 \div 4$$

$$4 \times 50 = 200$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 53 = 212$$

$$212 \div 4 = 53$$

4th 5th

DIVISION STRATEGY

Multiplying Up

Use the multiples of the divisor to find the total dividend.

$$215 \div 4$$

$$4 \times 50 = 200$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 53 = 212$$

$$215 \div 4 = 53\text{R}3$$

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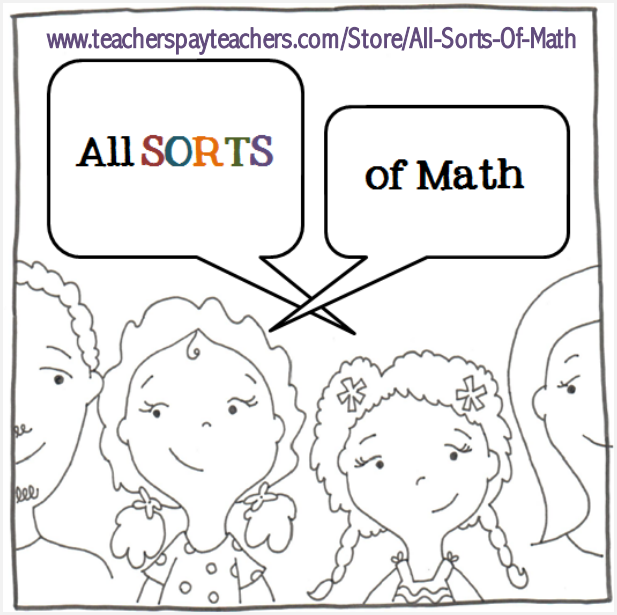

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