

Accessible Algorithms for Multiplication

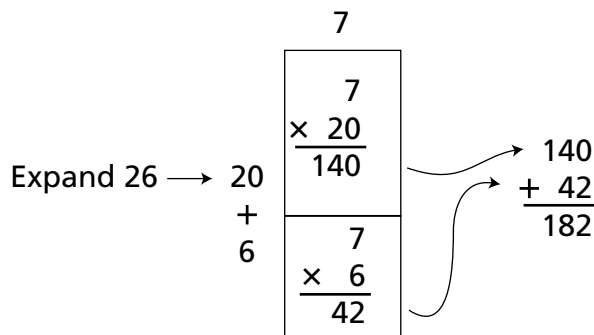
For multi-digit multiplication, introduce the algorithms presented below. While some students may rely for a while on the **Rectangle Sections Method** to organize their multiplying, most should move toward numerical methods fairly quickly.

Rectangle Sections Method

Use with *Houghton Mifflin Math*, Ch 21, Lessons 4–5, 7–8.

As an alternative to using manipulatives or quantity drawings to model multiplication, students may employ area drawings. These drawings visually represent the multiplication algorithm.

Rectangle Sections Method for $26 \times 7 = \square$



Expanded Notation Method

This method is helpful to students because it allows them to break a multiplication problem into its components.

$$26 \times 7 = \square$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 = 7 \\
 \times 26 = 20 + 6 \\
 \hline
 20 \times 7 = 140 \\
 6 \times 7 = + 42 \\
 \hline
 182
 \end{array}$$