

## KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

In Lessons 3 through 9, students learn to multiply multi-digit whole numbers by using the **area model** (as shown in the Sample Problem below).

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Change an expression written in word form to one written in number form, and vice versa. For example, *the sum of 3 sixteens and 2 nines* can be written as  $(3 \times 16) + (2 \times 9)$ .
- Solve multi-digit multiplication problems by using mental math. For example, consider the problem  $19 \times 15$ .

Think: 20 fifteens – 1 fifteen

$$= (20 \times 15) - (1 \times 15)$$

$$= 300 - 15$$

$$= 285$$

- Estimate and solve problems, including word problems, that involve multi-digit whole number multiplication.

## SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 7)

Draw an area model. Then solve by using the **standard algorithm**.

$$2,431 \times 106 = 257,686$$

	2,000	+	400	+	30	+	1	
6	12,000		2,400		180		6	14,586
+								
100	200,000		40,000		3,000		100	243,100

$$14,586 + 243,100 = 257,686$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2,431 \\
 \times 106 \\
 \hline
 14,586 \\
 + 243,100 \\
 \hline
 257,686
 \end{array}$$

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at [GreatMinds.org](http://GreatMinds.org).

## HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

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- Quiz your child on the difference between a sum and a **product**. Try to do simple mental math together involving both sums and products. For example, tell your child, “Think of the product of 2 and 3.” (The answer is 6.) “Now think of the product of 3 and 4.” (The answer is 12.) “What’s the sum of those two products, 6 and 12?” (The answer is 18.)
- Practice using partial products while doing multiplication. This can be a two-person activity with you and your child. Use easier three-digit numbers. For example, try  $300 \times 120$ . Tell your child, “You figure out  $300 \times 100$ , and I’ll figure out  $300 \times 20$ . Then we can add those two numbers together to get the result.” ( $300 \times 100 = 30,000$ ;  $300 \times 20 = 6,000$ ;  $30,000 + 6,000 = 36,000$ )

## TERMS

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**Product:** The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers. For example, in  $4 \times 0.2 = 0.8$ , the number 0.8 is the product.

**Standard algorithm:** A standard step-by-step procedure to solve a particular type of problem. For example, the process of multiplying vertically with regrouping is a standard algorithm.

## MODELS

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### Area Model

$$2,431 \times 106 = 257,686$$

	2,000	+	400	+	30	+	1	
6	12,000		2,400		180		6	14,586
+								
100	200,000		40,000		3,000		100	243,100

$$14,586 + 243,100 = 257,686$$