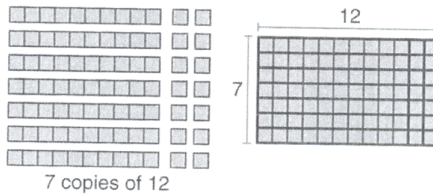


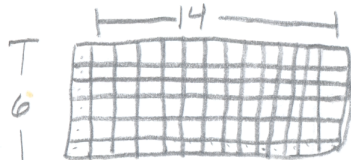
Purpose: To use base-ten pieces to build visual models for multiplication.

- The product  $7 \times 12$  can be represented with base-ten pieces as 7 copies of 12. When the pieces are pushed together, they form a rectangle with dimensions  $7 \times 12$ . By regrouping the base pieces to form a minimal collection of 8 longs and 4 units, we can determine that the product is 84.

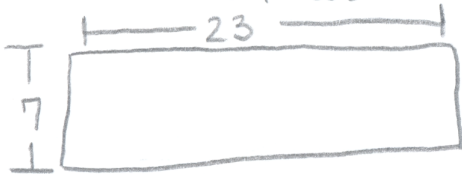


Determine the following products by forming rectangles with your base-ten pieces and then regrouping to obtain the minimal collection. Sketch each rectangle of base-ten pieces, and write the numeral representing the minimal collection beneath it.

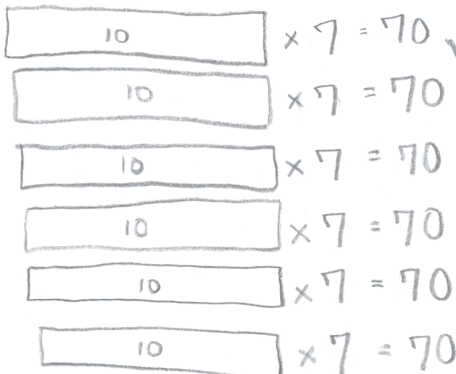
a.  $6 \times 14 = 84 \text{ pieces} = 8 \text{ longs} + 4 \text{ pieces}$



b.  $7 \times 23 = 161 \text{ pieces} = 16 \text{ longs} + 1 \text{ piece}$



- Explain how it is possible, using base-ten pieces, to multiply a one-digit number by a two-digit number without using any multiplication facts. For example, think of representing  $7 \times 64$  with your base-ten pieces. Draw a diagram to illustrate your explanation.



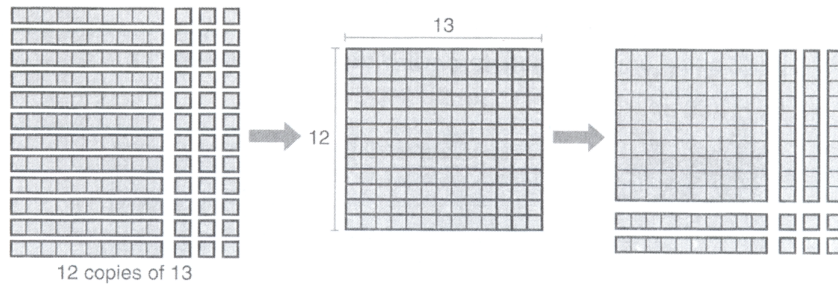
$420 + 28 = 448$

$44 \times 7 = 28$

- Draw out base ten
- Explain breaking into longs and pieces
- Show, draw, or multiply to show each part times seven

- Add up all products

3. The product  $12 \times 13$  is represented below with base-ten pieces as 12 copies of 13. When pushed together, the pieces form a rectangle with dimensions  $12 \times 13$ . Several exchanges can be made without affecting the dimensions of the rectangle. Ten longs can be exchanged for 1 flat, and groups of 10 adjacent units can be exchanged for longs. The resulting rectangle is composed of 1 flat, 5 longs, and 6 units, so the product of 12 and 13 is 156.



Use your base-ten pieces to determine the following products. Make exchanges when possible, and use as few base pieces as you can when building your rectangle. Sketch each rectangle, regroup to show the minimal set of base-ten pieces, and record the numeral for this collection.

a.  $13 \times 13$

The diagram for  $13 \times 13$  shows 13 copies of 13 (one long and three units) being arranged into a  $13 \times 13$  grid. The grid is then regrouped into 1 flat (100), 6 longs (60), and 9 units (9), resulting in the product 169.

b.  $21 \times 23$

The diagram for  $21 \times 23$  shows 21 copies of 23 (two longs and three units) being arranged into a  $21 \times 23$  grid. The grid is regrouped into 4 flats (400), 8 longs (80), and 3 units (3), resulting in the product 483.

c.  $17 \times 12$

The diagram for  $17 \times 12$  shows 17 copies of 12 (one long and two units) being arranged into a  $17 \times 12$  grid. The grid is regrouped into 2 flats (200), 4 longs (40), and 4 units (4), resulting in the product 204.

4. Explain how it is possible, using base-ten pieces, to multiply a two-digit number by a two-digit number without using any multiplication facts. Draw a diagram to illustrate our explanation for  $21 \times 23$ .

The diagram for  $21 \times 23$  shows a  $21 \times 23$  grid. The grid is regrouped into 4 flats (400), 8 longs (80), and 3 units (3), resulting in the product 483.

← 23 →

# Activity 3.3 #2

