## Multiplication Strategy - Break Apart Factors

I can break apart one of the factors of a multiplication problem to make it easier to solve. This is based on the Distributive Property of Multiplication. I can break it apart to use the facts I know best (especially the 2's, 5's, and 10's).
$8 \times 6$

Multiply: $\qquad$
Multiply: $\qquad$
Total: $\qquad$ (8 x $\qquad$ $)+(8 x$ $\qquad$ )
$\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$

Glue one of the rectangles here. Decompose and solve.
Problem: $\qquad$

Multiply: $\qquad$
Multiply: $\qquad$
Total: $\qquad$

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ـ_{ـ}+\ldots
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Glue one of the rectangles here. Decompose and solve.
Problem: $\qquad$

Multiply: $\qquad$
Multiply: $\qquad$
Total: $\qquad$

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\left(ـ_{ـ} x_{ـ}\right)+\left(\int_{ـ} x_{ـ}\right)
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$\qquad$

Glue one of the rectangles here. Decompose and solve.
Problem: $\qquad$

Multiply: $\qquad$
Multiply: $\qquad$
Total: $\qquad$

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C. Elkins 2016 OK Math and Reading Lady

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Possible Answers:
A. $4 \times 6$
$(4 \times 5)+(4 \times 1)$
$20+4=24$
B. $3 \times 8$
$(3 \times 4)+(3 \times 4)$
$12+12=24$
C. $9 \times 3$
$(3 \times 5)+(3 \times 4)$
$15+12=27$
D. $6 \times 7$
$(6 \times 5)+(6 \times 2)$
$30+12=42$
E. $4 \times 7$
$(4 \times 5)+(4 \times 2)$
$20+8=28$
F. $5 \times 12$
$(5 \times 10)+(5 \times 2)$
$50+10=60$
G. $6 \times 6$
$(6 \times 5)+(6 \times 1)$
$30+6=36$
H. $8 \times 4$
$(5 \times 4)+(3 \times 4)$
$20+12=32$
I. $7 \times 8$
$(7 \times 5)+(7 \times 3)$
or
$35+21=56 \quad 40+16=56$
J. $9 \times 4$
$(5 \times 4)+(4 \times 4)$
$20+16=36$

