

## 1: Multiplying Fractions

*Multiplying whole numbers starts with a solid knowledge of a multiplication table I may never say this enough! The more you know your multiplication table, the easier it is going to be for you to perform multiplication.*

Multiply the percent times the number, then separate two decimal digits. On separating two decimal digits: These are simple problems that do not require a calculator. For more such simple problems, see Lesson To learn how to do percent problems with a calculator, see Lesson What is "1 square foot"? And similarly for any unit of length and the corresponding unit of area. Now here is a rectangle whose base is 3 cm and whose height is 2 cm. What do we call the small shaded square? Since each side is 1 cm, we call it "1 square centimeter. In every case, to calculate the area of a rectangle, simply multiply the base times the height. And similarly for any unit of length. We have illustrated this with whole numbers, but it will be true for any numbers. If the base is 12 in, and the height is 6. Therefore on separating one decimal digit 6. To see the answer, pass your mouse over the colored area. To cover the answer again, click "Refresh" "Reload". What is the approximate price of a carpet that is 5 ft by 7 ft? The area of the 5 by 7 carpet is 35 square feet. A square yard is 9 square feet. That carpet is approximately 4 square yards. Let us return to the order property of multiplication Lesson 9: If two numbers multiply one another, then the numbers produced will equal one another. For example, if the two numbers are 32 and 5, then if we repeatedly add 32 five times, we will get the same number as when we add 5 thirty-two times. We could prove that without naming the product. But to take a simpler example, let the two numbers be 3 and 4. And we do not mean that each one is Look at this figure: The entire rectangle is made up of 3 such columns. That is is the order property of multiplication. The multiplier on the left shows the number of times to repeatedly add the multiplicand on the right. Therefore the multiplier must always be a pure number. Please "turn" the page and do some Problems.

## 2: Multiplying Mixed Numbers

*Learn to multiply two-digit numbers. In this video, we will multiply 23 times Multiplying 2-digit by 2-digit:  $36 \times 23$  But the whole reason why you're.*

Each time we multiply by a power of 10, the decimal point is moved one place to the right. In Table 2, we are dividing the whole number, Each time we divide by a power of 10, the decimal point is moved one place to the left. These patterns occur because a decimal is any number in our base-ten number system, and decimal places change by a factor of 10. As you can see in the problem above, multiplying one factor by a power of 10 and dividing the other factor by the same power of 10 maintains the equality of the expression. Now that we have seen these patterns, we can look at some more problems. If he worked hours this month, then how much did he earn? We can multiply to solve this problem. Multiply to find the product. Multiply these numbers as if they were both whole numbers. Ignore the decimal point. Compensate by placing the decimal point in the product. Compare the estimate with the product to verify that your answer makes sense. When multiplying a decimal by a whole number, placement of the decimal point is very important. Estimating the product lets us verify that the placement of the decimal point is correct, and that we have a reasonable answer. There is one decimal digit in the factor 0. The whole number 38 is not a multiple of 10. Compare your estimate with your product to verify that your answer makes sense. Our product of 380. The product of 380. In Example 1, the whole number is a multiple of 10. Since there is one decimal digit in the factor 0. Perhaps you are wondering why this is so. When we ignored the decimal point in Step 2, we really moved it one place to the right. Since we multiplied 380. To do this, we must divide by that power of 10 when we place the decimal point in our answer: Start from the right of the last digit in the product, and move the decimal point one place to the left. There are three decimal digits in the factor 0. The product of 3800. Look at the example above. Since there are three decimal digits in the factor 0. When we ignored the decimal point in Step 2, we really moved it three places to the right 0. Since we multiplied 3800. To do this, we must divide by that power when we place the decimal point in our answer: Start from the right of the last digit in the product, and move the decimal point three places to the left. Note that in Example 4, there are three decimal digits in the factor 0. Since there is a zero in the tens place of the number, the second partial product consisted of zeros. There is one decimal digit in the factor 3. The product of 40 and 3. There are two decimal digits in the factor 0. The product of 400. Our product of 600. The product of 6, and. Look for a pattern. Then find each product using mental arithmetic.

## 3: How to Multiply Mixed Numbers - wikiHow

*Improve your math knowledge with free questions in "Multiply whole numbers" and thousands of other math skills.*

Multiplying whole numbers Multiplying whole numbers starts with a solid knowledge of a multiplication table I may never say this enough! The more you know your multiplication table, the easier it is going to be for you to perform multiplication. When numbers are multiplied, each number is called a factor. The result of multiplying numbers is called a product The easiest multiplication we can perform is the one with one digit because all we need is a good remembrance of a multiplication table. Look at the following multiplication problems. You can get your answer right off a multiplication table. Multiplying a two-digits number by a one-digit may be a little bit more fun. Notice that when the product of the ones is greater than 9, you must rename the tens and ones. In our example above, 42 ones were renamed 4 tens and 2 ones. Then, the 4 tens are added to the 28 tens in the tens column to get 32 tens. It can be time-consuming to write the tens and the ones when doing multiplication. You can also do the following: There is even a shorter way to multiply with renaming. Generally, that is how we perform multiplication. Study also the next example: Sometimes, you multiply by a factor that contains two or more digits. For example, multiply 46 by Because there is no value for the ones place value smaller than 9. Multiplying 3 by 6 gave us 18 and 18 is bigger than 9. Multiplying whole numbers quiz. See how well you can multiply whole numbers.

# MULTIPLYING WHOLE NUMBERS pdf

## 4: Multiplying And Dividing Whole Numbers Worksheets - Printable Worksheets

*Convert the whole number and fraction to an improper fraction by multiplying the whole number by the bottom number in the fraction, and adding it to the top number. For example,  $3 \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ . Multiply the fractions like usual, top numbers together, and bottom numbers together.*

Sometimes referred to as long multiplication or multi-digit multiplication, the questions on these worksheets require students to have mastered the multiplication facts from 0 to 9. There are a variety of strategies for completing long multiplication including the classic paper and pencil methods, lattice multiplication which we feature on this page, mental strategies, manipulative use, technology, and various other paper and pencil algorithms. Multi-Digit multiplication can be a frustrating experience for many students. Try to teach multi-digit multiplication using more than one strategy. Various-Digit Long Multiplication Worksheets Long multiplication practice worksheets including a variety of number sizes and options for different number formats. Two-Digit multiplication is a natural place to start after students have mastered their multiplication facts. The concept of multiplying two-digit numbers requires a knowledge of place and place value, especially if students are to fully understand what they are accomplishing with the various strategies they use. Mentally, this becomes much easier as students multiply 20 by 5 then 4 by 5 and add the two products. A good way to build understanding of place value is with base ten blocks. These wonderful manipulatives also translate very well into paper and pencil and mental math strategies. An extra digit can throw off some students but add an extra challenge to others. Always ensure that students are "ready" for three-digit multiplication or both you and your student will be frustrated. Three-digit multiplication worksheets require a mastery of single-digit multiplication facts and a knowledge of a multi-digit multiplication strategy that will enable students to both understand the question and get the correct answer. Four-digit multiplication was invented in B. What do you give students who have mastered their multiplication facts and long multiplication and who love a challenge? Look no further than five- to eight-digit multiplication. Lattice, or sieve, multiplication is a great strategy for students to use to calculate long multiplication problems on pencil and paper. With a little practice, students can use graph paper or draw their own lattices freehand. The first factor is separated by place value along the top of the lattice, giving each place value its own column. The second factor is separated in the same way, but along the right side with one place value per row. The single digit column and row numbers are multiplied together and their product is written in the corresponding box, separating the tens and ones places on either side of the diagonal. Finally, the diagonal "rows" are summed and regrouped starting with the diagonal in the lower right hand corner which will only have a single-digit in it. Once students have a little practice, you might find that this is their preferred method for calculating the products of large numbers. This method is highly scalable, which means it is a straight-forward task to multiply a digit by a digit number, etc. Multiplication on a grid worksheets Multiplying in Other Number Systems Multiplying numbers in number systems other than decimal numbers including binary, quaternary, octal, duodecimal and hexadecimal numbers.

## 5: Mixed Numbers Calculator

*What is a whole number. You've encountered lots of whole numbers before now. Whole numbers are numbers that aren't fractions—they are integers. For example, 2, 12, 12, 12, and 505050 would all be whole numbers.*

## 6: Multiplying 2-digit by 2-digit: 23x44 (video) | Khan Academy

*Again, to multiply whole numbers that end in 0's, first ignore the 0's, then replace them. (Lesson 9, Question 2.) But replace only the 0's on the end of whole numbers.*

## 7: Powers of Ten Worksheets

## MULTIPLYING WHOLE NUMBERS pdf

*Printable Worksheets And Lessons. Multiplying With Cars Step-by-step Lesson- Turn a series of rows and columns of car images into a multiplication sentence.; Guided Lesson - We use visuals again and also most to comparing products to repeated sums.*

### 8: Multiplying unit fractions and whole numbers (video) | Khan Academy

*Multiplying mixed numbers, step by step, example. Multiplying Whole Numbers by Fractions Lesson 7 - Multiply Mixed Numbers By A Fraction (5th Grade Math) - Duration:*

### 9: Grade 5 Multiplication & Division of Fractions Worksheets - free & printable | K5 Learning

*In this post, I will share the two types of multiplying fractions and whole numbers problems that I teach my students and why I stress conceptual understanding for these problems. Two Types of Multiplying Fractions and Whole Numbers Problems.*

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