

School-Home Letter



Dear Family,

During the next few weeks, our math class will be learning about multiplying by 1-digit whole numbers. We will investigate strategies for multiplying 2-, 3-, and 4-digit numbers by the numbers 2–9.

You can expect to see homework that provides practice with multiplication by 1-digit numbers.

Here is a sample of how your child will be taught to multiply by a 1-digit number.

Model Multiply by a 1-Digit Number

This is one way we will be multiplying by 1-digit numbers.

Step 1

Multiply the tens.
Record.

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 60 \end{array} \leftarrow 3 \times 2 \text{ tens} \\ = 6 \text{ tens}$$

Step 2

Multiply the ones.
Record.

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 60 \\ 18 \end{array} \leftarrow 3 \times 6 \text{ ones} \\ = 18 \text{ ones}$$

Step 3

Add the partial products.

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 60 \\ + 18 \\ \hline 78 \end{array}$$

Activity

Practice doubling 2-digit numbers when you have paper and a pencil available. For example, if there are 21 people on a bus, ask your child to find twice that number. If your child has to wait 45 minutes for an event, ask your child to find twice that length of time.

Vocabulary

Distributive Property The property that states that multiplying a sum by a number is the same as multiplying each addend by the number and then adding the products

partial products A method of multiplying in which the ones, tens, hundreds, and so on are multiplied separately and then the products are added together

The Multilingual Glossary is available online.

TIPS

Estimating to Check Multiplication

When estimation is used to check that a multiplication answer is reasonable, usually the greater factor is rounded to a multiple of 10 that has only one non-zero digit. Then mental math can be used to recall the basic fact product, and patterns can be used to determine the correct number of zeros in the estimate.