

Doubling & Halving

Example

$$4 \times 9$$

half double

$$2 \times 18 = 36$$

* remember that you can decide which number you want to double & which one you want to half

1. $3 \times 4 =$

2. 6×5

3. 8×6

Skip Counting to Multiply (Use Clustering)

Example

$$7 \times 4$$

Which is more efficient?

$$7 \times 4$$

$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4$$

or

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4 \times 7} \\ \textcircled{7 + 7} + \textcircled{7 + 7} \end{array} \leftarrow \text{this one!}$$

$$(7 \times 2) + (7 \times 2)$$

$$14 + 14 = 28 \quad \text{so } 7 \times 4 = 28$$

1. 6×8

2. 5×9

Solve one-step addition and subtraction equations

Example

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 + x = 60 \\ -57 \quad -57 \\ \hline 0 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$x = 3$$

or

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 - d = 10 \\ -30 \quad -30 \\ \hline 0 \quad 20 \end{array}$$

$$d = 20$$

1. $50 + z = 90$

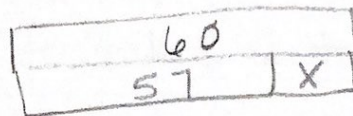
2. $90 - h = 60$

3. $52 + 8 = c$

4. $x + 3 = 15$

Draw a diagram for the above equations

Example $57 + x = 60$
 $x = 3$



1.

2.

3.

4.

Write a story problem that could be solved using the following equation.

$$75 + x = 80$$

$$30 - 10 = c$$

Write an equation for the following problem.

Nathan rode his bike 12 km on Saturday and a few more on Sunday. He biked a total of 17 km in total. How many km's did he bike on Sunday?