

Multiplying in Columns, the Standard Way

The standard algorithm of multiplication is based on a principle you already know: multiplying in parts (partial products). We simply multiply ones, tens, and hundreds of the number separately, and then add.

However, in the standard algorithm, the additions are done *at the same time* as the multiplications – not afterwards. That way, the calculation looks more compact and takes less space.

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The standard way to multiply		"The easy way"			
Multiply the ones: $4 \times 3 = 12$. Place 2 in the ones place, but write the tens digit (1) above the tens column as a little memory note. You are regrouping (carrying).	Then multiply the tens, adding the 1 ten that was regrouped: $4 \times 6 + 1 = 25$ Write 25 in front of the 2. Note: This 25 means 25 tens or 250!	6 3 × 4 1 2 + 2 4 0 2 5 2 In the "easy way," we multiply in parts, and the adding is done separately.			
The standard v	"The easy way"				
$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline $	$ \begin{array}{r} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 3 5 \\ + 4 9 0 \\ \hline 5 2 5 \end{array} $			

1. Multiply using both methods: the standard way and the easy way.

a. 5 3 X 8	5 3	b. 88	8 8
	x 8	x 3	x 3