

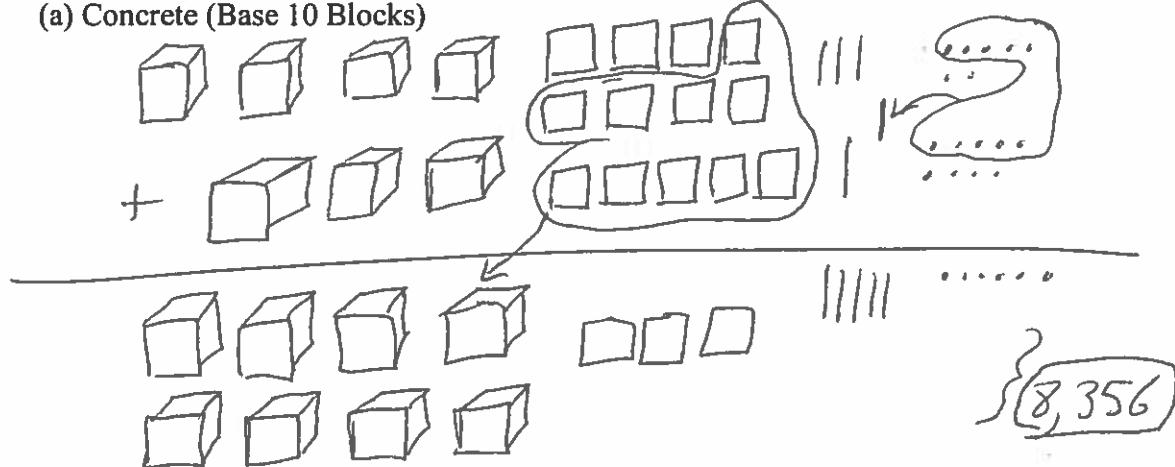
Addition and Subtraction of Whole Numbers
Methods

Name KEY

- I. Perform the following addition problem using 8 different methods:

$$4837 + 3519$$

(a) Concrete (Base 10 Blocks)



(b) Denominates

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \text{ thousand} \\
 4 \text{ thousands } 8 \text{ hundreds } 3 \text{ tens } 7 \text{ ones} \\
 + 3 \text{ thousands } 5 \text{ hundreds } 1 \text{ ten } 9 \text{ ones} \\
 \hline
 8 \text{ thousands } 13 \text{ hundreds } 14 \text{ tens } 16 \text{ ones} \\
 3 \quad 6
 \end{array}$$

[2 trades: $10 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} +$
 $10 \text{ hundreds} = 1 \text{ thousand}$]

(c) Expanded

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1000 \\
 4000 + 800 + 30 + 7 \\
 + 3000 + 500 + 10 + 9 \\
 \hline
 8000 + 1300 + 50 + 16 \\
 300 \quad 6 \\
 = 8,356
 \end{array}$$

(d) Partial Sums, Left-to-Right, and Scratch (e) Lattice (f) Standard or Traditional

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4837 \\
 + 3519 \\
 \hline
 16 \\
 40 \\
 1300 \\
 7000 \\
 \hline
 8,356
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4837 \\
 + 3519 \\
 \hline
 7000 \\
 + 1300 \\
 + 40 \\
 + 16 \\
 \hline
 8,356
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4837 \\
 + 3519 \\
 \hline
 7346 \\
 85
 \end{array}$$

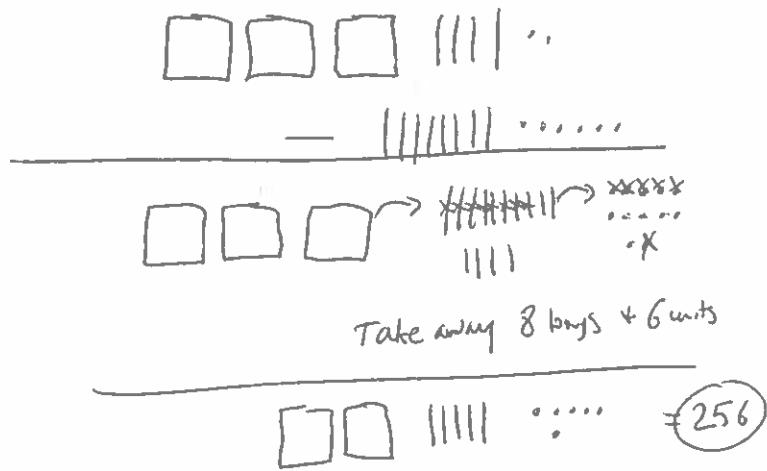
$$\begin{array}{r}
 4837 \\
 + 3519 \\
 \hline
 8,356
 \end{array}$$

MAY
70

II. Perform the following subtraction problem using 3 different methods:

$$342 - 86$$

(a) Concrete (drawing Base 10 Blocks)



(b) Dutch

A diagram illustrating the Dutch method. It shows a subtraction algorithm with regrouping. The problem is 342 minus 86. The steps show 300 minus 40 equals 200, and then 200 minus 8 tens (80) equals 120. Finally, 120 minus 6 units (6) equals 114. The final result 114 is circled.

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ - 86 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

(c) Standard Algorithm

A diagram illustrating the standard algorithm for subtraction. It shows 342 minus 86. The tens column requires regrouping from the hundreds column. The result is circled.

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ - 86 \\ \hline 256 \end{array}$$

~~max~~
30

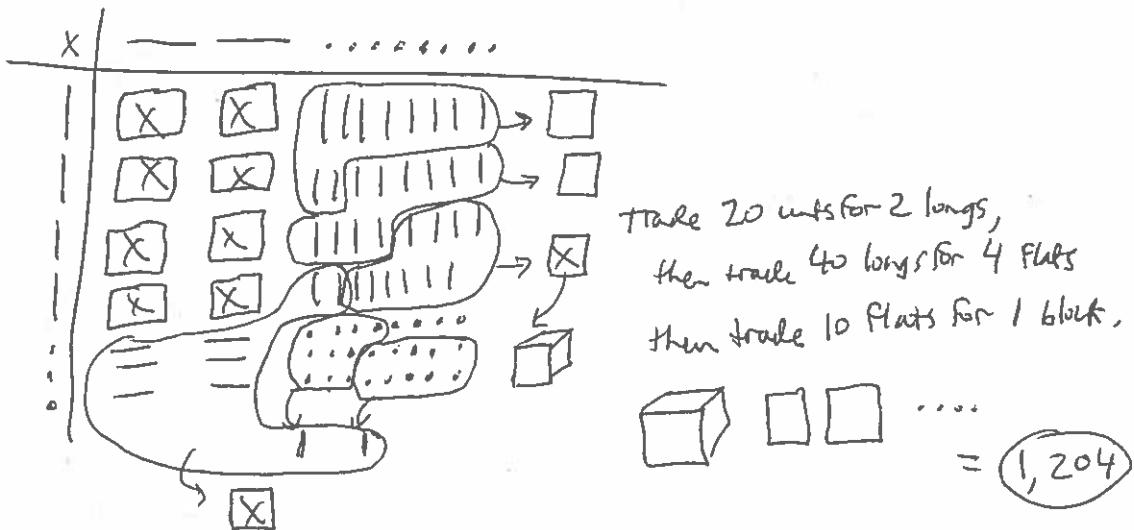
Multiplication and Division of Whole Numbers
Methods

Name _____ **KEY**

III. Perform the following multiplication problem using 5 different methods:

$$43 \times 28$$

(a) Concrete (Base 10 Blocks)



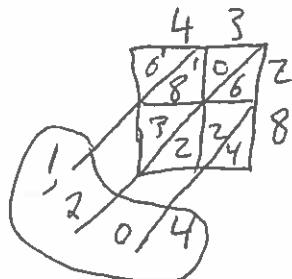
(b) Partial Products

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline 24 \\ 320 \\ 60 \\ 800 \\ \hline 1204 \end{array}$$

(c) "FOIL"

$$\begin{aligned} & (40+3)(20+8) \\ &= 800 + 320 + 60 + 24 \\ &= 1204 \end{aligned}$$

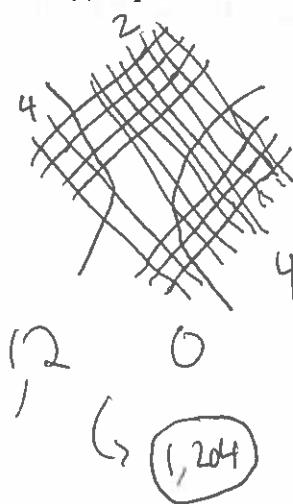
(d) Lattice



(e) Russian Peasant

Half	Double
43	28
21	56
10	112
5	224
2	448
1	896
	1,204

(f) Japanese



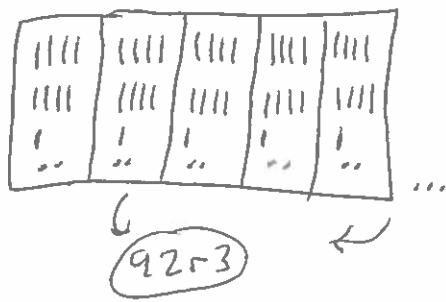
(g) Standard or Traditional

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 43 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline 344 \\ 860 \\ \hline 1204 \end{array}$$

IV. Perform the following division problem using 2 different methods:

$$463 \div 5$$

(a) Concrete (Base 10 Blocks)



(b) Repeated Subtraction (the efficient way)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{)463} & 50 \\ -250 \\ \hline 213 \\ -100 \\ \hline 113 \\ -100 \\ \hline 13 \\ -5 \\ \hline 8 \\ -5 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

*quotient: 92
remainder*

(c) Standard or Traditional

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ 5 \overline{)463} \\ 45 \\ \hline 13 \\ 10 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

92 r 3

while this is equivalent to $92\frac{3}{5}$ and 92.6,
we are emphasizing whole number division
with the quotient and remainder,