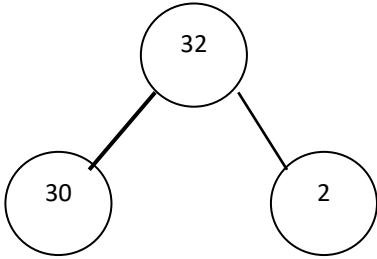


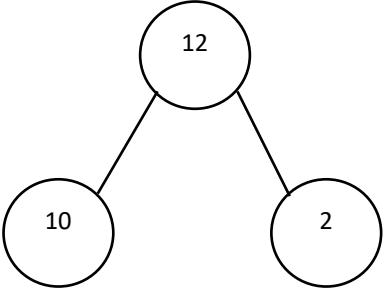
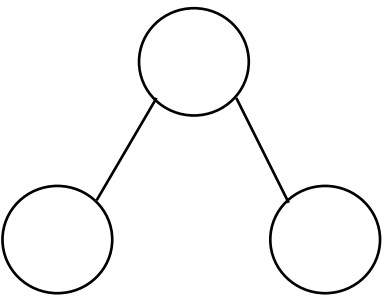
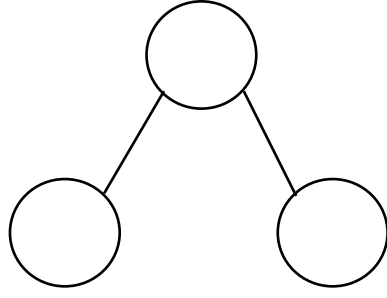
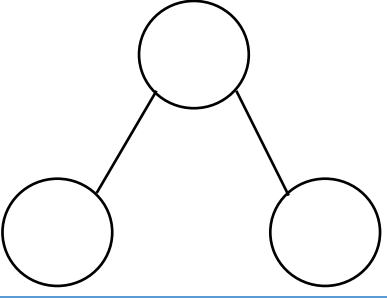
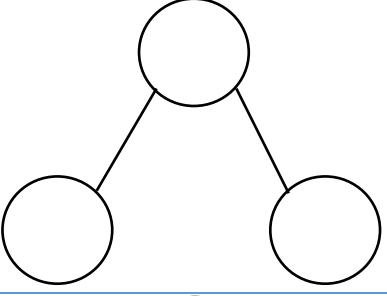
L.O. I am learning to multiply 2-digits by 1-digit (no exchange)

# Partitioning

Partitioning can be a very useful way to help us when we are multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number but it is important that we include all of the steps when we are doing this.

Step 1. Read the multiplication calculation!	Example:  $32 \times 3 =$
Step 2. Partition the 2-digit number.	
Step 3. Multiply each part of the partitioned numbers by the other number in the calculation.	Here we have 30 which is 3 tens. This is the same as multiplying 10 by 3, three times. $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$  We also have 2 ones. This is the same as multiplying 2 by 3. $2 \times 3 = 6$
Step 4. Add the answers to the calculations together!	We need to add all of our answers together. $10 \times 3 = \underline{30}$ $10 \times 3 = \underline{30}$ $10 \times 3 = \underline{30}$ $2 \times 3 = \underline{6}$  $30 + 30 + 30 + 6 = 96$
Step 5. Answer the calculation!	$32 \times 3 = 96$

**Partition the 2-digit number to complete the multiplication calculation. Remember to follow to steps!**

<p>Example:</p> <p><math>12 \times 4 =</math></p>		<p><math>10 \times 4 = 40</math></p> <p><math>2 \times 4 = 8</math></p> <p><math>40 + 8 = 48</math></p> <p><math>12 \times 4 = 48</math></p>
<p><math>22 \times 4 =</math></p>		
<p><math>3 \times 23 =</math></p>		
<p><math>5 \times 31 =</math></p>		
<p><math>8 \times 11 =</math></p>		
<p><math>33 \times 2 =</math></p>	