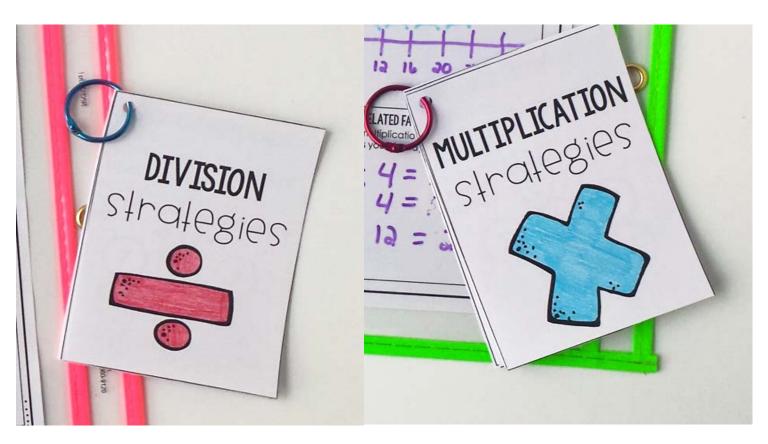
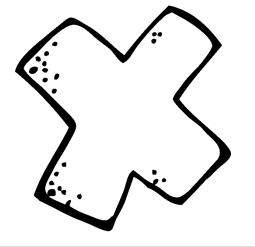
# MULTIPLICATION & DIVISION STRATEGY RINGS

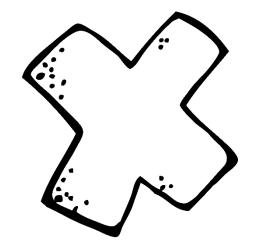


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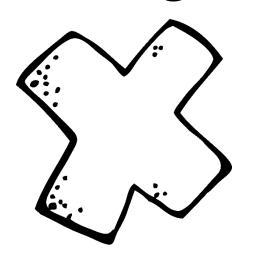




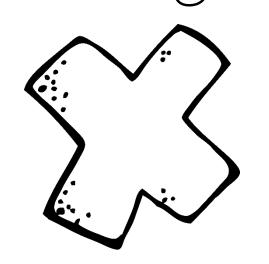
# MULTIPLICATION Strategies

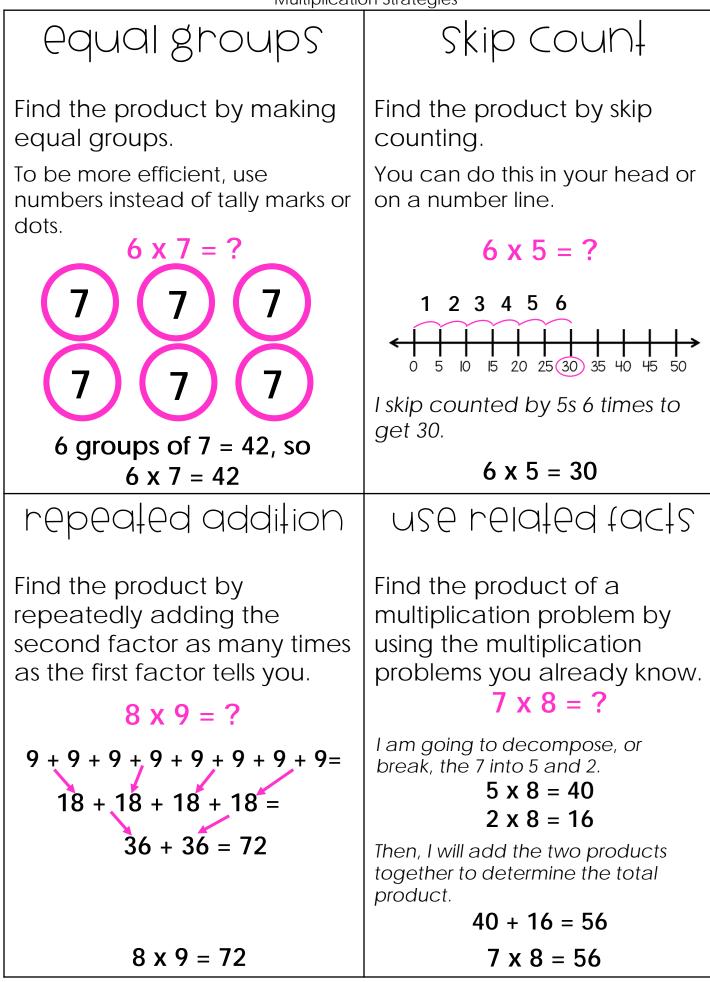


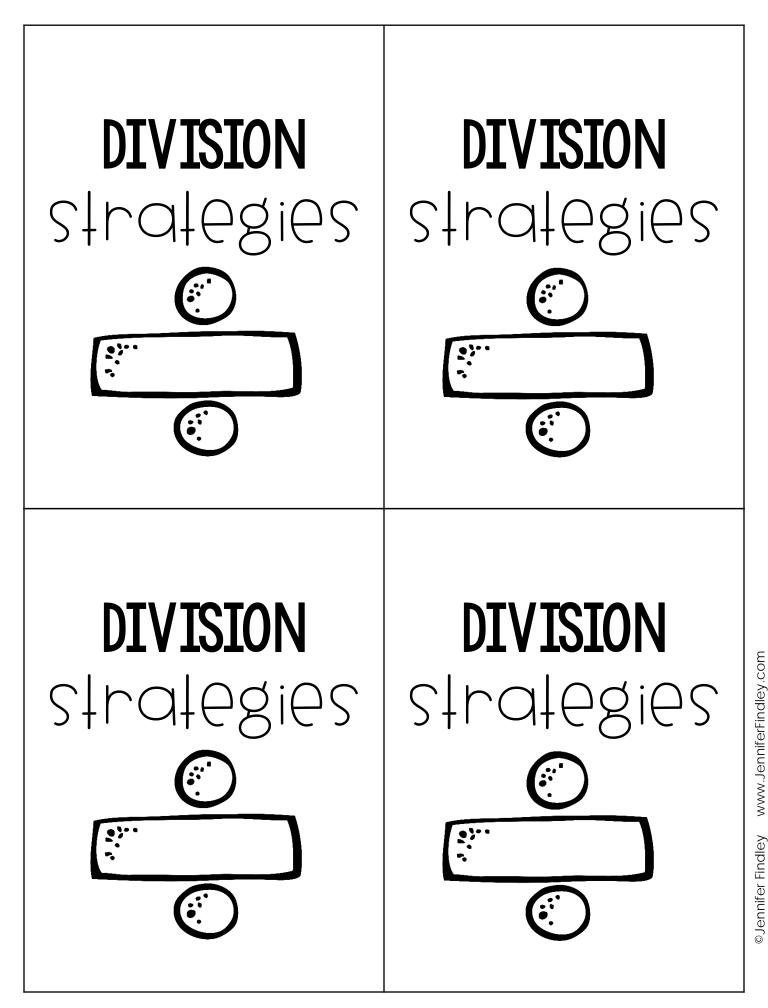
# MULTIPLICATION Strategies



MULTIPLICATION Strategies







### equal groups

Find the quotient by making equal groups.

To be more efficient, use numbers instead of tally marks or dots.  $42 \div 6 = ?$ 

42 divided into 6 groups is 7 in each group, so 42 ÷ 6 =7

#### repealed sublraction

Find the quotient by repeatedly subtracting the divisor from the dividend. The quotient is how many times it took to subtract.

#### 36 ÷ 9 = ?

36	27	18	9
<u>-9</u>	<u>-9</u>	-9	<u>-9</u>
27	18	9	0

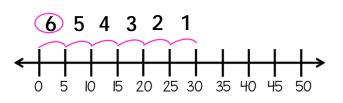
Since I was able to subtract four nines, the quotient is four.  $36 \div 9 = 4$ 

### skip count in reverse

Find the quotient by skip counting backwards.

Start with your dividend, and count back by your divisor to zero. Count how many times it takes to skip count backwards.

30 ÷ 5 = ?



 $30 \div 5 = 6$ 

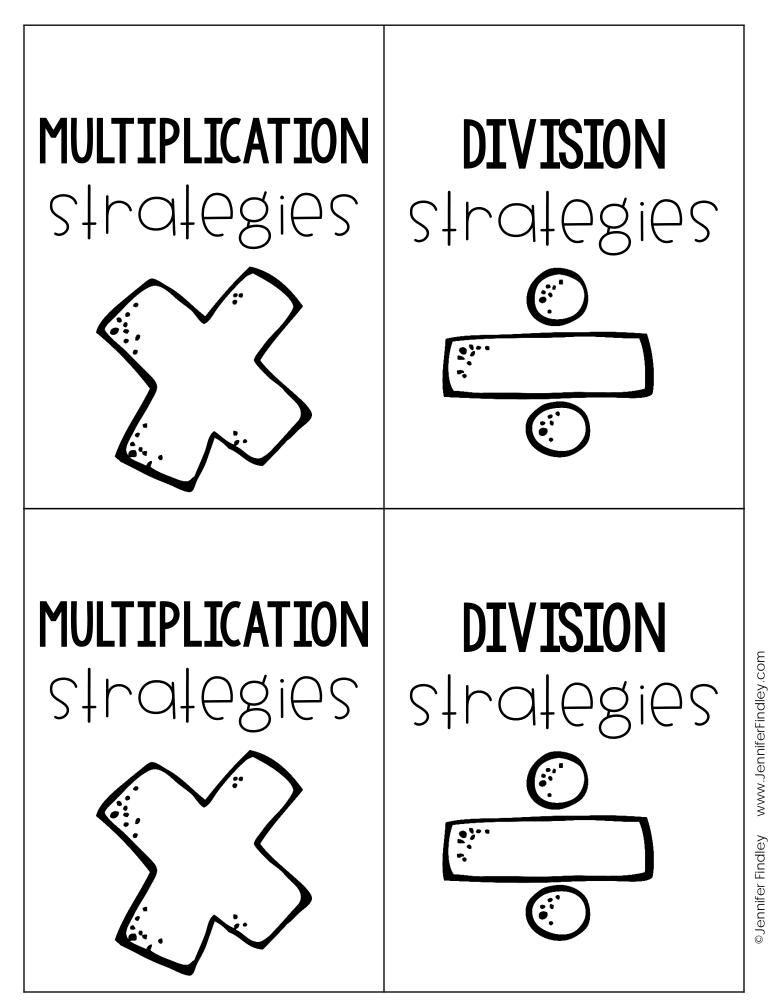
#### use multiplication

Find the quotient by using the related multiplication problem.

56 ÷ 7 = ?

I need to think of a factor that produces 56 when multiplied by 7.

I know that 7 x 8 = 56, so 56 ÷ 8 is 7



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