

Partial Products & Box Method

There are other strategies you can use to solve multiplication problems. You can use the Box Method or the Partial Products.

Box Method	Partial Products									
23×42 $20 + 3$ <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">40</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$20 \times 40 =$ 800</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$3 \times 40 =$ 120</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">$+$</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$20 \times 2 =$ 40</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">$3 \times 2 =$ 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">2</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table> $800 + 120 + 40 + 6$	40	$20 \times 40 =$ 800	$3 \times 40 =$ 120	$+$	$20 \times 2 =$ 40	$3 \times 2 =$ 6	2			23×42 $42 \text{ think } (40 + 2)$ $\begin{array}{r} \times 23 \text{ think } (20 + 3) \\ \hline 6 \text{ (} 3 \times 2 \text{)} \\ 120 \text{ (} 3 \times 40 \text{)} \\ 40 \text{ (} 20 \times 2 \text{)} \\ + 800 \text{ (} 20 \times 40 \text{)} \\ \hline 966 \end{array}$
40	$20 \times 40 =$ 800	$3 \times 40 =$ 120								
$+$	$20 \times 2 =$ 40	$3 \times 2 =$ 6								
2										
<p>Step 1: Expand each of the factors you are multiplying.</p> <p>Step 2: Set up the numbers above the boxes.</p> <p>Step 3: Multiply the numbers in the rows and columns.</p> <p>Step 4: Add all of the products found in each of the boxes to get the total.</p>	<p>Step 1: Multiply by the ones.</p> <p>Step 2: Multiply by the tens.</p> <p>Step 3: List all the partial products.</p> <p>Step 4: Add all of the partial products together to get the total.</p>									