

play! 3-Digit \times 1-Digit Numbers

1. Let's count in 100s until one thousand:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\times 100$										

2. Let's fill in the following answers.

a) $2 \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$ b) $5 \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$ c) $9 \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$

$100 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$ $100 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ $100 \times 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

3. From the table we see that: Ten 100s = $\dots\dots\dots$ or $10 \times 100 = \dots\dots\dots$

4. We know that $3 \times 2 = 6$. Let's calculate 3×200 :

$3 \times 200 = \dots\dots\dots$ and $200 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

5. Let's fill in the following answers.

a) $2 \times 200 = \dots\dots\dots$ b) $3 \times 300 = \dots\dots\dots$ c) $4 \times 200 = \dots\dots\dots$

$200 \times 2 = \dots\dots\dots$ $300 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ $200 \times 4 = \dots\dots\dots$

6. Let's calculate 263×4 .

“Long-method”

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \text{ (200 + 60 + 3)} \\ \times 4 \text{ (} \quad \quad \quad 4) \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

“Short-method”

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \text{ (2H + 6T + 3U)} \\ \times 4 \text{ (} \quad \quad \quad 4U) \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$



*Multiply the
units digits first!*

7. We know that $6 \times 4 = 24$. Let's calculate 6×400 :

$6 \times 400 = \dots\dots\dots$ and $400 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

8. Let's fill in the following answers.

a) $3 \times 400 = \dots\dots\dots$ b) $6 \times 600 = \dots\dots\dots$ c) $5 \times 800 = \dots\dots\dots$
 $400 \times 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ $600 \times 6 = \dots\dots\dots$ $800 \times 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

9. Let's calculate 528×3 .

“Long-method”

$$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

“Short-method”

$$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

