

Math 246 review for test 2: Number and operations

**Addition and subtraction invented algorithms:**

- know how to add on an open number line
- know how to subtract by adding up on an open number line (using numbers that end in 0)
- know how to by adding in place values and combining
- know how to subtract using the negative numbers algorithm
- be able to explain the steps in a student algorithm (see homework sheet last problem)

1. Show **two ways** of doing each calculation that are **different from the standard algorithm**. Know how to show at least one strategy for each on an open number line.

a.  $36 + 29$                       b.  $92 - 38$

**Addition and subtraction standard algorithm**

- Explain in words, without using "carry" or "borrow" particular steps in an addition or subtraction problem
- Show with manipulative pictures and numbers how to do part of an addition or subtraction problem.

2. Fill in the missing step, and explain both steps:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 403 \\
 - 87 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \dots \quad \longrightarrow \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 3 \cancel{10} 13 \\
 4 \cancel{0} 3 \\
 - 87 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

3. For each step, fill in the missing manipulative picture, number work or explanatory sentence:

	$  \begin{array}{r}  648 \\  - 283 \\  \hline  \end{array}  $	
		I can separate out 3 ones from the 8 ones. There are 5 ones left when I am done, so I write 5 in the ones place of the answer
	$  \begin{array}{r}  5 \\  \cancel{6} 14 8 \\  - 283 \\  \hline  5  \end{array}  $	
	$  \begin{array}{r}  5 \\  \cancel{6} 14 8 \\  - 283 \\  \hline  65  \end{array}  $	
		Take away 2 hundreds from 5 hundreds. There are 3 hundreds left, so write 3 in the hundreds place.

**Solve and explain solutions to division problems using manipulatives, long division and scaffolding division.**

4. Solve by long division  $4793 \div 13$

5. Solve by scaffolding division, using easy mental math multiplications:  $14 \overline{)51,856}$

6. Solve by scaffolding, drawing out the groups:  $6 \overline{)2780}$

<p>7. Draw what the manipulatives would look at this point in the long division algorithm.</p>	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 6 \overline{) 1489} \\ \underline{-12} \\ 28 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 49 \end{array}$	<p>Explain what each of the numbers represents in the manipulatives and the problem:</p> <p>a. What is 6?</p> <p>b. What is 24?</p> <p>c. What is 49?</p>
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### Multiplication

- draw a diagram and write an explanation for the commutative law
- draw a diagram and write an explanation for the distributive law
- draw a base 10 blocks diagram for a 2 digit by 2 digit multiplication problem, compute the product using both the expanded and the standard algorithm, and label or color code it to show how the algorithms correspond.
- multiply using the standard algorithm and the expanded algorithm

8. Explain with words and a diagram why it works and makes sense that  $4 \times 6 = 6 \times 4$ .

What is the name of this property?

9. Explain with words and a diagram why it works and makes sense that  $6 \times (5+2) = (6 \times 5) + (6 \times 2)$ .

What is the name of this property?

10. a. Show how to compute  $\begin{array}{r} 548 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$  using the standard algorithm.

b. Before computing  $3 \times 8$  in the standard algorithm we write a 0 in the partial product. Explain why we write a 0 there.

c. When we compute  $3 \times 8 = 24$  on the standard algorithm, we write 4 in the tens place, and we write 2 above the tens place. Why does 4 go in the tens place, and why does 2 go above the tens place?

11. a. Sketch an array diagram for:  $57 \times 82$

b. Write out the product using the expanded algorithm

c. Write out the product using the standard algorithm

d. Color code or label to show how the solutions in a, b, c show where the place value products are in each method.

12. Write a word problem for  $32 \times 14$

### Use equals signs correctly:

13. Fix the equals signs while keeping the thinking the same

a.  $86 - 2 = 84 \div 4 = 21$  rewrite this one with shorter 1-step equations

b.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6 \times 4 = 24 + 16 = 40$  rewrite this one into a single complex equation. Show the steps in calculating the answer from the complex equation.

14. Write down this numerical calculation (for  $4 \times 7$ ) using correct equations:

Two 7's are 14, and another 7 is 21 and another 7 makes 28.